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*The*  
**Anti-Saloon League**  
**Year Book**  
**1912**

**An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing With the  
Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform**

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Compiled and Edited by  
**ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON**  
Editor of The American Issue

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This book has been adopted by the National Headquarters Committee of  
the Anti-Saloon League of America  
and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book

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Published by  
**THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

The American Issue Press  
WESTERVILLE, OHIO



# 1912



## JANUARY.

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# Real War.

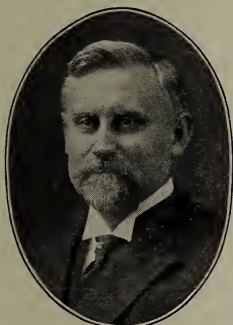
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The liquor traffic has deserted its own piratical black flag, and enlisted under the banner of "Business Men's Association," "Tax Payers League," etc., to gain a respectability it never had. In every community it can find a few business men willing to act as "wet" nurses to the traffic. They and their business are deserving of exactly the same treatment accorded the saloonkeeper and his business—to be regarded as unworthy of patronage or social recognition by people interested in the moral well being of the community. To oppose a candidate for office because he stands for bad policies, and at the same time support men who support him, is not consistent; to work and vote against saloons and then buy goods from those who work and vote for saloons is to be half supporter of saloons.

Temperance people must learn to quit spending their money where it is used against their principles. When the Christian women, who do most of the buying, withdraw their support from business men who espouse the saloon and give their support to business men who oppose the saloon, there will soon be no saloon-supporting business men. This battle is not a rose-water conflict. It is war—continued, relentless war. The rule of successful warfare is to cut off the enemy's supplies and at every point reduce his fighting force to a minimum.

P. A. BAKER, General Superintendent,  
The Anti-Saloon League of America

**NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.**



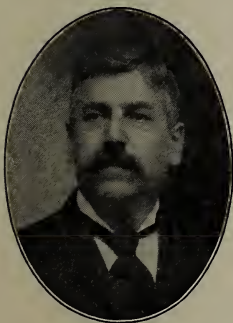
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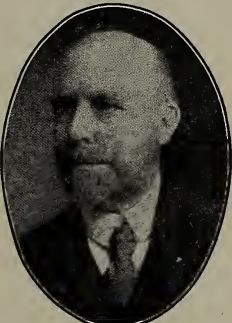
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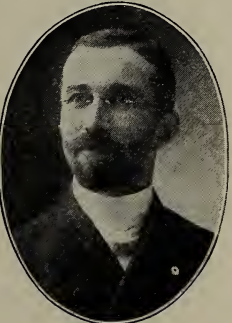
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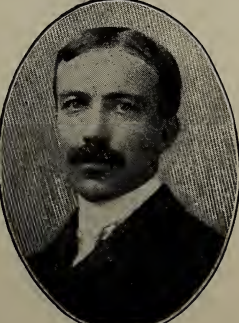
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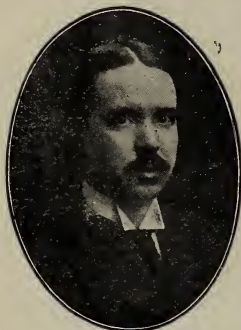
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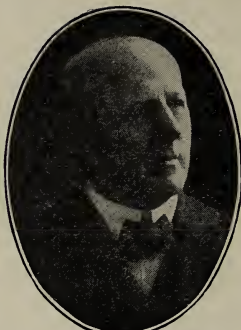
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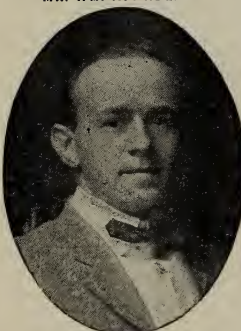
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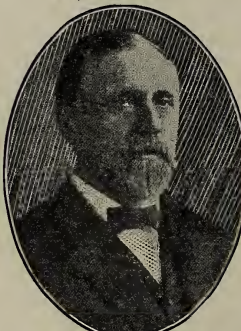
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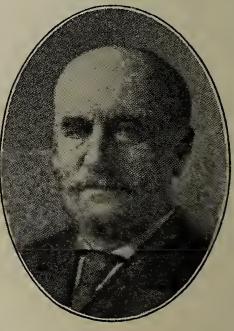
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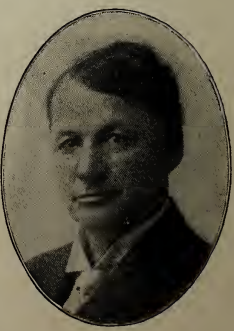
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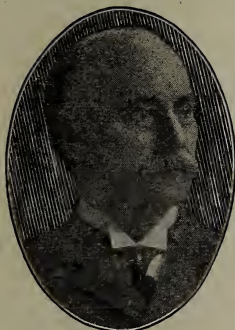
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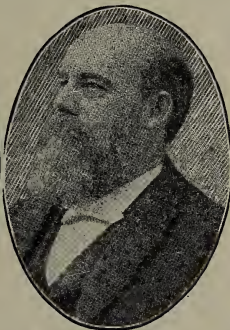
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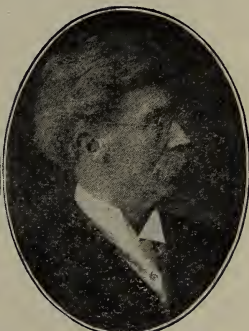
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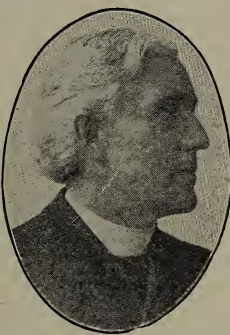
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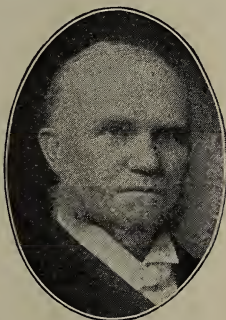
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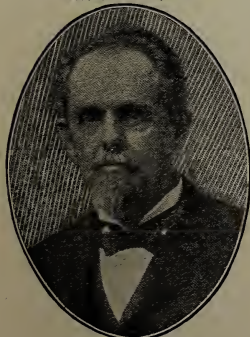
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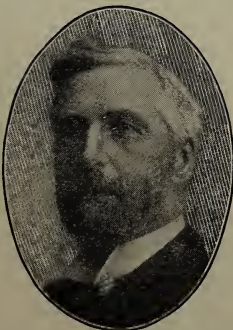
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JUDGE CHARLES A. POLLOCK



BISHOP H. C. MORRISON



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SHOWING "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY, JANUARY 1, 1912 ■ "WET" □ "DRY"

**"WET AND "DRY" AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The following table shows the relative amount of "wet" and "dry" land area in each State and territory:

STATE OR TERRITORY	Total Land Area Sq. Miles	"Dry" Area Sq. Miles	Per Cent	"Wet" Area Sq. Miles	Per Cent
Alabama .....	51,279	50,253	97	1,026	3
Arizona .....	113,810	35,000	30	78,810	70
Arkansas .....	52,525	52,000	99	525	1
California .....	155,652	68,101	43	87,551	57
Colorado .....	103,658	95,710	92	7,948	8
Connecticut .....	4,820	3,600	75	1,220	25
Delaware .....	1,965	1,650	84	315	16
District of Columbia.....	60	13	22	47	78
Florida .....	54,861	52,000	94	2,861	6
Georgia .....	58,725	58,725	100		
Idaho .....	83,354	52,554	63	30,800	37
Illinois .....	56,943	40,500	72	15,543	28
Indiana .....	36,045	26,906	81	9,131	19
Iowa .....	55,586	48,675	87	6,911	13
Kansas .....	81,774	81,774	100		
Kentucky .....	40,181	39,000	97	1,181	3
Louisiana .....	45,409	35,679	78	9,730	22
Maine .....	29,895	29,895	100		
Maryland .....	9,941	6,559	66	3,382	34
Massachusetts .....	8,039	5,574	69	2,465	31
Michigan .....	57,480	27,000	47	30,480	53
Minnesota .....	80,858	54,000	66	26,858	34
Mississippi .....	46,362	46,362	100		
Missouri .....	68,727	47,930	69	20,797	31
Montana .....	146,201	36,549	35	109,652	65
Nebraska .....	76,808	50,000	65	26,808	35
Nevada .....	109,821	11,490	10	98,331	90
New Hampshire .....	9,031	8,315	92	716	8
New Jersey .....	7,514	30	00.4	7,484	99.6
New Mexico .....	122,503	119,600	98	2,903	2
New York .....	47,654	28,000	58	19,654	42
North Carolina .....	48,740	48,740	100		
North Dakota .....	70,183	70,183	100		
Ohio .....	40,740	32,592	80	8,148	20
Oklahoma .....	69,414	69,414	100		
Oregon .....	95,607	30,000	31	65,607	69
Pennsylvania .....	44,832	11,500	25	33,332	75
Rhode Island .....	1,067	374	35	693	65
South Carolina .....	30,495	26,100	85	4,395	15
South Dakota .....	76,868	60,000	78	16,868	22
Tennessee .....	41,687	41,687	100		
Texas .....	262,398	220,000	84	42,398	16
Utah .....	82,184	60,000	73	22,184	27
Vermont .....	9,124	8,730	95	394	5
Virginia .....	40,262	38,000	94	2,262	6
Washington .....	66,836	42,641	64	24,195	36
West Virginia .....	24,022	21,983	91	2,039	9
Wisconsin .....	55,256	29,000	52	26,256	48
Wyoming .....	97,594	96,000	98	1,594	2
Totals .....	2,973,890	2,120,388	71	853,502	29

# POPULATION LIVING IN "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the number of persons living in "wet" and "dry" territory in the several States:

STATE OR TERRITORY	Total Population	Population in "Dry" Territory	Per Cent	Population in "Wet" Territory	Per Cent
Alabama .....	2,138,093	1,924,284	90%	213,809	10%
Arizona .....	204,354	45,000	22%	159,354	78%
Arkansas .....	1,574,449	1,435,000	91%	139,449	9%
California .....	2,377,549	600,000	25%	1,777,549	75%
Colorado .....	799,024	435,602	54%	363,422	46%
Connecticut .....	1,114,756	200,000	17%	914,756	83%
Delaware .....	202,322	80,200	39%	122,122	61%
District of Columbia .....	331,069	59,079	17%	271,990	83%
Florida .....	752,619	658,271	86%	94,348	14%
Georgia .....	2,609,121	2,609,121	100%		
Idaho .....	325,594	217,159	67%	108,435	33%
Illinois .....	5,638,591	1,900,000	33%	3,738,591	67%
Indiana .....	2,700,876	1,755,569	65%	945,307	35%
Iowa .....	2,224,771	1,718,752	77%	506,019	23%
Kansas .....	1,690,949	1,690,949	100%		
Kentucky .....	2,289,905	1,721,000	75%	568,905	25%
Louisiana .....	1,656,388	800,000	49%	856,388	51%
Maine .....	742,371	742,371	100%		
Maryland .....	1,295,346	450,000	35%	845,346	65%
Massachusetts .....	3,366,416	1,161,589	35%	2,204,827	65%
Michigan .....	2,810,173	850,000	30%	1,960,173	70%
Minnesota .....	2,075,708	1,000,000	49%	1,075,708	51%
Mississippi .....	1,797,114	1,797,114	100%		
Missouri .....	3,293,335	1,150,000	35%	2,143,335	65%
Montana .....	376,053	15,000	4%	361,053	96%
Nebraska .....	1,192,214	595,000	50%	597,214	50%
Nevada .....	81,875	8,000	9%	73,874	91%
New Hampshire .....	430,572	230,000	53%	200,572	47%
New Jersey .....	2,537,167	137,749	5%	2,399,418	95%
New Mexico .....	327,301	40,000	12%	287,301	88%
New York .....	9,113,614	646,710	7%	8,466,904	93%
North Carolina .....	2,206,287	2,206,287	100%		
North Dakota .....	577,056	577,056	100%		
Ohio .....	4,767,121	2,400,000	50%	2,367,121	50%
Oklahoma .....	1,657,155	1,657,155	100%		
Oregon .....	672,765	200,000	29%	472,765	71%
Pennsylvania .....	7,655,111	1,379,720	18%	6,275,391	82%
Rhode Island .....	542,610	15,906	3%	526,704	97%
South Carolina .....	1,515,400	1,100,000	72%	415,400	28%
South Dakota .....	583,888	400,000	68%	183,888	32%
Tennessee .....	2,184,789	2,184,789	100%		
Texas .....	3,896,542	3,409,476	87%	487,066	13%
Utah .....	373,351	125,000	33%	248,351	67%
Vermont .....	355,956	279,994	73%	75,962	23%
Virginia .....	2,061,612	1,500,000	72%	561,612	28%
Washington .....	1,141,990	445,000	39%	696,990	61%
West Virginia .....	1,221,119	889,196	72%	331,923	28%
Wisconsin .....	2,333,860	600,000	25%	1,733,860	75%
Wyoming .....	145,965	48,000	32%	97,965	68%
Totals .....	91,962,266	46,091,098	50%	45,871,168	50%



## STATISTICS OF ALL CHURCH DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DENOMINATIONS	Communi- cants	Male Mem- bership Per Cent	Female Mem- bership Per Cent	Organi- zations	Ministers
Adventist (a).....	92,735	37	63	2,551	1,152
Armenian .....	19,889	76	24	73	12
Baptist (b).....	5,662,234	38	62	54,880	43,790
Brethren (c).....	10,566	42	58	403	None
Brethren (River) (d) .....	3,397	39	61	74	170
Buddhists (Japanese).....	3,165	75	25	12	14
Catholic Apostolic .....	4,927	39	61	24	33
Christian Catholic .....	5,865	40	60	17	35
Christian Union .....	13,905	43	57	217	295
Christians .....	110,117	40	60	1,379	1,011
Ch. of Christ, Scientist.....	85,717	28	72	604	1,279
Ch. of God in N. A. ....	24,356	40	60	518	482
Ch. of Living God (colored)	4,276	39	61	68	101
Ch. of New Jerusalem.....	6,612	36	64	119	108
Communitic Societies ....	2,272	43	57	22	None
Congregationalists .....	700,480	34	66	5,713	5,802
Dunkers (e).....	97,144	43	57	1,097	2,255
Eastern Orthodox (f).....	129,606	85	15	411	108
Evangelical Bodies (g)....	174,780	40	60	2,738	1,495
Evangelistic Associat'ns (h)	10,842	43	57	182	356
Friends (i).....	113,772	45	54	1,147	1,479
German Evangelical .....	34,704	42	58	66	59
German Evangelical Synod.	293,137	45	55	1,205	972
Independent Churches .....	73,673	41	59	1,079	Unkn'wn
Holiness Union .....	2,774	38	62	74	178
Jewish .....	101,457			1,769	1,084
Latter Day Saints.....	256,647	48	52	1,184	1,774
Lutheran Bodies (j).....	2,112,494	46	54	12,703	7,841
Mennonite Bodies (k).....	54,798	46	54	604	1,006
Methodist Bodies (l).....	5,749,838	38	62	64,701	39,737
Moreavian .....	17,926	42	58	132	128
Non-Sectarian Churches ...	6,396	53	47	204	50
Church of Nazerene.....	6,657	37	63	100	170
Polish .....	15,473	56	44	24	24
Presbyterian Bodies (m)...	1,830,555	38	62	15,506	12,456
Episcopal .....	886,942	36	64	6,845	5,368
Reformed Bodies (n).....	449,514	43	57	2,585	2,039
Reformed Episcopal .....	9,682	37	63	81	84
Roman Catholic .....	12,079,142	49	51	12,482	15,177
Salvationists .....	23,344	51	49	714	
Ethical Culture .....	2,040	64	36	5	None
Spiritualists .....	35,056	44	56	455	185
Swedish Evangelical .....	27,712	45	55	408	495
Theosophical Society (o)...	2,336	37	63	84	None
Unitarians .....	70,542	39	61	461	541
United Brethren (p).....	296,050	40	60	4,304	2,435
Universalists .....	64,158	35	65	846	724
Volunteers of America.....	2,194	52	48	71	
All Others .....	10,381	44	56	194	128
Total .....	31,792,279			201,135	152,632

(a) Seven bodies; (b) sixteen bodies; (c) four bodies; (d) three bodies; (e) four bodies; (f) four bodies; (g) two bodies; (h) fourteen bodies; (i) four bodies; (j) twenty-four bodies; (k) thirteen bodies; (l) fifteen bodies; (m) twelve bodies; (n) four bodies; (o) four bodies; (p) two bodies.

# LICENSE STATISTICS OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the number of saloons, the license fee, and whether or not the Sunday law is observed, for the several largest cities of the United States:

CITY	Population	No. Saloons	Rate of License	No. Saloons Per 1,000	Are Saloons Closed on Sunday?
New York .....	4,766,883	10,693	\$1,200	2.3	No
Chicago .....	2,185,283	7,152	1,000	3.25	No
Philadelphia .....	1,549,008	1,956	1,125	1.33	Yes
St. Louis .....	687,029	2,275	844	3.33	Yes
Boston .....	670,585	679	*1,100	1	Yes
Cleveland .....	560,663	1,833	†1,000	3.25	No
Baltimore .....	558,485	1,844	500	3.25	No
Pittsburg .....	533,905	781	1,100	1.5	Yes
Detroit .....	465,766	1,588	500	3.33	No
Buffalo .....	423,715	1,700	750	4	No
San Francisco .....	416,912	2,080	500	5	No
Milwaukee .....	373,857	2,138	200	6.3	No
Cincinnati .....	364,463	1,425	†1,000	3.9	No
Newark, N. J. ....	347,469	1,428	400	4	No
New Orleans .....	339,075	2,000	250	2.9	No
Washington .....	331,069	512	800	1.5	Yes
Los Angeles .....	319,198	200	1,200	.625	Yes
Minneapolis .....	301,408	418	1,000	1.5	Yes
Jersey City .....	267,779	1,010	500	3.8	No
Kansas City, Mo. ....	248,381	590	1,325	5.33	Yes
Seattle .....	237,194	315	1,000	1.33	Yes
Indianapolis .....	233,650	700	700	3	Yes
Providence .....	224,326	313	800	1.33	Yes
Louisville .....	223,928	981	710	4.33	No
Rochester .....	218,149	517	750	2.3	No
St. Paul .....	214,744	400	1,000	1.8	No
Denver .....	213,381	463	600	2.17	No
Portland, Ore. ....	207,214	400	800	1.93	Yes
Columbus, O. ....	181,548	461	†1,000	2.5	Yes
Toledo .....	168,497	672	†1,000	4	No
Worcester .....	145,986	95	1,200	.65	Yes
Syracuse .....	137,249	365	750	2.6	No
New Haven .....	133,605	398	200-450	2.9	
Scranton .....	129,867	287	1,100	2.1	No
Richmond .....	127,628	150	500	1.2	Yes
Paterson .....	125,600	492	300	3.9	No
Omaha .....	124,096	257	1,000	2	No
Fall River .....	119,295	90	1,000	.75	Yes
Dayton .....	116,577	304	†1,000	2.6	Yes
Grand Rapids .....	112,571	188	500-800	1.66	
Hartford .....	98,915	165	200-450	1.6	

\* Hotel Licenses including bars, \$2,200.

† Saloon Tax. Ohio has no License.

# Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem

## Part I. Production and Consumption of Liquors

### Production of Distilled Spirits

The quantity of distilled spirits produced from materials other than fruit and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year 1911, was 175,402,395.5 gallons. This is the largest amount of distilled spirits produced in any single year in the history of the Internal Revenue Department. It shows an increase in production over the year 1910 of 19,164,869.1 gallons. The only previous year which approaches the figures for 1911 was 1907, when the production was 168,573,913.2 gallons. The production of 1908 showed a decrease under 1907 of 41,584,173.1 gallons. The production of 1909 also showed a decrease under 1907 of 35,123,158.1 gallons, and the production of 1910 also showed a decrease under the amount for 1907 of 12,336,386.8 gallons.

These figures simply indicate that the distilling interest of the country has more confidence in the future from the standpoint of the liquor traffic than it has had for several years. Whether or not that confidence is warranted is a matter which the future alone can determine. The following diagram indicates the relative aggregate yearly production for the past five years:

1907 Production—168,573,913.2 gal.

1908 Production—126,989,740.1 gal.

1909 Production—133,450,755.1 gal.

1910 Production—156,237,526.4 gal.

1911 Production—175,402,395.5 gal.

### DENATURED ALCOHOL.

The withdrawal of distilled spirits, free of tax for denaturation for use in manufacturing, is decidedly on the increase and accounts somewhat for the large continued increase in the production of spirits. The amount of liquor withdrawn for denaturation in 1911 was 11,682,887.9 gallons; for 1910 the amount was 10,598,749.2 gallons, while for 1909 the amount was 7,971,636.4 gallons.

**STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES,  
THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING  
THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.**

STATES AND TERRITORIES	FISCAL YEAR 1911		
	Spirits produced from materials other than fruit	Fruit Brandy	Total production
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	43,743.0	18,911.7	62,654.7
California .....	2,451,617.7	7,316,488.9	9,768,106.6
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut .....	138,254.1	38,244.0	176,498.1
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia .....	453,014.8	.....	453,014.8
Florida .....	158,780.2	.....	158,780.2
Georgia .....	.....	72.0	72.0
Hawaii .....	18,160.0	8,991.4	27,151.4
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	40,467,741.9	.....	40,467,741.9
Indiana .....	28,535,323.4	53,598.3	28,588,821.7
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	46,040,890.7	92,685.4	46,133,576.1
Louisiana .....	9,639,497.9	.....	9,639,497.9
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	4,983,782.5	33,553.8	5,017,336.3
Massachusetts .....	4,769,197.3	269.5	4,769,466.8
Michigan .....	1,215,409.1	455.0	1,215,864.1
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	529,439.0	10,437.3	539,876.3
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	2,293,135.9	.....	2,293,135.9
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	.....	1,593.8	1,593.8
New Jersey .....	.....	67,935.8	67,935.8
New Mexico .....	.....	1,195.0	1,195.0
New York .....	9,575,497.2	54,602.7	9,630,099.9
North Carolina .....	.....	847.0	847.0
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	10,130,497.0	174,540.9	10,305,037.9
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	932.3	932.3
Pennsylvania .....	9,586,515.6	11,477.0	9,597,992.6
Rhode Island .....	.....	1,287.5	1,287.5
South Carolina .....	398,466.7	.....	398,466.7
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	12,169.3	.....	12,169.3
Texas .....	.....	255.0	255.0
Utah .....	13,523.1	.....	13,523.1
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia .....	1,246,502.9	63,992.2	1,310,495.1
Washington .....	.....	727.4	727.4
West Virginia .....	171,705.6	38.0	171,743.6
Wisconsin .....	2,529,530.6	.....	2,529,530.6
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	175,402,395.5	7,953,131.9	183,355,527.4



**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

States or Territories	Gallons	States or Territories	Gallons
Alabama .....		Nebraska .....	462,359.1
Alaska .....		Nevada .....	
Arizona .....	12,675.3	New Hampshire...	93,818.2
Arkansas .....	96,442.2	New Jersey .....	2,296,657.2
California .....	3,608,851.4	New Mexico .....	3,863.6
Colorado .....	107,708.4	New York .....	18,402,073.8
Connecticut .....	781,450.0	North Carolina .....	
Delaware .....	364,964.4	North Dakota .....	
Dist. of Columbia..	405,417.2	Ohio .....	14,010,151.9
Florida .....	925,343.9	Oklahoma .....	
Georgia .....		Oregon .....	346,306.0
Hawaii .....	34,528.8	Pennsylvania .....	12,687,812.9
Idaho .....		Rhode Island .....	219,820.1
Illinois .....	12,598,835.1	South Carolina .....	
Indiana .....	1,568,983.7	South Dakota .....	
Iowa .....	202,007.9	Tennessee .....	1,558,425.6
Kansas .....		Texas .....	491,601.2
Kentucky .....	6,928,817.5	Utah .....	27,078.1
Louisiana .....	860,833.7	Vermont .....	
Maine .....		Virginia .....	2,683,640.4
Maryland .....	6,219,976.4	Washington .....	369,935.4
Massachusetts ....	5,735,290.6	West Virginia ....	309,988.5
Michigan .....	478,606.1	Wisconsin .....	2,125,398.9
Minnesota .....	1,576,324.3	Wyoming .....	
Mississippi .....			
Missouri .....	4,872,692.8	Total .....	103,518,837.6
Montana .....	50,157.0		

**THE MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED LIQUORS 1880-1905.**

CENSUS YEAR	Number Estab- lishm'nts	Capital	WAGE EARNERS		Value of Products, Including Custom Work
			Average Number	Total Wages	
Distilled—					
1880 .....	844	\$ 24,247,595	6,502	\$ 2,663,967	\$ 41,063,663
1890 .....	440	31,006,176	4,762	2,246,064	104,197,869
1900 .....	965	32,540,004	3,720	1,732,798	96,793,681
1905 .....	805	50,101,362	5,355	2,657,025	131,269,886
Fermented—					
1880 .....	2,191	91,208,224	26,220	12,198,053	101,058,385
1890 .....	1,248	232,471,290	30,257	20,713,383	182,731,622
1900 .....	1,507	413,767,233	39,459	25,776,468	236,914,914
1905 .....	1,531	515,636,792	48,139	34,542,897	298,358,732
Wines—					
1880 .....	117	2,581,910	967	216,559	2,169,193
1890 .....	236	5,792,783	1,048	299,453	2,846,148
1900 .....	359	9,838,015	1,163	446,055	6,547,310
1905 .....	435	17,775,240	1,913	1,001,554	11,097,853

### PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

The following table shows the production of distilled spirits from materials other than fruit during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1911, inclusive:

Fiscal year of production ended—	Tax gallons	Fiscal year of production ended—	Tax gallons
June 30, 1897.....	62,465,647.8	June 30, 1905.....	147,810,794.3
June 30, 1898.....	80,762,213.4	June 30, 1906.....	145,666,125.1
June 30, 1899.....	97,066,554.7	June 30, 1907.....	168,573,913.2
June 30, 1900.....	105,484,699.8	June 30, 1908.....	126,989,740.1
June 30, 1901.....	124,520,599.8	June 30, 1909.....	133,450,755.1
June 30, 1902.....	128,623,401.9	June 30, 1910.....	156,237,526.4
June 30, 1903.....	141,776,202.1	June 30, 1911.....	175,402,395.5
June 30, 1904.....	134,311,952.0		

### Consumption of Distilled Liquors

The quantity of distilled liquors withdrawn from bond for consumption, including spirits tax paid for bottling in bond during the year 1911, amounted to 132,058,636.5 gallons, which was an increase over the amount withdrawn during 1910 of 5,673,909.8 gallons. In spite of this increase in consumption over the amount for 1910, the figures show a decrease under the amount consumed during 1907 of 1,972,430.2 gallons. In fact, the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States reached the highest point in 1907, when it amounted to 134,031,066.7 gallons. The amount withdrawn for consumption in no year since 1907 has equalled that amount.

The following diagram shows the relative annual amount of spirits consumed in the United States during the past five years:

1907 Consumption—134,031,066.7 gal.

1908 Consumption—119,703,594.4 gal.

1909 Consumption—114,693,578.2 gal.

1910 Consumption—126,384,726.7 gal.

1911 Consumption—132,058,636.5 gal.

The following table compiled from the United States statistical abstract, shows the amount of distilled spirits consumed in the United States for the past seventy years:

# DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic Spirits Consumed(a)		Imported for Consumption	Total(b)
	From Fruit (Proof Gallons)	All Others (Proof Gallons)	(Proof Gallons)	(Proof Gallons)
1840 .....	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884
1850 .....	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473
1860 .....	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651
1870 .....	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708
1871-80(c) .....	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	62,032,085
1881-90(c) .....	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	76,375,208
1891 .....	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565
1892 .....	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840
1893 .....	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753
1894 .....	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209
1895 .....	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063
1896 .....	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745
1897 .....	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948
1898 .....	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293
1899 .....	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442
1900 .....	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864
1901 .....	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338
1902 .....	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141
1903 .....	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954
1904 .....	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387
1905 .....	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649
1906 .....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583
1907 .....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436
1908 .....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314
1909 .....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036
1910 .....	2,204,187	126,593,951	4,740,549	133,538,684
1911 .....				

(a) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

## STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS OTHER THAN FRUIT BRANDIES.

Years	Production	Tax-paid withdrawals	Leakage Allowed	Withdrawn for export	Remaining in warehouses
1902 ...	128,623,401.9	103,304,981.5	5,985,842.1	2,006,473.7	168,742,430.5
1903 ...	141,776,202.1	112,788,168.0	6,183,552.6	1,542,251.7	188,350,778.1
1904 ...	134,311,952.0	110,033,305.6	6,244,628.9	1,739,910.0	195,135,925.8
1905 ...	147,810,794.3	115,994,857.5	6,480,248.1	2,386,730.9	215,557,323.6
1906 ...	145,666,125.1	122,617,943.1	7,484,992.4	1,475,476.2	226,735,828.8
1907 ...	168,573,913.2	134,031,066.7	9,127,207.7	1,586,602.6	245,438,816.0
1908 ...	127,140,924.7	119,703,594.4	8,762,311.4	1,383,151.5	235,026,128.2
1909 ...	133,450,755.1	114,693,578.2	9,808,124.6	1,489,525.2	229,141,434.0
1910 ...	156,237,526.4	126,384,726.7	11,069,588.5	1,569,989.7	233,508,674.6
1911 ...	175,402,395.5	132,058,636.5	11,228,168.7	1,292,625.9	249,279,346.6

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, THE QUANTITY PRODUCED, ENTERED INTO, AND REMOVED FROM SUCH WAREHOUSES DURING SAID PERIODS, AND THE INCREASES AND DECREASES IN EACH CLASS OF TRANSACTIONS. (Quantities in taxable gals.)**

	June 30—		Increase	Decrease
	1910	1911		
In warehouses at the beginning of the year .....	229,141,434.0	233,508,674.6	4,367,240.6	.....
Produced during the year .....	156,237,526.4	175,402,395.5	19,164,869.1	.....
Released and restored to warehouse....	.....	30,025.7	30,025.7	.....
Received into general bonded warehouses from distillery warehouses..	5,594,520.2	5,770,413.4	175,893.2	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>390,973,480.6</b>	<b>414,711,509.2</b>	<b>23,738,028.6</b>	<b>.....</b>
Withdrawn tax paid.	117,398,967.3	121,427,545.0	4,028,577.7	.....
Withdrawn tax paid for bottling in bond.	8,985,759.4	10,631,091.5	1,645,332.1	.....
Allowed as leakage..	11,069,588.5	11,228,168.7	158,580.2	.....
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and use of United States .....	2,026,502.7	2,364,542.9	338,040.2	.....
Lost by casualty, etc.	62,321.2	941,407.3	879,086.1	.....
Withdrawn for export.	1,569,989.7	1,292,625.9	.....	277,363.8
Removed for denaturation .....	10,605,870.7	11,682,887.9	1,077,017.2	.....
Removed to manufacturing warehouses .....	127,774.8	133,113.0	5,338.2	.....
Removed to other warehouses .....	5,618,031.7	5,730,780.4	112,748.7	..... ..
In warehouses at the end of the year.....	233,508,674.6	249,279,346.6	15,770,672.0	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>390,973,480.6</b>	<b>414,711,509.2</b>	<b>24,015,392.4</b>	<b>277,363.8</b>

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.**

Years	Grain Used	Spirits produced from grain	Molasses used to produce spirits	Spirits produced from Molasses	Molasses used to produce rum	Rum produced
	Bushels	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1910 ....	29,327,437	133,396,702	39,392,697	20,587,200	2,900,376	2,253,624
1911 ....	32,767,630	151,137,079	41,014,190	21,634,257	3,348,943	2,631,060

## Fermented Liquors

The amount of fermented liquors produced in the United States during the year 1911, including the barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax, amounted to 63,283,123 barrels. This was a decided increase over the amount for the year 1910. The following table shows the amount of fermented liquors produced in each of the several states during the last fiscal year:

### STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.

States and Territories	Barrels	States and Territories	Barrels
Alabama .....	13,290	Nebraska .....	436,268
Alaska .....	6,283	Nevada .....	18,740
Arizona .....	15,147	New Hampshire ....	260,395
Arkansas .....	10,025	New Jersey .....	3,418,162
California .....	1,215,405	New Mexico .....	8,777
Colorado .....	435,072	New York .....	13,732,743
Connecticut .....	736,146	North Carolina .....	.....
Delaware .....	142,017	North Dakota .....	.....
District of Columbia.	286,721	Ohio .....	4,573,275
Florida .....	18,350	Oklahoma .....	.....
Georgia .....	129,455	Oregon .....	245,002
Hawaii .....	16,683	Pennsylvania .....	7,811,731
Idaho .....	32,780	Rhode Island .....	649,171
Illinois .....	6,630,254	South Carolina .....	5,258
Indiana .....	1,469,030	South Dakota .....	52,345
Iowa .....	511,536	Tennessee .....	256,395
Kansas .....	.....	Texas .....	678,796
Kentucky .....	822,555	Utah .....	140,123
Louisiana .....	471,560	Vermont .....	.....
Maine .....	532	Virginia .....	190,473
Maryland .....	1,077,884	Washington .....	875,028
Massachusetts .....	2,381,435	West Virginia .....	363,330
Michigan .....	1,724,156	Wisconsin .....	5,287,347
Minnesota .....	1,652,184	Wyoming .....	16,110
Mississippi .....	.....	Total .....	*63,283,123
Missouri .....	4,223,769		
Montana .....	241,385		

\* Includes 66,272 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

### CONSUMPTION FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the total amount of fermented liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy years. It also shows the amount of imported fermented liquors consumed and the amount of domestic fermented liquors consumed:



### MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic(a) (Proof Gallons)	Imported for Consumption (Proof Galls.)	Total(b) Consumed (Proof Gallons)
1840 .....	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843
1850 .....	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009
1860 .....	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669
1870 .....	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156
1871-80(c) .....	308,197,473	1,469,185	309,666,658
1881-90(c) .....	645,092,353	2,088,012	647,180,365
1891 .....	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519
1892 .....	986,329,023	2,980,809	989,309,832
1893 .....	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071
1894 .....	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535
1895 .....	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486
1896 .....	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966
1897 .....	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208
1898 .....	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101
1899 .....	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908
1900 .....	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104
1901 .....	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444
1902 .....	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176
1903 .....	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350
1904 .....	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215
1905 .....	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610
1906 .....	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221
1907 .....	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525
1908 .....	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448
1909 .....	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426
1910 .....	1,844,038,627	7,301,629	1,851,340,256
1911 .....			

(a) Product less domestic export.

(b) Does not include the data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

### LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the quantities of distilled spirits and fermented liquors, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1910 and 1911:

ARTICLES TAXED	Fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase
	1910	1911	
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries .....	2,204,184	2,434,045	229,861
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries .....	126,453,592	132,166,148	5,712,556
Fermented liquors .....	59,485,117	63,216,851	3,731,734

## Consumption of Wines

The consumption of wines in the United States has been gradually increasing until the past three years, the figures showing a decided check in the wine consumption, due to various causes.

The following table gives the amount of domestic and imported wines consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy years:

### WINES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

YEAR	Domestic(a) Gallons	Imported for Consumption Gallons	Total(b) Gallons
1840 .....	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850 .....	221,249	6,095,122	6,316,371
1860 .....	1,860,008	8,944,679	10,804,687
1870 .....	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1871-80(c) .....	13,781,774	7,077,921	20,859,695
1881-90(c) .....	22,484,024	5,034,849	27,518,873
1891 .....	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892 .....	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893 .....	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894 .....	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895 .....	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896 .....	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897 .....	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898 .....	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899 .....	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900 .....	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901 .....	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902 .....	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903 .....	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904 .....	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905 .....	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906 .....	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907 .....	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908 .....	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909 .....	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910 .....	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,078
1911 .....			

(a) Product less domestic exports.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

## Per Capita Consumption of All Liquors

The following table, which shows the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors during each year for the past seventy years, furnishes the only statistics by which anything like a just and reasonable estimate can be made as to the increase in liquor consumption in the United States:

### CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

YEAR	Total Consumption of Wines and Liquors	Total consumption per capita			
		Distilled Spirits (b)	Wines (c)	Malt Liquors (c)	All Liquors and Wines (c)
	Gallons	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
1840 .....	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850 .....	94,712,853	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860 .....	202,120,007	2.86	.34	3.22	6.43
1870 .....	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1871-80(a) .....	392,558,432	1.39	.47	6.93	8.79
1881-90(a) .....	751,074,446	1.34	.48	11.38	13.21
1891 .....	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892 .....	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.20	17.13
1893 .....	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894 .....	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.98
1895 .....	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896 .....	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897 .....	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898 .....	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899 .....	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900 .....	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901 .....	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902 .....	1,539,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903 .....	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904 .....	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905 .....	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906 .....	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907 .....	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908 .....	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909 .....	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910 .....	2,045,427,018	1.43	.65	19.79	21.86
1911 .....					

(a) Average for the period.

(b) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(c) Product less domestic export.

### INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

The effect of prohibition and no license-legislation on the consumption of intoxicating liquors is shown in a degree by the official reports from the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner during the past forty years. In 1870 the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States was 7.70 gallons; in 1890 the per capita consumption was 15.53 gallons; in 1910 the per capita consumption was 21.86 gallons. In other words, from 1870 to 1890 the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States increased 102 per cent, while from 1890 to 1910, despite the tremendous increase in consumption in the "wet" cities and villages of the United States, the total increase for the entire nation was only 41 per cent.



### INCREASED CONSUMPTION AND THE LEAGUE.

Enemies of the Anti-Saloon League plan of fighting the liquor traffic have urged against the League that it has not been able to solve the liquor problem, and that with all the victories which have been secured under local option and state-wide prohibition laws, the consumption of intoxicating liquors is constantly increasing in the United States.

It would be beyond reasonable expectation if eighteen years of pioneer reform work were sufficient to bring complete success to any movement directed against a giant evil such as the liquor traffic. As to whether or not progress has been made toward the suppression of this traffic, however, by means of the Anti-Saloon League plan, can only be estimated—in any fair way—by comparing the period in which this movement has been existence with a similar period before the League began operations. The League was born in 1893. For more than twenty years before that time the chief fight against the liquor traffic consisted of the work done by the Prohibition party, which was born in 1870, and a number of other temperance organizations and societies.

From 1870 to 1893 the per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States increased from 7.70 gallons to 18.20 gallons, or 146 per cent. From 1893 to 1910 the per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States increased from 18.20 gallons to 21.86 gallons, or 20 per cent. In other words, if the rate of liquor consumption had increased during the past eighteen years as it did increase during the preceding twenty-three years, the per capita consumption of liquors in the United States in 1910 would have been 39 gallons, instead of 21.86 gallons.

### INCREASED CONSUMPTION IN LICENSE TERRITORY.

There was an increase in the production and consumption of distilled and fermented liquors in the United States for the fiscal year 1910, but that increase did not take place in the prohibition States or the counties and cities under no-license. That increase is chargeable to license cities and States. The Internal Revenue Commissioner's report presents some significant facts in this connection.

It is practically impossible to secure statistics to show the actual consumption of intoxicating liquors in any given State or territory. The amount of liquors produced in any such State or the amount of liquors withdrawn from bond in any such State, does not, in reality, indicate the amount of liquors consumed by the people living in that State, for the apparent reason that much or little of such withdrawn-from-bond liquors may be used in the State or may be shipped to other States. While it is impossible, however, to get accurate figures on this point, it is, nevertheless, true that the amount of liquors produced and withdrawn from bond in any certain class of States for any one year, as compared with the amount so withdrawn from that same class

of States in other years, certainly gives some information as to whether the consumption of intoxicating liquors in such States is increasing or decreasing, it being naturally assumed that the amount of liquors shipped from such States to markets in other States would not likely vary in amounts from one year to another so much as the amount actually used in such States would vary.

It is also safe to assume that if in a certain number of States under prohibition the amount of liquors of all kinds produced and withdrawn from bond is so small as to in no way compare with the amount so produced and withdrawn in license States containing practically the same population or less population, there must, in all probability, be a decided difference in the amount of liquors consumed, as between prohibition and license States.

In 1910 there were nine prohibition States. The internal revenue collection district for the State of Maine includes also the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, while the district of North Dakota includes also the district of South Dakota. Hence, the report for the nine prohibition commonwealths includes these three local option States, making twelve in all. The 1910 report for these twelve States shows that the total amount of distilled liquors produced in all of them together was 632,005 gallons, which, even at that, was a decrease under the amount produced in the same States for 1909 of 738,522 gallons. This report further shows that the total amount of fermented liquors withdrawn from breweries for consumption during the fiscal year 1910 was 681,403 barrels, which also was a net decrease under the amount for 1909 of 71,701 barrels.

The real increase in the production and consumption of liquors was in such States as Pennsylvania, New York, California, Illinois, Kentucky and other States and cities where the power of the liquor traffic continues to predominate. The increase in the production of distilled spirits in New York in 1910 for instance, was 2,100,791 gallons, while that of Pennsylvania was 1,528,147 gallons. The increase in the withdrawal of fermented liquors in New York for 1910 was 523,311 barrels, while the increase in Pennsylvania was 613,879 barrels.

The total production of distilled spirits for the year in the nine prohibition States, including also Vermont, New Hampshire and South Dakota, with an aggregate population of about 15,000,000, was 632,005 gallons; that of New York, with 9,000,000 population was 8,755,394 gallons, while that of Pennsylvania, with 6,000,000 population, was 9,322,097 gallons.

The withdrawal of fermented liquors for consumption during 1910 in the twelve States named above was 681,403 barrels; that of New York was 13,095,353 barrels; that of Pennsylvania was 7,664,141 barrels.

The United States Revenue Commissioner in his 1910 report makes the statement that men seem to be "drinking more distilled and less fermented liquors in those regions where the sale of both is contrary to law." The figures of his own report, how-

ever, do not bear out this statement. In the nine prohibition States of the Union, together with the local option States of Vermont, New Hampshire and South Dakota, the production of distilled spirits during 1909, according to the United States Revenue Report, was 1,370,527 gallons, while for 1910 the amount was 632,005 gallons—a net decrease for the year 1910 of 54 per cent. On the other hand, the production of distilled liquors in the State of New York for the same year shows a net increase of over 30 per cent.

What is true of distilled spirits in this particular is also true of fermented liquors, according to Mr. Cabell's official report. That report shows that the nine prohibition States, together with the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and South Dakota, withdrew for consumption during 1909, 753,104 barrels, while during 1910 the amount withdrawn in these same States was 681,403 barrels, showing a net decrease of 71,701 barrels.

The Commissioner's report for 1911 makes even a better showing on this point than the report for 1910. In the case of fermented liquors the amount produced in the same twelve States for 1911 was 660,067 barrels, or 21,336 barrels less than the amount for 1910, while in the case of distilled spirits the production in these prohibition States fell from 632,005 gallons in 1910 to 12,169 gallons in 1911.

The production of distilled spirits, moreover, for the license States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, increased 3,504,883 gallons in 1911, while the fermented liquor's figures were increased by 1,390,350 barrels.

### EXPORTS OF SPIRITS, WINES AND MALT LIQUORS.

Articles and Countries	1910		1911	
	Quan- tities	Values	Quan- tities	Values
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles, doz. qts.....	533,955	\$ 774,284	601,951	\$ 863,153
In other coverings, gals..	422,514	\$ 80,437	339,273	\$ 65,210
Total malt liquors....	.....	\$ 854,721	.....	\$ 928,363
Spirits, Distilled—				
Alcohol (including, pure, neutral or cologne spirits), pf. gal.....	214,944	\$ 55,717	31,408	\$ 17,427
Rum, pf. galls.....	1,130,463	1,447,285	984,240	1,294,714
Whisky—				
Bourbon, pf. galls...	40,771	67,518	47,058	72,828
Rye, pf. galls.....	87,533	180,836	121,754	227,371
All other, pf. Galls..	40,650	55,692	28,490	38,763
Total spirits, dis- tilled, pf. galls...	1,514,361	\$1,807,048	1,212,950	\$1,651,103
Wines, galls.....	453,562	\$ 189,260	1,216,683	\$ 442,276
Total spirits, wines, and malt liquors.	.....	\$2,851,029	.....	\$3,021,742

**IMPORTS OF SPIRITS, WINES AND MALT LIQUORS.**

The following table shows the quantities and value of spirits, wines and malt liquors and other beverages imported into the United States the first ten months of 1911:

	1910		1911	
	Quan- tities	Values	Quan- tities	Values
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles or jugs, galls..	1,509,659	\$1,342,613	1,456,453	\$1,397,917
In other coverings, galls.	4,355,746	1,313,357	4,697,030	1,421,381
Total malt liquors, galls. ....	5,865,405	\$2,655,970	6,153,483	\$2,819,298
Spirits, Distilled—				
Brandy, proof galls.....	196,508	\$ 433,731	364,472	\$ 940,463
Imported from France...			294,846	823,737
Imported from other countries .....			69,626	116,726
Cordials, liqueurs, etc., proof galls. ....			115,649	237,913
Gin, proof galls.....	1,307,828	1,006,934	626,380	717,020
Imported from Nether- lands .....			29,002	15,866
Imported from United Kingdom .....			577,318	678,572
Imported from other countries .....			20,060	22,582
Whisky, proof galls.....	961,568	1,992,838	1,046,679	2,161,950
Imported from United Kingdom .....			750,715	1,593,777
Imported from Canada..			288,620	550,300
Imported from other countries .....			7,344	17,873
All other, proof galls.....	1,025,803	1,603,825	492,918	613,366
Total spirits, dis- tilled, proof galls.	3,491,707	\$5,037,328	2,646,098	\$4,670,712

**RELATIVE AMOUNT OF ALL LIQUORS CONSUMED.**

According to the Internal Revenue Report for 1910, there was consumed by the people of the United States 2,045,427,018 gallons of fermented and distilled liquors. If this liquor had been placed in quart bottles, packed in boxes containing twelve bottles each, and loaded into box cars having a capacity of 2,300 cubic feet, the liquor consumed in 1910 would have made a complete train extending from New York City to San Francisco. If these same boxes had been unloaded at one station and piled as closely together as possible, they would have presented a solid mass one hundred feet high, extending over an area of two hundred and twenty-six acres. If these same boxes had been placed end to end they would have made sixty-two unbroken rows of boxes extending from New York to the Pacific coast.



**LIQUORS SHIPPED BY EXPRESS INTO "DRY" TERRITORY.**

Commissioner McCord of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, in reviewing the history of mail-order liquor shipments into prohibition territory from outside States, made the following statement:

The proportions of the business throughout the country at the present time can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but figures presented by the Southern Express Company may be made the basis of a fair approximation. Jacksonville, Florida, probably the largest shipping point for liquor in the South, sends out between three and four thousand packages of one or two gallons daily, or a total of about one and one-half million gallons a year. Chattanooga ships about 786,000 gallons; Richmond, 546,720 gallons; Petersburg, 268,128; Pensacola, 267,760; New Orleans, 255,856; Augusta, 215,150; and Norfolk, Virginia; Cairo, Illinois; Emporia, Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; Portsmouth, Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia, and Savannah, Georgia, ship more than 100,000 gallons each annually.

The total annual movement indicated is 6,085,264 gallons. When it is considered that these shipments are almost entirely from three or four States in the Southern part of the country and that the traffic itself is countrywide, it is not an extreme estimate that the entire volume of this traffic, going entirely to consumers and not to dealers, is in excess of 20,000,000 gallons a year.

**A CONTRAST.**

The Bulletin of the Maine Local Self Government League announced "Trouble ahead for Prohibition," in big headlines, because testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission showed "This startling fact that approximately 20,000,000 gallons of liquors annually are shipped by express, direct to consumers in prohibition States," and that such "traffic has an evil effect," doubtless.

But the nine prohibition States of 1910 have a population of 15,602,935, and this shows a consumption of less than one and one-fourth gallons per person in the prohibition States.

While the American Grocer for July 12, 1911, on the authority of the United States Bureau of Statistics, records the total consumption of all liquor in 1910 as 21.86 gallons per person for the United States.

**COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF INTERSTATE LIQUOR SHIPMENTS.**

Mary F. Balcomb, corresponding secretary of the Young People's Civic League of Chicago, made the following comparative statement as to the size of the interstate liquor traffic, in the columns of the Chicago News:

The "enormous" shipment of liquors into "dry" territory, as revealed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its inquiry into proposed changes in express classifications has aroused comment. It was discovered that approximately 20,000,000 gallons are shipped annually into the nine prohibition States.

This quantity really is enormous, and it seems appalling, but, compared with the total consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States, it becomes insignificant.

Approximately 1,900,000,000 gallons—to be exact, 1,935,544,112—according to the United States statistical abstract for 1909, latest report from the abstract at hand, of all kinds of intoxicating liquors were consumed in the United States during the year 1901. Twenty million gallons is less than one-ninety-fifth of the total consumption. The nine prohibition States have almost one-sixth the total population of the United States.

That is, the prohibition States, with almost one-sixth of the total population of the United States, consume less than one-ninety-fifth of the intoxicating liquors drank in this country.

In other words, the people living in "wet" territory drink, per capita, more than fifteen times as much as those living in "dry" territory.

This is a very good showing for prohibition, we believe. It shows that prohibition "regulates" about fifteen times better than all the "regulative" measures thus far attempted.

The press reported 3,000,000 gallons of beer drank in Chicago during the three excessively hot days of last May, that is, nearly one-sixth as much of beer alone in but three days was consumed by less than one-sixth as many people under high license regulation as was consumed of all kinds of intoxicating liquors by six times as many people, during a period 121 times as long. Evidently prohibition prohibits.

### CONSUMED IN NEW YORK.

The following quotation from Pearson's Magazine is an extremely conservative estimate of the annual drink bill in the city of New York:

The borough of Manhattan annually consumes about one hundred thousand barrels of whisky, which cost the consumers \$2,500,000. To this item must be added thirty thousand barrels of other spirits, sold for \$500,000; two hundred thousand cases of champagne, for which \$5,500,000 is paid; four million gallons of other wines and brandies, costing \$27,000,000, and, last but not least important, five million barrels of beer, selling for \$100,000,000. This makes a total of \$135,500,000—a sum sufficient to create and maintain forever a great University like Yale or Harvard. It is a fact rather interesting to consider that, if all this beer and liquors were put into a tank, and were allowed to run through an ordinary water-tap at the rate of a gallon a minute, the receptacle would require ninety years and thirty-six days to empty itself.

To any one at all familiar with the retail prices of intoxicating liquors, the above amount is entirely too conservative, to say the least; 100,000 barrels of whisky, in the first place, would naturally cost the consumers more than \$2,500,000. That would be only \$25 a barrel. Two million five hundred thousand dollars would not pay the government tax on 100,000 barrels of whisky, to say nothing of the original cost to the wholesaler and the retailer and the profits in the case of each. It is safe to say that a gallon of whisky makes at least fifty good sized drinks, which sell over the bar for at least ten cents each, making \$5 per gallon. For a barrel of thirty-one gallons this would mean \$155 per barrel instead of \$25 per barrel. Of course, some account must be taken of the fact that a certain amount of the 100,000 barrels of whisky was sold for family consumption in quantities, but it is safe to say that at least three-fourths of the amount consumed in Manhattan in a single year is purchased by the drink. The amount estimated for whisky consumption in Manhattan, therefore, is about \$12,500,000 instead of \$2,500,000. On the same basis the second item, referring to "other spirits," should be about \$4,500,000 instead of \$500,000, and assuming that the other items in the above estimate are approximately correct, a conservative estimate of the Manhattan drink bill would be \$150,000,000 annually.

### CHICAGO BEER CONSUMPTION.

A press notice from Chicago states that during three hot days the last of May, there was consumed in that city three

million gallons of beer, or, upon the average, a million gallons a day.

A million gallons of beer reduced to ordinary glasses usually served over the bar, would amount to approximately sixteen million glasses. In other words, if the city of Chicago consumed a million gallons of beer a day, it meant an average of six glasses for every man, woman and child in the city.

A million gallons of beer a day seems like a large amount, but it is not at all improbable that the press report concerning this beer consumption in Chicago was well within the truth, when it is borne in mind that the amount of beer withdrawn for consumption in the State of Illinois in a year is on the average about 185,000,000 gallons.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner's report for 1910 shows that there was withdrawn for consumption in the State of Illinois, during 1910, 186,771,404 gallons of beer. The same report shows that during the same year the beer withdrawn for consumption in the States of Kansas and Oklahoma amounted to 15,810 gallons.

According to the 1910 census, the combined population of Kansas and Oklahoma is 3,348,104. The population of Illinois is 5,638,591. From the Internal Revenue Commissioner's report, therefore, it is evident that the amount of beer withdrawn for consumption in Kansas and Oklahoma during 1910 was less than five gallons for every 1,000 of the population, while the amount withdrawn in Illinois during the same year was 33,128 gallons for every 1,000 of the population.

## Part II. Economic Cost of Liquor

### Cost of Liquor Drinking to the Individual

The economic cost of liquor drinking to the individual can be estimated only by ascertaining approximately the liquor user's decreased efficiency in the production of wealth and the part which liquor drinking has in closing the doors of opportunity upon otherwise efficient individuals.

The United States Department of Labor, using percentages based upon several thousand reports, found that 90 per cent of railways, 79 per cent of manufacturers, 88 per cent of trades, and 72 per cent of agriculturists discriminate against employees addicted to the use of intoxicants as a beverage.

#### CASHING CHECKS IN SALOONS.

An article describing the life of employes in the steel mills of Pittsburg, which appeared in the American Magazine for March, 1911, contained the following statement showing the extent to which pay checks are cashed in saloons:

McKeesport was a city of about 40,000 population and there were sixty-nine saloons. On the Thursdays preceding the semi-monthly pay days, which fall on Friday and Saturdays, the three leading saloonkeepers of the city drew from their bank accounts from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each in dollar bills and small denominations, to be used as change. Other saloonkeepers drew varying amounts, and the total drawn each fortnight was over \$60,000. On the Mondays after pay days the saloonkeepers usually deposited double the amount drawn. These periodic leaps in deposits never failed to coincide with pay days, and the inevitable conclusion is that about \$60,000 of steel workers' wages are regularly expended in the saloons within the next two days."

### GERMAN GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

A recent investigation by the German government developed the fact that out of 100 deaths from heart disease, 80 per cent were drinkers of liquor or beer, and only 20 per cent were non-drinkers. Of 143 cases of bodily injury investigated, 730 occurred in barrooms and only thirty-seven in factories or places of work. It was further developed through the German government's investigation that piece workers in the Dresden bottle factories do only 29 per cent as much work on Monday as on other days, and in a furniture factory in Munich only 18 per cent as much work is done on Monday as on other days because of excessive drinking on Sunday.

### EXPERIENCE OF CHICAGO POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN.

It is estimated that the Chicago saloons located near police and fire stations collect an annual toll of \$360,000 for cashing the pay checks of policemen and firemen. Not only is this a large interest to pay, but the practice is attended by loss of time and considerable intoxication.

The saloonkeepers of Chicago look upon the city's pay day as harvest time. Breweries send large sums of money to the saloons just before pay day so that the saloonkeeper may be provided with funds to cash the checks. It is estimated that the average expenditure of each person who has a check cashed on these days is from fifty cents to one dollar. It is claimed that 5 per cent of the total pay roll is a conservative estimate spent over the bar in return for the cashing of checks. The 6,000 firemen and policemen of Chicago receive monthly about \$600,000, and of this sum the commission to the saloonkeepers aggregates \$30,000. The county employees are now paid in cash instead of by check.

### LOSS BY ABSENCES DUE TO DRINK.

Mr. R. H. Scott, factory manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, in an article which appeared in the Scientific Temperance Journal says:

For several years I have been investigating the drink question from the standpoint of the employer and the employee, and among other things, the matter of unnecessary absences.

In the Reo Motor Car Company Works (Lansing, Michigan,) every second Wednesday is pay day, and after these pay days there has been considerable loss of time on the part of drinking employees.

In order to learn definitely the extent of this loss, the time-keeper was instructed to report the loss of five consecutive pay days (ten weeks), care-



fully investigating each absence and rejecting all cases in which there was any doubt as to its being due to drink. Each individual was counted but once, that is, the man who after a given pay day lost Thursday was not counted again with the men who lost Thursday and Friday, or who lost three days. However, I believe that fully 50 per cent of the men off after different pay days were the same ones.

The report would fairly represent the average for the year. In the ten weeks no less than 190 employees lost from half a day to three days following the receipt of their pay. Such absences mean a considerable loss to the manufacturer, for when a man fails to appear machines and other men must wait until the man's place can be filled. Time means money. If, after a night in the saloon, the men do come to work, in their groggy condition their working ability is often impaired and they waste considerable material.

Mr. Scott further shows by a very interesting table the number of absences following five consecutive pay days, Wednesday being the pay day in each case. The number of men off duty for one-half day, Thursday, for five weeks, was eleven, twenty-three, twenty-four, eleven and eight. The number of men off all day, Thursday, was thirteen, twenty-seven, none, fourteen, thirteen. The number of men off both Thursday and Friday was two, none, one, one, five. The number of men off Thursday, Friday and Saturday was fourteen, nineteen, nine, nine, nine.

The wages of these men averaged \$2.25 per day, so that each man sustained a loss equal to about 25 per cent of his two weeks' wages.

### THE COST OF A SINGLE DRINK TO THE STATE.

The following from Collier's Weekly gives some idea of how much of a financial liability a single drunkard is to a community or State:

J. H. has been arrested sixty-two times, he has been taken to the police court sixty-two times, he has appeared in the police court sixty-two times, he has been sent to the city prison sixty-two times, and he has been relegated to the workhouse sixty-two times. J. H. has spent 132 days in the city prison and 3,033 days in the workhouse, and it has cost the citizens of his State \$2,027.17 to arrest and convict J. H. and to have him go in and out of prison in this fashion these last twenty years. No one has been benefitted by all this—least of all J. H. He is now an old man, beaten and spent, waiting only another discharge to fill himself with bad whisky which will start him off once more on his familiar round. In the technical terms of penology, J. H. is a redicivist; in common speech, J. H. is a chronic drunkard, an alcoholic "repeater;" in still less elegant terms, J. H. is a "drunk." The House of Correction of Cleveland, Ohio, has admitted one chronic drunkard ninety times; another repeater has appeared before the police court in Utica no less than 160 times. Boston has been so repeatedly arresting, trying, imprisoning one drunkard, that he has spent thirteen out of the last thirty-two years in Boston prisons, serving sentences ranging from ten days to several months. Six repeaters were treated a total of 244 days in five years in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital in New York at a cost of \$1,170.78. In one year this same ward received 104 persons four or more times each, and 214 persons three or more times. And what's the use of all this?

### EARNINGS UNDER LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE.

The third annual report on the statistics of manufactures for Massachusetts gives the average earnings for both men and women for each city in the State. The average yearly earnings for men and women living in license cities are \$498.28. The average earnings of those living in no-license cities are \$540.67.

In the no-license cities of Massachusetts there are 96,369 wage earners, each of whom, according to this report, receives \$42.39 per year more than the average wage earner in the license cities. In the aggregate this makes a difference of \$4,085,081.91 for no-license cities as against the license cities.

### **DRINK CAUSED ABSENCES IN GERMANY.**

The Scientific Temperance Journal for November, 1911, contains the following by Doctor Stehr, a German social student, which is the result of his investigation of the losses to German industries caused by drink:

One notable loss is caused by absence from work on Monday and days following holidays. Various industries in the Rhine region of Germany suffer so seriously from the absence of employes on working days that an investigation was made by representatives of these industries. From the report it turned out that a large percentage of the absences occurred on Monday. Some concerns reported that a number of workmen did not appear until Tuesday and then not to work. Many factories reported they could not count on having all their workmen together until Wednesday or Thursday. In one establishment comparisons of the absences on Monday and Thursday showed that the Monday absences amounted to 4.77 per cent of the whole number of workers, while on Thursday it was only 1.44 per cent.

The infliction of fines for inexcusable absence seems to have little effect; the drinkers count it as a part of the cost of their indulgence. These losses to manufacturers are hardest where groups of workmen are compelled to lose time through the absence of one man, especially where it is a matter of skilled labor which cannot easily be replaced.

In one industry the working ability of the hardest drinkers was lowest on Monday. It increased until Saturday, when they were able to do from 50 to 100 per cent more than on Monday. Other workmen averaged from 2.53 per cent to 13.38 per cent more on other days of the week than on Monday.

## **Cost of Liquor Drinking to the Public**

### **THE UNITED STATES DRINK BILL.**

A thorough investigation as to the retail costs of all classes of intoxicating liquors is sufficient to convince the most conservative that the amounts which have been used to indicate the annual drink bill in the United States, have, as a rule, been entirely too low. In most liquor establishments in cities, the retail price for a drink of spirits is fifteen cents. Nowhere is it less than ten cents. There is no saloon in the country where a glass of beer is sold over the bar or at tables for less than five cents. In many cases the cost is ten cents per drink. Furthermore, estimating the average drink of wine at ten cents per glass is a very low estimate.

The barkeeper who does not sell eighty drinks out of every gallon of spirits disposed of is rare. The average drink of whisky, in fact, is not more than one ounce. One ounce and a half would make a very large drink, and at the rate of one and one-half ounces to a drink, a gallon would make eighty-five drinks. In the case of beer, the size of the average drink, of course, is very much larger. The average barkeeper aims to get twenty-five glasses out of a gallon of beer, but the very cheapest

establishments, where the schooner is used, gets sixteen glasses out of a gallon of beer. The average glass of wine is, moreover, much smaller than the average glass of beer, and it is exceedingly conservative to estimate that on the average, taking all grades of wine, there is realized from its retail sale at least two dollars per gallon.

Using these figures, the American drink bill can be very easily estimated for any particular year. We take the year 1910, first, because it was a census year, and there is, therefore, less chance to mistake the population figures, and second, because it is the last year for which the amount of consumption of all kinds of liquors has been estimated by the United States Statistical Abstract.

The per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors for 1910 was 21.86 gallons, divided as follows: Spirits, 1.43 gallons; wines, .65 gallons; malt liquors, 19.79 gallons. The following table, therefore, shows the average drink bill for each person in the United States during 1910:

Distilled spirits, 1.43 galls. at \$6.50 per gal.....	\$ 9,295
Wines, .65 galls. at \$2.00 per gal.....	1,300
Malt liquors, 19.79 galls. at \$.80 per gal.....	15,832
Total per capita drink bill (1910).....	\$26,427

According to the 1910 census the population was 91,972,266. The total United States drink bill, therefore, estimating \$26,427 for each individual, would be \$2,430,551,073.58, or, in round numbers, \$2,500,000,000.

These figures are unquestionably conservative when everything is taken into account, but in order to satisfy the demands of those who may insist that the liquors sold in bulk for home consumption costs the consumer less than the amounts estimated in the above table, we deduct 30 per cent in order to provide for all such allowances, thus estimating the annual drink bill for the United States \$1,750,000,000.

### UNITED STATES CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The official records of the census department at Washington show that for the year 1903 the charitable institutions of the United States cost this government \$55,577,633. This expense was distributed as follows:

1,075 orphanages .....	\$10,050,587
1,493 hospitals .....	28,200,869
753 permanent homes for unfortunates.....	9,916,180
449 temporary homes .....	3,039,035
115 deaf and dumb asylums .....	3,523,683
166 nurseries .....	327,659
156 dispensaries .....	519,620
Total .....	\$55,577,633

The above amount seems large enough, but it is insignificantly small when contrasted with the amount expended by the State governments in maintaining jails, penitentiaries, poor

houses, county farms, insane and epileptic asylums and the numerous other hospitals which belong to the States.

The cost of all these institutions, together with the cost of privately supported charitable institutions and organizations, the reason for the existence of which is largely chargeable to the liquor traffic, would make an amount which would be nothing short of appalling.

## State and County Costs

### ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS.

The State auditor's report for 1910 for the State of Illinois shows the following amounts paid out for the expenses of charitable, judicial, penal and reformatory institutions:

Charitable institutions .....	\$5,674,222.28
Penal institutions .....	2,124,552.01
State courts .....	1,365,920.70
Making a grand total of.....	\$ 9,164,694.99

The amount received by the State during the same year from taxation of the liquor traffic was small as compared with the cost of these institutions.

### COST OF IMPRISONMENTS FOR INTOXICATION.

A summary of conditions in the State of Indiana one year after the county option law went into effect, prepared by Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, shows the following difference in the cost of sheriff's in-and-out fees and the board of persons jailed in the several counties:

In the first eight months of this fiscal year, sheriff's in-and-out fees on account of persons jailed for intoxication, aggregated in the State \$3,186.55; in the twenty-two "wet" counties, \$1,774.65; in the seventy "dry" counties, \$1,411.90; an excess in the twenty-two "wet" counties over the seventy "dry" counties of \$362.75.

The board for persons jailed on account of intoxication in the entire State during the period named aggregated \$23,197.78.

The board for persons jailed in the twenty-two "wet" counties aggregated \$14,849.68.

The board for persons jailed in the seventy "dry" counties aggregated \$8,348.10.

Excess in twenty-two "wet" counties over the seventy "dry" counties, \$6,501.58.

Fees and board for persons jailed on account of intoxication in the entire State for the period named, aggregated \$26,384.33.

Fees and board in the twenty-two "wet" counties, \$16,624.33.

Fees and board in the seventy "dry" counties, \$9,760.00.

A difference in favor of the seventy "dry" counties of \$6,864.33.

And this, notwithstanding the fact that the seventy "dry" counties have an aggregate population of 1,587,403, as against a population of only 927,059 in the "wet" counties.

**COST TO CALIFORNIA STATE.**

The California State Comptroller's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, shows the following expenditures:

For support of San Quentin Prison .....	\$ 556,681.12	
For support of Folsom Prison .....	201,442.45	
Total State expense for crime.....		\$ 758,123.57
For support of Stockton Asylum for Insane.....	\$ 338,334.48	
For support of Napa Asylum for Insane .....	377,615.76	
For support of Agnews Asylum for Insane.....	714,894.76	
For support of Mendocino Asylum for Insane....	174,193.32	
For support of South Cal. Asylum for Insane....	265,674.24	
Total State expense for the insane.....		\$1,870,712.56
For support of the Feeble Minded .....		223,803.32
For support of Orphans .....		401,642.06
Total State expense for public charges.....		\$3,254,281.51
Part chargeable to the liquor traffic:		
Crime—84 per cent of \$758,123.57.....	\$ 636,623.80	
Insane—70 per cent of \$1,870,712.56.....	1,309,498.79	
Feeble Minded—70 per cent of \$223,803.32....	156,662.32	
Orphans—60 per cent of \$401,642.06.....	240,985.24	
Total State expenses chargeable to the liquor traffic .....		\$2,343,770.15

The county expense for crime, pauperism, etc., chargeable to the liquor traffic is much more than the above State expenses.

California has 16,236 saloons. The taxpayers paid out last year to care for pauperism and to prosecute crime, \$9,679,024.

The 16,236 saloons received from the pockets of the people in this State \$131,253,200, a per capita sum of \$65 for every man, woman and child in the State.

There is a saloon to every twenty-two voters—a saloon to every 125 of the population of the State.

**COMPARATIVE COST IN MAINE.**

In the recent prohibition campaign the pro-liquor press of Maine estimated that the cost of intoxicating liquors, in spite of the prohibitory law, was \$1.48 per capita. A conservative estimate from government statistics shows the drink bill of the United States, including the prohibition States, to be \$17.39 per capita. This makes a difference of \$15.91 per capita in favor of state-wide prohibition.

The Portland "Argus" for Saturday, August 5, says that: "Added to the \$100,000 of rum sold in the now closed liquor agencies, about a million dollars (\$1,000,000) a year goes out from Maine for alcoholic beverages."

Divide the high estimate of sales made by this editor advocating license, \$1,100,000, by the population of Maine, 742,371; and it shows an annual expenditure for each person in prohibition Maine of \$1.48. But the total expenditure for alcoholic beverages for the entire United States, on the average for the last three years, according to the United States Bureau of Statistics, is \$1,598,921,416; which divided by the population, 91,972,266, gives the expenditure per person for the United States as \$17.39.



## CRIMINAL COST IN VIRGINIA.

According to the third annual report of the Virginia Board of Charities and Corrections, the criminal expenses in the four "wet" counties and ten "wet" cities of Virginia for the year ending September 30, 1911, was \$161,368.59, or \$267.00 to every one thousand of the population.

The criminal expenses for the thirty partially "wet" counties of Virginia for the same period were \$65,052.39, or \$92.00 for every one thousand of the population.

The criminal expenses for the sixty-six "dry" counties of Virginia, during the same period, was \$100,966.99, or \$91.00 for every one thousand of the population.

In Shenandoah county, where prohibition is especially well enforced, the criminal expenses for the same period were \$618.53, or \$29.43 for every one thousand of the population.

The official reports for last year show that in the eight counties of Norfolk, Elizabeth City, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Page, Sussex, Tazewell and Washington, with an aggregate population of 226,940, the criminal court expenses for the year were \$51,074.43. These eight counties, according to the records, having less than one-sixth of the population in all the counties, have more than one-fourth of the penitentiary commitments in the counties, the number for last year having been 128, and nearly one-fourth of the criminal expenses of the counties.

The following tables for 1910 present some significant facts:

## SOME COMPARISONS BETWEEN "WET" AND "DRY" COUNTIES.

COUNTY		Population	Criminal Court Expenses	Committed to Penitentiary Current Year
Alexandria .....	"wet"	6,430	\$ 3,401.40	7
King and Queen .....	"dry"	6,918	1,003.29	3
Greensville .....	"wet"	9,758	1,223.33	2
Essex .....	"dry"	9,701	419.44	1
Alleghany .....	"wet"	16,330	3,605.09	1
Smyth .....	"dry"	17,121	1,006.78	2
Warwick .....	"wet"	4,888	4,132.12	2
Bland .....	"dry"	5,497	253.25	2
Washington .....	"wet"	28,995	5,395.87	14
Wythe .....	"dry"	20,437	1,273.16	4
Elizabeth City .....	"wet"	19,460	5,303.88	15
Accomac .....	"dry"	32,570	4,077.98	12
Mecklenburg .....	"wet"	26,551	5,448.15	12
Charlotte .....	"dry"	28,709	1,534.27	3

(Nottoway.)

The criminal court expenses, as shown by the following table, for one "wet" county, are all out of proportion to such expenses for the sixteen "dry" counties:

# NORFOLK COUNTY (WET) COMPARED WITH SIXTEEN "DRY" COUNTIES.

COUNTY		Popu- lation	Criminal Court Expenses	Committed to Penitentiary Current Year
Norfolk .....	"wet"	50,780	\$21,303.10	38
Appomattox .....	"dry"	9,662	1,119.25	2
Bland .....	"dry"	5,497	253.25	2
Botetourt .....	"dry"	17,161	1,604.94	2
Campbell .....	"dry"	23,256	2,469.25	7
Essex .....	"dry"	9,701	419.44	1
Giles .....	"dry"	10,793	962.97	0
Grayson .....	"dry"	16,853	1,540.01	1
Highland .....	"dry"	5,647	334.73	0
King George .....	"dry"	9,265	515.57	1
Lancaster .....	"dry"	8,949	1,215.62	1
Mathews .....	"dry"	8,239	886.33	1
Middlesex .....	"dry"	8,220	1,025.37	3
Montgomery .....	"dry"	15,852	2,230.02	2
Smyth .....	"dry"	17,121	1,006.78	2
Wythe .....	"dry"	20,437	1,273.16	4
James City .....	"dry"	3,688	342.97	1
Totals .....		190,341	\$17,199.66	30

Note.—The one "wet" county has 139,561 less population, \$4,103.44 more criminal court expense, and eight more prisoners than sixteen "dry" counties.

## COST TO MISSOURI STATE.

The figures in the following table are taken from the latest special census bulletin of 1902 and 1904, and may be found on pages 976 (1902) and 65 (1904). They represent the indirect cost of the liquor trade, being expenditures connected with the drink traffic. They are for Missouri:

Courts .....	\$1,633,088	Insane .....	772,994
Police .....	2,044,813	Penal institutions .....	630,811
Protection life and property .....	204,760	Conservation of health....	284,630
Law expenses .....	245,734		
Charities .....	1,456,469	Total .....	\$7,473,299

## WASHINGTON STATE EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows a part of the cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Washington, through the channels of the State penitentiary, reformatories and insane hospitals:

STATE PENITENTIARY	
Amount invested in penitentiary property.....	\$539,445.80
Net annual cost of penitentiary maintenance.....	\$ 122,119.07
Transportation of convicts .....	13,583.55
Interest, at 7 per cent, on amount invested in property.....	37,761.20
Total annual cost of penitentiary .....	\$ 173,463.82
STATE REFORMATORIES	
Amount invested in State reformatories .....	\$196,281.82



Net annual cost of maintenance.....	\$ 78,207.09
Transportation of convicts .....	836.83
Interest, at 7 per cent, on amount invested.....	13,739.72
Total annual cost of maintenance.....	\$ 92,783.64

### INSANE HOSPITALS

Invested in insane hospitals .....	\$926,564.65
Net annual cost of maintenance.....	\$ 323,011.91
Transportation of inmates .....	7,747.48
Interest, at 7 per cent, on amount invested.....	64,859.52
Total annual cost .....	\$ 395,618.91

### DRINK'S CONTRIBUTION TO TAXPAYERS' BILLS

Ninety per cent of annual cost of penitentiaries.....	\$ 156,117.44
Fifty per cent of the annual cost of State reformatories, including transportation of convicts.....	46,391.82
Forty-five per cent of the annual cost of insane hospitals, including transportation of inmates .....	167,928.50
Portion of total cost of State institutions traceable to drink.....	370,437.76
The last sum represents a definite expenditure of money to take care of that portion of the foregoing State institutions for which the liquor traffic is responsible.	
Number of saloons in the State July 15, 1910.....	1,500
Annual State license fee.....	\$ 25.00
Twenty-five dollar State license fee produces.....	37,500
Average city and county license fee for each saloon.....	\$ 750.00
Total revenue thus derived .....	1,115,000.00
State share of 10 per cent .....	111,500.00
Total amount received by State, (\$111,500 plus \$37,500).....	149,000.00
Total amount spent by the State because of the saloon.....	370,437.76
Total maximum amount received by the State from the saloon..	149,000.00
Net indebtedness incurred by the State to take care of saloon products .....	221,437.76

### THE COST IN IOWA.

The following table shows the cost of maintaining the convicts in the State prisons of Iowa for one year:

#### PENITENTIARY INMATES.

Anamosa—432 at 59c per day per capita, annually.....	\$ 93,031.20
Ft. Madison—454 at 52c per day per capita, annually.....	86,169.20
Total, 886 .....	\$179,200.40

If 80 per cent of crime is due directly or indirectly to intoxicating liquors, the amount, in this case, chargeable to the liquor traffic of Iowa, is \$143,360.32.

The following table shows the cost of keeping the inmates of the State insane hospitals:

#### INSANE HOSPITAL INMATES.

Cherokee—893 at 43c per day per capita, annually.....	\$140,156.35
Clarinda—1,070 at 34c per day per capita, annually.....	132,787.00
Independence—1,163 at 39c per day per capita, annually.....	165,563.05
Mt. Pleasant—191 at 33c per day per capita, annually.....	23,005.95
Total, 3,317 .....	\$461,512.35

If 60 per cent of the insane owe their condition to liquor, the State should charge up to the liquor traffic for the insane patients, \$276,907.41.

The following table shows the cost of keeping the inmates in the reformatories of Iowa:

## REFORMATORY INMATES.

Davenport—531 at 30c per day per capita, annually.....	\$ 58,344.50
Eldora—608 at 42c per day per capita, annually.....	93,206.40
Glenwood—1,102 at 38c per day per capita, annually.....	152,847.40
Mitchellville—767 at 49c per day per capita, annually.....	137,177.95
Total, 3,008 .....	\$441,576.25

If 65 per cent of the delinquents in these institutions owe their condition to liquor, the State should charge up against the Iowa liquor traffic, \$220,788.12.

The cost of keeping the inmates in the State Hospital of Iowa is \$20,352.40. The part of the cost of maintaining these institutions which is chargeable to the liquor traffic, is \$661,408.25, or more than \$1.00 per capita for every voter in the State of Iowa.

## NEW JERSEY'S LIQUOR LEDGER.

According to the official statistics for 1907, there were at that time 7,861 licensed liquor establishments in that State. It is conservatively estimated from the figures given in the Revenue Commissioner's report that the average retail liquor dealer takes in over the bar \$7,118.30 per year. The following, therefore, shows the amount of expenses over receipts in the liquor ledger of New Jersey:

Amount thrown away over the bars of the State in one year (7,861 times \$7,118.30).....	\$55,956,956.30
Total cost of dependency and crime to State for one year (1907) .....	\$7,232,710.36
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic. (See the State Dependency and Crimes Report) .....	4,701,261.73
Cost of the traffic to the people of the State each year.....	\$60,658,218.03
Total receipts from all licenses.....	2,709,410.14
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of New Jersey, one year .....	\$57,948,807.89

The counties of New Jersey show a similar condition, as follows:

Burlington County—Amount spent over 111 bars each year. (111 times \$7,118.30) .....	\$ 790,131.30
Total cost of dependency and crime to Burlington county for one year .....	\$61,237.01
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic .....	39,804.06
Cost of the traffic to the people of Burlington county each year.....	\$ 829,935.36
Total receipts from all licenses.....	33,590.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Burlington county each year .....	\$ 796,345.36
Hudson County—Amount spent over 2,305 bars each year.....	\$16,407,681.00
Three-quarters net local cost of crimes and dependency .....	\$1,370,960
Three-quarters proportion of net State cost of crimes and dependency .....	210,679
	\$17,989,320.00
Receipts.	
Total proceeds from sale of licenses.....	868,790.00
Total cash loss .....	\$17,120,530.00

Hunterdon County—Amount spent over 244 bars.....	\$ 1,736,865.20
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic .....	26,751.66
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Hunterdon county each year.....	\$ 1,710,113.56
Total receipts from all licenses.....	8,650.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Hunterdon county each year.....	\$ 1,701,463.56
Monmouth County—Amount spent over 227 bars.....	\$ 1,615,854.10
Monmouth county for one year.....	196,577.72
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic .....	127,775.52
Cost of the traffic to the people of Monmouth county each year.....	\$ 1,743,629.62
Total receipts from all licenses.....	51,225.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Monmouth county each year .....	\$ 1,692,404.62
Morris County—Amount spent over 144 bars.....	\$ 1,025,035.20
Total cost of dependency and crime for one year...\$87,746.36	
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic.....	57,035.14
Cost of the traffic to the people of Morris county each year....	\$ 1,082,070.34
Total receipts from all licenses.....	29,075.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Morris county each year .....	\$ 1,052,995.34
Sussex County—Amount spent over sixty-five bars.....	462,689.00
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic .....	14,780.00
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Sussex county each year.....	\$ 477,469.00
Total receipts from all licenses .....	9,060.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Sussex county each year .....	\$ 468,409.00
Union County—Amount spent over 362 bars.....	\$ 2,576,824.60
Total cost of dependency and crime to Union county for one year.....	\$286,391.63
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic .....	186,154.56
Cost of the traffic to the people of Union county each year....	\$ 2,762,979.16
Total receipts from all licenses .....	125,520.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Union county each year .....	\$ 2,637,459.16
Warren County—Amount spent over eighty bars.....	\$ 569,464.00
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic .....	23,107.00
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Warren county each year.....	\$ 592,571.00
Total receipts from all licenses .....	21,480.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Warren county each year .....	\$ 571,171.00

### MISCELLANEOUS COUNTIES.

**Ashtabula County, Ohio**—This county voted "dry" during the later part of 1908. The cost of boarding the prisoners in the county jail was \$4,782 in 1908 and \$1,656 in 1910. The disbursements at the county infirmary were \$28,808 in 1909 and \$25,458 in 1910. The disbursements of the county judicial fund were \$14,095 in 1908 and \$11,067 in 1910.

**Jefferson County, Ohio**—This county voted "dry" in 1908. According to the sheriff's reports the average per month for the first three months in 1906 for the item of boarding prisoners was \$537.61, while in 1910 the average for the first three months was \$249.30, or \$288.31 less than the average monthly cost for board in 1906.

**Perry County, Ohio**—The expense for maintaining the Perry county jail and workhouse in 1908, "wet," was \$3,005.25. For 1910, "dry," the expense was only \$869.33.

**Crawford County, Pennsylvania**—The liquor revenue of the county for 1910 was \$4,390. The criminal expenses during 1910 were \$15,683.67. The pauper expenses during 1910 were \$34,650.51.

The Liquor Dealers' Journal admits that drink causes 30 per cent of criminal and 25 per cent of pauper expenses, which would mean \$13,367.72 for Crawford county, or \$3.04 expense for every \$1 in revenue received.

Unbiased authorities credit liquor with causing 80 per cent of criminal and 50 per cent of pauper expenses, or \$29,872.18 in Crawford county. This means \$6.57 in taxes for \$1 in revenue.

**Northumberland County, Pennsylvania**—In Shamokin there is one liquor license for every thirty-five voters. In Cole township one for every thirty voters, and in Mt. Carmel one for every twenty-five voters. In one outlying village in the county there is a licensed saloon for every thirteen voters. The criminal courts of the county are obtained at an expense of some \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year, or an average of about \$1,000 per week. Taxes have steadily increased and the county debt has mounted to nearly \$700,000.

**Cumberland County, Pennsylvania**—The criminal expenses for this county for 1908 were \$25,820.81. The expenses for paupers during the same year were \$19,241.43.

If only 30 per cent of the crime and 25 per cent of the poverty are chargeable to the liquor traffic, it means a criminal expense chargeable to liquor of \$7,746.24, and a poverty expense chargeable to liquor of \$4,810.36, making a total chargeable to liquor for these two items, of \$12,556.60.

The total revenue from licenses in the county is \$6,650. Of this amount, \$2,750 goes to the State, leaving in the county fund only \$3,900. In other words, for every dollar the liquor traffic pays in revenue to the county, it costs in crime and poverty, \$3.21.

If 80 per cent of the crime is chargeable to the liquor traffic, and 50 per cent of the poverty, the liquor traffic in this county would be justly charged with \$20,656.64 for crime, and \$9,620.72 for poverty, making a total of \$30,277.36, or \$7.76 expense to the taxpayers for every \$1.00 in revenue which the county receives.

**Washington County, Maryland**—This county has eighty-eight saloons, fifty-eight of which are located in Hagerstown, the county seat.

Total amount received from all saloons for one year under high license, \$28,909.42, disbursed as follows:

To the State .....	\$ 4,826.00	
City of Hagerstown (for street purposes only).....	19,379.26	
To other incorporated towns in the county (street purposes only)...	3,457.34	
To Washington county for general taxation purposes.....	1,246.82	
Total .....		\$28,909.42
The Saloon Costs Washington County:		
1. For Dependents:		
(a) Orphans' Home .....	\$ 1,625.00	
Chargeable to the saloon.....		\$ 1,495.00
(b) For Bellevue Home .....	8,800.00	
Chargeable to the saloon.....		7,040.00
(c) For out-of-door pensions .....	4,182.18	
Chargeable to the saloon.....		3,345.74
(d) For care of the insane.....	4,617.30	
Twenty-five per cent chargeable to strong drink.....		1,154.36
2. For Prosecution and Care of Criminals:		
Court expenses .....	6,243.83	
Jail .....	2,127.10	
Sheriff .....	4,505.44	
Attorneys defending criminals.....	312.50	
State's attorney .....	2,291.31	
Total .....	\$15,480.18	
75 per cent chargeable to the saloon.....		\$11,610.13
Making a grand total chargeable to the saloon.....		\$24,645.23
Deduct the sum paid by saloon to general taxation.....		1,246.82
Net cost of saloons.....		\$23,398.41

Newcastle County, Delaware—The revenue from the liquor traffic in this county amounts to \$68,591.80.

Cost of prosecution and care of criminals chargeable to the liquor traffic (80 per cent of \$193,970.38).....	\$155,176.30
Almshouses (40 per cent of \$45,325.58).....	18,130.23
Asylum cost chargeable to traffic.....	19,768.32
Total cost of saloons to county.....	\$193,074.85
Revenue received from saloons .....	68,591.80
Net loss to county .....	\$124,483.05

## Cost to Cities and Villages

### CHICAGO'S LIQUOR LEDGER.

According to official city reports for 1910 there was received from saloon licenses, taxes on breweries and distilleries, bar-room permits and special taxes on liquors of every character, a total of \$6,941,053.82. It is interesting to note what becomes of this large amount of money paid by the liquor traffic of Chicago into the city's treasury each year. A few items from the city treasurer's record of expenditures for 1910 may help to answer the question as to what becomes of the liquor tax:

Police department .....	\$5,771,165.48
Municipal courts .....	740,339.14
Houses of correction .....	306,324.77
Prosecuting attorney .....	52,238.32
Health department expenses .....	560,533.04
Total .....	\$7,430,600.75



In other words, the vast sum of money paid to the city of Chicago by the liquor traffic for the privilege of debauching the city's citizenship does not begin to cover the actual annual expenses of the city which are made necessary largely by the existence of the liquor traffic. The above items are only a few of the many for which the Chicago saloons are chargeable in the main.

Cook county has over 7,400 saloons 7,152 of which are located in Chicago. In this connection, it is interesting to note the number of dependents, defectives and delinquents produced by Cook county and cared for in the State and county institutions. The following statistics speak for themselves:

In State insane asylums.....	3,633
In Cook County Insane asylum.....	1,897
Total number of Cook county insane.....	5,530
In State Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	427
In St. Charles State School for Boys.....	151
In Training School for Girls, at Geneva.....	148
In other State charitable institutions.....	431
In John Worthy School for Boys, at Chicago.....	112
In Cook county jail, June 30, 1909.....	401
In Cook county almshouse .....	1,986
Total number of Cook county dependent, defective and delinquent population as recorded in report of public charities.....	9,186
In private charitable institutions in Cook county, as listed in official report of the State Board of Public Charities of Illinois.....	5,773
The following figures are taken from latest reports of institutions named:	
Number from Cook county:	
In Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet.....	1,047
In Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac.....	171
In House of Correction, Chicago (daily average).....	700
In Cook County Hospital (daily average).....	1,450
In Detention Hospital (daily average).....	31
In Juvenile Detention Home (daily average).....	61
Total dependent, defective and delinquent population of Cook county, as listed in official State reports.....	18,419
Summary	
From Cook county in State institutions.....	6,008
In Cook county public institutions.....	6,638
In Cook county private charitable institutions.....	5,773
Total .....	18,419
The following figures are taken from the "Daily News Almanac" for 1911:	
Chicago House of Correction, prisoners received, 1909.....	12,555
Total number of children brought before juvenile court.....	3,345
Of this number there were sent to institutions.....	1,686
Placed on probation .....	1,344
Number of persons in families given poor relief, 1909.....	42,422
Insane cases disposed of.....	1,809
Admitted to Cook County Hospital.....	31,826
Arrested by Chicago police, 1909 .....	66,695
Other Official Figures:	
Committed to Cook county jail, 1910.....	7,630
Of this number, 5,758 were men, 1,163 boys, and 709 women.	
Number of inquests held by Cook county coroner, 1910.....	4,895



There were 489 suicides, 203 homicides; sixty-three of the inquests were upon persons who died directly from alcoholism. This makes a grand total of 161,180 persons of Cook county aided or restrained in the course of one year's time, or one in each fifteen of the population.

### BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Population of Baltimore, 558,455. Of Maryland, 1,295,346. (1910 Census.)

Number of saloons in Baltimore, 1,406. License fee, \$1,000. (Until May 1, 1908, fee was \$250 and the total amount from all liquor licenses was \$603,534.20, of which the State received one-fourth. The \$1,000 fee became effective May 1, 1910.)

Other licenses, hotels, clubs, grocers, wholesalers, etc., 150.

Total revenue for the year ending December 1, 1910, from all sorts of liquor licenses issued in and for Baltimore City (of which the State receives one-fourth), \$1,526,427.50. Total received by Baltimore City from liquor licenses, \$1,144,820.68. Total taxable basis of Baltimore (assessed valuation), \$682,633,313. (Note:—The real estate valuation is in round numbers 362,000,000, of which some 38,000,000 pay the special rural and suburban rate. Of the personal property about 158,000,000 is in securities assessed at a thirty cent rate and 82,000,000 deposited in savings banks at an eighteen and three-fourths cent rate. Distilled spirits in bond are valued at \$1,200,000 at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel.) Received from taxes on above, year ending December 1, 1909, \$8,183,115.46. Total receipts for fiscal year ending December 1, 1909, from all sources, \$19,900,391.71. Tax rate for 1907, before high license went into effect, \$1.97½.—Rate for 1911, \$1.98 on \$100. Cost of police department, \$1,279,290.01. Cost of maintenance of the courts, \$223,609.53. Net cost of jail, \$46,555.68. Number of prisoners in 1909, 9,767. For additional buildings for jail in 1909 and 1910, \$137,240.90. Total number of prisoners in State penitentiary, 1,097. From Baltimore, 577. Daily average number of prisoners in House of Correction, 453. Out of 1,201 admitted in year ending September 30, 1907, 476 were from Baltimore. (Penitentiary and House of Correction are both self-supporting.) Number of insane from Baltimore in three State asylums, 1,175. (There is a long waiting list.) Paid by city for care of insane, \$166,019.42. Cost of maintaining Bayview Asylum (the City Almshouse), containing also 658 insane patients, \$159,606.71. Appropriated for new improvements for Bayview, \$75,000. Spent for destitute and neglected children, \$26,003.86. (The Federated Charities budget for 1911 is \$76,000.) Feeble minded children from city in asylum supported by State, 120. (Estimated that an equal number cannot find accommodations.)

**DRINK BILL OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.**

The returns to the county auditor show that within the past year the number of saloons in Mahoning county has increased from 347 to 407, or over 17 per cent.

They show that in East Youngstown, which according to the census has 5,000 population, there are forty saloons, or one for every 125 men, women and children in the village.

These returns further show that the city of Youngstown, with a population of 79,000 according to the census, which has probably increased to 82,000 by this time, has 346 saloons, or one for every 237 men, women and children in the city.

It is a fair estimate to say that two-thirds of the population of Youngstown are women and children and men who use no liquor under any circumstances. If this is true there is one saloon for every eighty-nine patrons. The average income of the 346 saloons in Youngstown is probably not less than \$9,000 a year and may considerably exceed that sum. This means that on an average every saloon patron in Youngstown spends about \$100 per year for liquor.

This estimate allows thirty cents per day in round figures as the average amount spent by each regular patron in the saloon. We believe this will be conceded generally to be a conservative figure. It probably is below rather than above the actual facts. Yet on this basis, Youngstown's liquor bill will exceed \$3,100,000 per year, and the liquor bill of Mahoning county would reach \$3,600,000.

**TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON, AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.**

The councilmen of the city are giving serious consideration to the saloon problem for the reason that Sunnyside and Mabton in Yakima county, and Prosser, the county seat of Benton county, have only two police officers and their arrests number only three per month. All of these towns are "dry." There are nine saloons in Toppenish, which pay the city \$8,000 per year. It costs the city \$500 per month to maintain its police force, or \$6,000 per year. It costs in addition to this \$200 per month to maintain its jail and feed the prisoners, omitting incidental expenses.

**GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK, SUMMARY.**

A chart prepared by Rev. W. C. Spicer, of Gloversville, New York, summarizes conditions in that city as follows:

Number of licenses, hotels and saloons, forty-four; estimated income each day, \$15—\$206,880.00. Number of licensed drug stores, 9; estimated income each daily, \$3—\$8,451. Commissioner of charities spent last year, \$4,881.65; his estimate amount due to drink, 90 per cent—\$4,393.49. Expenses of police department, \$12,023.75; estimated expenses due to liquor problem, 50 per cent—\$6,011.87. Fines paid for intoxication—\$420. Days' imprisonment for intoxication, 184; estimated value of time of labor, \$1.50—\$958. Number of persons arrested for intoxication, 184; estimated loss of time two days at \$1.50—\$552, \$227,366.36. County treasurer excise money—\$11,664.25. Estimated total cost last year—\$215,722.12.

Population of Gloversville, 20,642; estimated cost for every man, woman and child—\$10.45. Registered voters of Gloversville, 4,792; estimated cost for every voter—\$45.02.

## NEW YORK CITY'S LIQUOR BILL.

New York spends \$365,000,000 a year—\$1,000,000 a day—for drink.

It equals nearly four times the annual gold production, \$100,000,000.

It is six times the annual silver production, \$60,000,000.

It is more than half the total assets of all the building and loan associations in the country, \$600,000,000.

The city's drink money would pay twice over the salaries of all the public school teachers in the country.

There is one saloon for every thirty families.

## COLORADO IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SALOON.

The cost of Cannon City Penitentiary to the State of Colorado for 1909 was \$116,000. Ninety-five per cent of the prisoners, so Warden Tynan says, are there because of drink. Therefore, \$100,200 of this amount should be charged to the saloon. Who really pays that bill?

The Reformatory at Buena Vista cost for the same period \$57,000. Allowing that the same per cent were there because of drink, \$54,150 more can be charged to the saloon.

A good authority estimates that 90 per cent of the inmates of the State Home for Dependent Children are there because of drink. Another item to be charged to the saloon.

## Figures From Record of Clerk of Denver County for 1909.

The following statement was prepared by Halsted L. Ritter, from the record of the clerk of Denver county. Per cents show the estimated expense caused by the saloon:

Juvenile Court .....	\$ 12,316.89,	50 per cent..	\$ 6,158.45	
Justice of the Peace Courts.	19,958.72,	50 per cent..	9,979.36	
Police Court .....	4,600.00,	50 per cent..	2,300.00	
Fifth Division District Court.	15,000.00,	75 per cent..	11,250.00	\$ 29,681.81
Support of Poor.....	42,370.40,	50 per cent..	21,185.50	
Poor Farm .....	30,118.50,	25 per cent..	7,529.25	
County Hospital .....	79,532.71,	25 per cent..	19,886.35	48,601.10
County Jail and Police Dept.	47,898.58,	75 per cent..	35,923.95	
Assistant City Attorney....	265,000.00,	50 per cent..	132,500.00	
City Attorney .....	1,800.00,	50 per cent..	900.00	
Sheriff .....	1,800.00,	50 per cent..	900.00	
Keeley Institute .....	23,785.33,	60 per cent..	14,271.20	203,260.15
Gatlin Institute .....	189.00,	..	189.00	
	1,300.00,	..	1,300.00	1,489.00
	\$576,294.24,			\$283,038.06
License for 467 saloons.				\$280,200.00

According to the biennial report of Auditor of State, 1907-1908, the following were estimated expenditures:

Courts .....	\$337,000
Charities .....	119,000
Penitentiary .....	200,000
Reformatory .....	90,000
Boys' Industrial School .....	100,000
Girls' Industrial School .....	30,000
Insane Asylum .....	110,000
	\$986,000
One year's expense .....	\$493,000

To place 50 per cent as the cost due directly and indirectly to liquor would be a low estimate. Fifty per cent of \$493,000 is \$246,500.

Denver has one-fourth the population of Colorado. Denver's share of the State expense due to liquor will be \$61,625.

According to Denver Municipal Facts, February 5, 1910, page 14, we find the following amounts paid out in Denver county:

Jail .....	\$ 54,858.58	Support of Poor.....	\$ 47,644.51
Supplies .....	17,508.37	House of Detention.....	5,209.85
Hospital .....	86,894.02		
County Farm .....	29,291.74		\$248,443.78

At least 75 per cent of this expense was caused by the saloons and drink traffic in Denver county. Seventy-five per cent of \$248,443.78 is \$179,296.12.

The courts of Denver cost \$177,864.13. At least 25 per cent of this cost is due to liquor. Twenty-five per cent of \$176,864.13 is \$44,213.53.

The police department of Denver costs \$265,000. One-half of this expense at a low estimate is due to saloons and the drink traffic. One-half of \$265,000 is \$132,500.

#### Summary.

Denver's share of State expense due to liquor.....	\$ 61,625.00
Denver county and city expense due to liquor.....	365,009.65
Total .....	\$417,634.65
Liquor license fees paid .....	328,730.00
	\$ 88,904.65

The average saloon takes in \$30.00 per day; 467 saloons at this rate for one year is \$5,113,000.00

Then there is the loss to the community of the unproductive labor of those engaged in the liquor traffic. They add nothing to the wealth of the country. On the contrary, they live upon the wealth of the people. If engaged at productive labor the 1,200 persons engaged in the liquor traffic in Denver would be worth to the community at \$5.00 a day, \$1,800,000, counting 300 working days to the year. Then again, there is the loss of at least \$1,000,000 due to accidents, mistakes, sickness and loss of employment caused by drink.

#### Summary.

Denver's share of State's expense due to liquor.....	\$ 61,625.00
Denver county and city expense due to liquor.....	356,009.65
Denver's annual drink bill .....	5,113,000.00
Loss on account of unproductive labor.....	1,800,000.00
Loss due to accidents, mistakes, sickness and loss of employment caused by liquor .....	1,000,000.00
Total .....	\$8,330,634.65
Liquor licenses paid .....	328,730.00
Net loss .....	\$8,001,904.65

#### BUFFALO IN ACCOUNT WITH LIQUOR.

Buffalo, New York, has 238 churches, including the missions of the Catholic Church, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., and others.

The city has 1,500 saloons—nearly seven times as many saloons as churches. Buffalo has one church for about every two thousand people, and one saloon for about every 276 people, and one saloon for every sixty voters.

Buffalo maintains a standing army of seven hundred policemen, which cost the city last year \$890,000. Last year, 27,802 arrests were made in Buffalo and the majority of them on account of drunkenness. It is a matter of public history that the saloon in at least seven of the large cities of the United States causes over 50 per cent of the police expenses of the city. While the excise revenues for Buffalo last year were \$566,790, it took over \$320,000 more than that to maintain the police force.

Buffalo has seventy-one public schools and about 1,500 saloons, or about twenty-one saloons for every public school.

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## Labor and Liquor

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### UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS.

The United States census reports show that the number of wage earners for each \$1,000,000 invested in the iron and steel industry is 496. The number for each \$1,000,000 in the lumber industry is 726; the number for each \$1,000,000 in the leather business is 580; the number for each \$1,000,000 invested in the paper and printing industry is 439; the number for each \$1,000,000 invested in the business of manufacturing vehicles for land transportation is 858, while the number of wage earners for each \$1,000,000 invested in the liquor and beverages industry is 104. The same general reports from the United States Census Bureau show that there is a decided difference between the share of the product which labor receives in the manufacture of liquors and beverages and the share which labor receives in other industries. Of the total value of the product of the iron and steel business, labor receives 22.16 per cent; in lumber and its remanufactures, 27.46 per cent; in leather and its finished product, 16.53 per cent; in paper and printing 21.64 per cent; in vehicles for land transportation 34.35 per cent, while in the manufacture of liquors and beverages labor receives only 9.01 per cent of the value of the total product.

### THE SALOON VS. THE WORKING MAN.

A Chicago trade paper, "The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer," deals with the relation of the saloon to the working man as follows:

We have 250,000 saloons in the United States of America. We pay them about \$1,500,000,000.

There are about 900,000 deaths a year. Liquor kills only about 150,000. Very small, considering numbers die years after quitting booze. Cause, burnt-out stomach, ruined kidneys, enlargement of the liver and small blood vessels, and brain cooked.

Causes suicides, homicides, sorrowcides, and burntoutinsides, and so on.



Five hundred thousand in prisons, poorhouses, hospitals, and so on; 500,000 harlots, 500,000 panderers, white slavers, gamblers and so on; 1,000,000 tramps, yeggmen, Willies and so on. About 20,000,000 red (fermented) wine cripples in general. Hundreds of thousands of women and children without clothes and food, and animals without food. Thousands of unbuilt houses, barns, factories, ships, canals, railroads and thousands of dilapidated ones that are built.

Hear ye! Hear ye, voter!!! Chicago has about 7,300 saloons. We pay them about \$68,000,000 a year. We get a rebate of \$8,000,000 in licenses. It costs more than that to pay for the criminals they make. Verily, the Booze Ring shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.

Now, the adage for several thousands of years is, "We don't pull in or force the public to drink our booze." No, fairly true. Neither does the spider pull the flies into his web, but he gets them just the same.

### LIQUOR AND LABOR IN IRELAND.

According to the government census the brewing and malt-ing factories in Ireland employ 6,451 persons, of whom 5,464 are wage earners and 987 are salaried persons. Spirit distilling factories in Ireland employ only 2,423 persons, of whom 2,059 are wage earners and 364 are salaried persons. Bottling factories in Ireland employ 1,181 persons, of whom 958 are wage earners and 223 are salaried. The total number is 10,055. On the other hand grain milling and bread and biscuit factories in Ireland employ 14,320 persons. Linen and hemp spinning, weaving and making up factories employ 71,761 persons. From the above figures it is easily seen that in Ireland as in the United States but a small per cent of wage earners depend on the brewery and liquor business for a living.

### STATISTICS OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS.

This table taken from the last published report of the United States Census Bureau (1902) shows the combined totals for the three classes of alcoholic liquors, manufacturing establishments and the corresponding totals for each class.

	Total	Malt Liquors	Distilled Liquors	Vinous Liquors
Number of establishments.....	2,835	1,509	967	359
Capital .....	\$457,674,087	\$415,284,468	\$32,551,604	\$9,838,015
Salaried Officials, Number Clerks, etc.....	8,158	7,153	661	344
Salaries .....	\$ 14,301,644	\$ 13,046,540	\$ 889,606	\$ 365,498
Wage Earners				
Average Number .....	44,417	39,532	3,722	1,163
Total Wages .....	\$ 28,005,484	\$ 25,826,211	\$ 1,733,218	\$ 446,055
Men sixteen years and over .....	43,107	38,385	3,623	1,099
Wages .....	\$ 27,726,021	\$ 25,573,612	\$ 1,715,552	\$ 436,857
Women 16 years and over .....	646	504	81	61
Wages .....	\$ 156,850	\$ 132,614	\$ 15,428	\$ 8,808
Children under 16 years...	664	643	18	3
Wages .....	\$ 122,613	\$ 119,985	\$ 2,238	\$ 390
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	\$183,099,796	\$109,329,231	\$73,218,227	\$ 552,338
Cost of Material used.....	\$ 70,512,042	\$ 51,674,928	\$15,147,784	\$3,689,330
Value of products.....	\$340,615,466	\$237,269,713	\$96,798,443	\$6,547,310



## LABOR'S SHARE IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

GROUP	Value of Product	Wages	Share Labor Receives (Per cent)
Iron and steel and their products.....	\$2,176,739,726	\$482,357,503	22.16
Lumber and its remanufactures.....	1,223,730,336	336,058,173	27.46
Leather and its finished product.....	705,747,470	116,694,140	16.53
Paper and printing .....	857,112,256	185,547,791	21.64
Vehicles for land transportation.....	643,924,442	221,860,517	34.45
Liquors and Beverages.....	501,266,605	45,146,285	9.01

## PROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED BY MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUOR.

(Compiled from Bureau of Census Report, 1905.)

GROUP	Capital Invested	Number of Wage Earners	No. of Wage Earners for Each \$1,000,000 Invested
Iron and steel and their products.....	\$2,331,498,157	1,156,305	496
Lumber and its manufacturers.....	1,013,827,138	735,945	726
Leather and its finished product.....	440,777,194	255,368	580
Paper and printing.....	798,758,312	350,205	439
Vehicles for land transportation.....	447,697,020	384,577	858
Liquors and Beverages.....	659,547,620	68,340	104

It will readily be seen from the above table, that of all the leading industries of the nation, none employ so few men in proportion to the capital invested, as the liquor industry.

## LIQUOR AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

(Twelfth Census Report Vol. 9, Manufacturers, Part 3.)

Kind of Liquors	Capital	Wage Earners	Wages	Cost of Material
Malt liquors .....	\$ 415,284,468	39,532	\$ 25,826,211	\$ 51,674,928
Distilled liquors .....	32,551,604	3,722	1,733,218	15,147,784
Vinous liquors .....	9,838,015	1,163	446,055	3,689,330
Total liquors .....	\$ 457,674,087	44,417	\$ 28,005,484	\$ 70,512,042
Principal leather mfrs.....	356,581,838	251,920	105,571,004	405,208,784
Lumber .....	611,611,524	283,260	104,640,591	317,923,548
Clay products .....	148,038,323	105,693	39,575,070	22,921,384
Glass .....	61,423,903	52,818	27,084,710	16,731,009
Paper and pulp.....	167,507,713	49,646	20,746,426	70,530,236
Printing and publishing.....	292,517,072	162,992	84,249,954	86,856,990
Cotton goods .....	460,842,772	297,929	85,126,310	173,441,390
Wool manufactures .....	310,179,749	159,108	57,933,817	181,159,127
Silk manufactures .....	81,082,201	65,416	20,982,194	62,406,665
Hosiery and knit goods....	81,860,604	83,387	24,358,627	51,071,859
Clothing .....	120,620,351	120,950	45,505,778	145,295,248
Flour and grist mill products	218,714,104	37,073	17,703,418	475,826,345
Slaughtering, meat packing.	189,198,264	68,534	33,457,013	683,583,577
Totals .....	\$3,100,178,418	1,738,726	\$666,934,912	\$2,692,956,162

On the basis of these thirteen other industries the brewing companies of the United States should give employment to 232,-

913 wage earners, whereas they employ only 39,532, thus robbing 193,381 wage earners of employment and depriving them of \$74,-064,923 annual wages. They also fail by \$309,622,559 in purchasing their proportionate amount of raw material.

On the bases of these thirteen other industries the combined liquor manufacturers of the United States ought to give employment to 256,687 wage earners instead of only 44,417. Thus they deprive 212,270 laborers from earning \$812,999,410 annually, and instead of purchasing \$398,176,455 of raw material they purchase only \$70,512,042, thus failing by \$327,664,413 of purchasing their share of materials.

In these thirteen industries \$1,783 capital invested gives employment to one wage earner and each dollar of capital purchases eighty-seven cents' worth of material each year.

In the brewery trade of the United States it takes \$10,505 capital to furnish employment for one wage earner, and a dollar's worth of capital purchases only a fraction over 12 cents' worth of material each year.

In the entire liquor manufacturing business of the United States it takes \$10,304 capital to give employment to one wage earner, and each dollar of invested capital purchases only a fraction over 15 cents' worth of material annually.

#### LIQUOR EXPENDITURES OF WORKING CLASS.

From a number of authoritative reports of investigations in Great Britain and Ireland, we deduce the following table:

KIND OF LIQUORS	Total Expenditure	Total Expended by Working Class	Per Cent
Spirits .....	\$200,000,000	\$150,000,000	75
Wine .....	45,000,000	4,500,000	10
Beer .....	375,000,000	281,000,000	74 - -
Totals .....	\$620,000,000	\$435,500,000	70 - -

#### MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statistics compiled for all the cities and towns of Massachusetts show that the average wages of a working man in the no-license cities of that state amounts to \$74.09 more than in the license cities. These statistics also show that there is 150 per cent more child labor in license cities than in no-license cities.

Referring to this matter Dr. Straton, minister of one of the churches of Baltimore, says:

The liquor interest's proportion of the entire capital invested is 5 per cent, but their proportion of the wage earners employed is only 1.23 per cent. This means that if the money now invested in the manufacture of strong drink were invested in other and legitimate industries, it would employ over four times the number of men which are now employed by the liquor interests; and if it were invested in the manufacture of mens' clothing, it would employ ten times as many. Thus the liquor manufacturers, in effect, keep many thousands of laborers out of employment, thereby lessen the demand for labor,

and thus tend to reduce the wages of all other laborers. This undeniable truth is of direct interest to every laboring man in Baltimore, and is one reason why John Mitchell and the other great leaders of labor are so bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic. This loss to labor is not offset by those employed in retail saloons, as the experience of every prohibition city has demonstrated that all such employees immediately secure work through the enlargement of established industries, and in other lines of business that spring up, following prohibition.

### NEW JERSEY STATISTICS.

The following figures are taken from page 486, last Special Reports of the Census office, Manufacturers, Part I, Department of Commerce and Labor, United States Government:

#### NEW JERSEY.

INDUSTRY	Capital	Wage Earners	Wages
Food and its kindred products.....	\$ 1,693,316	10,249	\$ 5,032,298
Textiles .....	110,045,206	76,478	29,470,726
Iron, steel and their products.....	140,039,570	50,017	27,933,953
Lumber and its manufactures.....	9,939,267	6,211	3,083,125
Leather and its finished products.....	17,744,601	11,135	5,319,519
Paper and printing .....	20,733,055	8,617	4,292,769
Liquors and beverages .....	32,542,256	2,545	2,017,725
Chemicals and allied products.....	135,872,423	16,300	8,683,726
Clay, glass and stone products.....	41,759,001	20,777	10,755,181
Metals and metal products.....	57,999,135	17,953	9,481,887
Tobacco .....	20,522,460	6,508	2,041,129
Vehicles for land transportation .....	13,744,563	8,677	5,033,117
Shipbuilding .....	10,890,674	4,863	3,032,702
Miscellaneous industries .....	62,749,973	26,006	11,990,950

According to these figures, it requires \$12,786.74 of capital to keep one wage earner employed in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

### MISSOURI RED BOOK STATISTICS.

The following table shows the comparative relation of the liquor industry to labor in the state of Missouri. The figures are taken from the Missouri Red Book:

INDUSTRY	Value of Goods Manufactured	Value of Material and Supplies Used	Capital Invested	Paid in Wages	Persons Employed
Boots and Shoes.....	\$25,753,158	\$18,341,540	\$13,075,100	\$5,560,530	12,267
Car Works .....	22,851,565	14,739,416	7,638,862	5,918,897	10,762
Foundries and Machinery .....	14,492,260	7,052,203	10,486,090	4,902,670	7,740
Packing Houses .....	22,788,663	19,261,755	3,538,597	1,238,371	2,104
Printing, Binding and Publishing ....	13,348,595	5,540,317	6,828,336	4,830,042	5,827
Grocers' Sundries .....	11,704,514	8,925,785	3,069,934	1,334,597	1,935
Malt Liquors .....	20,289,684	6,868,624	32,604,058	4,621,031	7,262

### COMPARATIVE RELATION BETWEEN WAGES AND INVESTED CAPITAL IN LIQUOR MANUFACTURES.

The following figures, compiled by John F. Cunneen, show something of the consideration labor receives at the hands of the liquor traffic. The table is compiled from the figures of the Special Census Report on Manufacturers, Part 1, 1905, page 483:

#### ILLINOIS INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	Capital	Wage Earners	Wages
Food and kindred products.....	\$149,855,373	49,204	\$25,436,322
Textiles .....	43,026,970	40,376	18,169,835
Iron and steel and their products.....	178,442,578	72,299	43,449,817
Lumber and its manufacture.....	49,401,251	35,621	18,170,918
Leather and its finished product.....	20,040,547	9,995	4,750,261
Paper and printing .....	51,234,653	29,643	17,232,438
Chemicals and allied products.....	139,731,440	11,931	6,363,338
Clay, glass and stone products.....	35,524,334	18,293	10,771,542
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel .....	60,366,086	19,500	10,913,685
Tobacco .....	9,102,432	7,471	3,738,328
Vehicles for land transportation.....	43,484,338	35,605	22,254,769
Ship building .....	2,337,877	518	295,654
Miscellaneous industries .....	132,862,295	42,905	22,587,865
Liquor and beverages .....	59,934,625	6,075	4,270,696

According to above figures, it takes \$9,865 of capital to keep one wage earner employed in the manufacture of liquors. If the capital employed in industrial manufacture was to be turned into the manufacture of liquors, the following number of wage earners would be thrown out of employment:

INDUSTRY	Number Employed	Number Thrown Out
Food and kindred products.....	49,204	34,014
Textiles .....	40,376	36,015
Iron, steel and their products.....	72,299	54,160
Lumber and its manufacture.....	35,621	30,614
Leather and its finished products.....	9,995	7,964
Paper and printing.....	29,643	24,450
Chemicals and allied products.....	11,931	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	18,293	14,692
Metal and metal products other than iron and steel...	19,500	13,381
Tobacco .....	7,471	6,549
Vehicles for land transportation.....	35,605	31,198
Ship building .....	518	282
Miscellaneous industries .....	42,905	29,437
		282,756

In only one industry (chemicals and allied products) would there be more wage earners employed.

#### LABOR AND LIQUOR IN MILWAUKEE.

Statistics compiled from the annual report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce show that the total amount of capital invested in productive enterprises in the year 1910 was \$236,558,011,

of which but \$51,250,000 was invested in breweries. The total number of persons employed by the breweries of Milwaukee in 1910 was 4,755, while the total number employed in other productive enterprises of the city was 104,461.

The amount of capital invested for each laborer employed was, in the breweries, \$10,988; in other enterprises, \$1,778. In other words, the other productive enterprises of Milwaukee give employment to six and one-fourth times more labor in proportion to the capital invested than do the brewing industries; and if the \$51,250,000 capital now invested in breweries in Milwaukee were invested in other productive enterprises, it would have given employment to 28,745 employees instead of 4,755.

The amount of wages paid out for labor in 1910 in the industries of Milwaukee was \$65,853,152, of which the breweries pay \$3,420,000 and other productive enterprises \$62,433,152. The brewing industries pay out for labor 6.6 per cent of the \$51,250,000 of capital invested, while other industries pay out 34.8 per cent on the \$185,538,011 capital employed, or proportionately five and three-fourths times as much. Had the \$51,250,000 invested in Milwaukee breweries been invested in other productive enterprises it would have paid in wages \$17,947,000, or \$14,527,000 more than actually paid by the breweries in 1910. The brewing industries of Milwaukee give employment to one employee where other productive industries employ twenty-two and pay out only \$1 in wages as compared to \$18.25 paid out by other industries.

## Part III. Taxation of the Liquor Traffic

### FIRST THREE MONTHS' U. S. REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1912.

Objects of taxation	Receipts from July 1, 1910, to Sept. 30, 1910	Receipts from July 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1911	Increase
<b>Spirits.</b>			
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, etc. ....	\$ 540,104.76	\$ 526,761.02	*\$ 13,343.74
Spirits distilled from materials other than above .....	32,087,475.19	33,048,316.24	960,841.05
Rectifiers (special tax) .....	117,225.11	91,679.38	*25,545.73
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)...	2,494,651.88	1,984,227.31	*510,424.57
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax) .....	336,975.57	249,271.41	*87,704.16
Manufacturers of stills, and stills and worms manufactured .....	1,425.84	1,089.17	*336.67
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export .....	483.70	1,096.00	612.30
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond .....	62,128.00	70,462.00	8,334.00
Grape brandy used in the fortifica- tion of sweet wines.....	999.92	185.25	*814.67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$35,641,469.97</b>	<b>\$35,973,087.78</b>	<b>\$331,617.81</b>



Fermented Liquors.			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax) .....	\$18,814,027.89	\$19,009,667.85	\$195,639.96
Brewers (special tax) .....	68,220.84	50,337.53	*17,883.31
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) .....	192,606.69	171,848.44	*20,758.25
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax) .....	281,545.21	241,943.94	*39,601.27
Total .....	\$19,356,400.63	\$19,473,797.76	\$117,397.13

\* Decrease.

### INTERNAL REVENUE ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The following table shows the amount received by the United States government from the revenue taxation on intoxicating liquors for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1910, and 1911:

Objects of taxation	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase
	1910	1911	
Spirits.			
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pine- apples, oranges, apricots, ber- ries, prunes, figs, and cherries..	\$ 2,424,602.86	\$ 2,677,449.02	\$ 252,846.16
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries.....	139,098,951.20	145,382,763.32	6,283,812.12
Rectifiers (special tax) .....	308,892.43	339,834.09	30,941.66
Retail liquor dealers (special tax) .....	5,067,191.42	5,569,915.32	502,723.90
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax) .....	659,710.70	770,323.42	119,612.72
Manufacturers of stills (special tax) .....	1,187.53	901.28	*286.25
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax) .....	2,100.00	2,155.83	55.83
Stamps for distilled spirits in- tended for export .....	2,024.15	1,752.60	*271.55
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond .....	318,954.00	373,374.00	54,420.00
Grape brandy used in the forti- fication of sweet wines .....	145,697.25	152,389.37	6,692.12
Total .....	\$148,029,311.54	\$155,279,858.25	\$7,250,546.71

Fermented Liquors.			
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors..	\$ 59,485,116.82	\$ 63,216,851.24	\$3,731,734.42
Brewers (special tax) .....	155,556.40	160,383.40	4,827.00
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) .....	364,804.42	361,242.59	*3,561.83
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax) .....	566,810.90	629,300.42	62,489.52
Total .....	\$ 60,572,288.54	\$ 64,367,777.65	\$3,795,489.11

\* Decrease.



### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TOLL.

During the year 1911 the tax on spirits and fermented liquors collected by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government amounted to \$219,647,635.90. The estimated annual drink bill of the United States is \$1,750,000,000. In other words, out of every dollar paid by the drinking men and women over the saloon bar or otherwise for intoxicating liquors, the United States Government received thirteen cents.

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## The Taxation Question in States and Counties

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### TAX RATES IN COUNTIES OF TEXAS.

According to figures prepared by comptroller Lane, of Texas, the average county tax rate paid in counties of that state which are totally "dry" is forty-one and three-eighths cents on each \$100 of valuation, while it is forty-two and four-fifths cents in counties partly "dry" and forty-five and one-twentieth cents in counties wholly "wet." If saloon revenue reduces taxes and the lack of such revenue boosts taxes how are the different rates in these Texas counties to be explained?

**Tarrant county**, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, and which received license fees from about 250 saloons, as well as a number of wholesale liquor establishments and breweries, together with the ad valorem taxes on the stocks and equipments of the same, found it necessary to collect from its citizens for county purposes a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on \$100 valuation, while its "dry" neighbor, Denton county, without a dollar of liquor revenue, taxed its citizens for county purposes only thirty cents. Tarrant county "wet," thirty-three and one-third cents; Denton county, "dry," thirty cents. Did the loss of liquor revenue raise taxes in Denton county?

**Dallas county**, which got the revenue, both license fees and ad valorem taxes, from over 200 saloons, and a large number of wholesale liquor establishments and breweries, still found a tax of forty-two and two-thirds cents necessary for county purposes, while the adjoining "dry" county of Collin only required a tax for county purposes of thirty-eight and one-half cents. Dallas county, "wet," forty-two and two-thirds cents; Collin, "dry," thirty-eight and one-half cents. Did closing the saloons in Collin county raise taxes there?

**Harris county**, with the thriving city of Houston as its capital, got license fees and ad valorem taxes from over 400 saloons and a large number of wholesale liquor establishments and breweries, and still demanded of its citizens a tax of fifty-three and one-third cents for county purposes, while Fannin county, without a dollar of liquor money, got along comfortably with a county tax of only thirty and one-third cents. Fannin, "dry," thirty and

one-third cents; Harris, "wet," fifty-three and one-third cents. Are the saloons responsible for county taxes being so high in Harris county?

**Bexar county**, with San Antonio as its capital, got the license fees and ad valorem taxes from over 400 saloons and a large number of wholesale liquor establishments and breweries, and yet found it necessary to lay upon property a tax for county purposes of thirty-five cents while Grayson county without a dollar of liquor revenue called upon its citizens for only thirty-two cents for county purposes. Bexar, "wet," thirty-five cents; Grayson, "dry," thirty-two cents. Did the loss of the liquor revenue in Grayson county cause a raise in taxes?

**Montour County, Pa.**—Montour county's share of license revenue in 1910 was \$840.75. The criminal expenses amounted to \$5,131.84. The pauper expense was \$14,106.36. Based on percentages which were acknowledged by the Liquor Dealers' Journal some years ago, strong drink is responsible for \$5,066.14 of the criminal and pauper expenses of the county. In other words, for every one dollar of liquor revenue, the taxpayers have to put up \$6.02. But if we take the percentages as quoted by eminent sociologists and criminologists as a basis then we find that drink is responsible for no less than \$11,158.65 of the cost of Montour's crime and pauperism. In other words, where the taxpayers get one dollar for liquor revenue they pay \$13.27 for the trouble brought upon them by booze.

### OHIO COUNTIES.

**Wyandotte County.**—The county tax levy in 1908 with saloons was 7.155; in 1910 without saloons the levy was 7.055. The tax rate in the town of Upper Sandusky has dropped from 38.8 in 1908 to 35.2 in 1910. The absence of saloon revenue does not seem to have increased the tax rate in that town.

**Coshocton County.**—The tax levy in this county for 1910 (dry) was .2 of a mill less than the levy for 1909. There was also an increase of the personal property listed for taxation for 1910 over 1909 of \$268,193.

**Holmes County.**—The tax levy in this county for 1910 (dry) decreased .4 of a mill.

**Tuscarawas County.**—The tax rate for 1910 (dry) was reduced one mill under the levy for 1909.

**Mercer County.**—The tax rate for 1910 (wet) was increased four mills over 1909.

### INDIANA COUNTIES.

Statistics by Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly one year after the county option law had been operating in Indiana, show that of the seventy "dry" counties in that state, twenty-five increased their tax levy. Of the twenty-two "wet" counties in the state, eleven increased their levy.

Of the seventy "dry" counties in the state, twenty-nine de-

creased their levy,, of the twenty-one "wet" counties in the state, four decreased their levy. Of the seventy "dry" counties, the tax rate was reduced in 41.4 per cent of them. Of the twenty-two "wet" counties the tax rate was reduced in only 18.1 per cent of them.

## City and Village Taxes

### CHICAGO LIQUOR REVENUE.

Arthur Burrage Farwell, head of the Chicago Law and Order League, speaking of the revenue secured from the taxation of saloons in Chicago says:

The claim is made that the cities and towns must have the revenue derived from the licenses; the city of Chicago secures a revenue of about \$8,000,000 a year for the license of intoxicating liquor, for saloons, special bar permits, etc. About two years ago Frank Collord, who formerly kept a saloon in Danville, took the figures furnished by Mr. Cole, who was employed by the liquor dealers, and knowing the profits of the business, he figured that \$140,000,000 a year was spent in the city of Chicago for intoxicating liquor. That included money paid for rents, for the liquor, the license, the profits on the business, etc., but the public paid about \$140,000,000 a year. What would a business man think of spending \$140,000,000 to receive \$8,000,000? In addition to this, if we could figure the loss to the State, taking into account the crime, delinquency, poverty, disease and vice caused by intoxicating liquor, we would probably find that that indirect expense was more than the total amount received from licenses, in all the cities and towns in the State.

### HIGH LICENSE AND TAX RATE IN BALTIMORE.

Mayor Maholl, of Baltimore, some time since the declaration that taxes in that city would be much higher were it not for the high license collected by the city from the saloons. The following extracts are taken from statements in letters answering the mayor's declaration, which were printed in the Baltimore American. One letter says:

Seeing so much in The American lately about the high liquor license reducing the tax rate so materially, I would like some information. My taxes on a little house were less when the license was \$250 than they are now, when the license fee is four times as much. Last year this house was assessed for \$913, with a tax rate of \$1.99, or \$18.17 in taxes. This year this very same piece of property is assessed at \$1,293, with a rate of \$1.97½, or \$25.54 taxes, an increase over last year of \$7.37. Now, to pay \$25.54 taxes at my old assessment of \$913, the rate would be \$2.79 2-3, or an increase of 80 2-3 cents.

If the mayor can show me where my figuring is at fault, and that I am not paying 80 2-3 cents a year more tax rate this year than I did last, I will thank him very much for his method of reasoning. This house has not had any improvement except a new pavement, which the city compelled me to put down, and which cost about \$19. And I am compelled to pay taxes on \$380 a year more for it. Now, can you tell me where the high liquor license is reducing the tax rate, as the mayor claims it is doing?

Another letter written by H. O. Crusey, 1213 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, puts it up to the mayor thus:

I saw in a recent issue of The American a statement made by Mayor Maholl claiming that high license had reduced taxes. If this is the case I would like our honorable mayor to inform me why taxes on house 1716 West Lanvale street were \$22.65 when license was \$250, while in 1910 under high license

taxes were \$33.30, an increase of \$10.65. I am sure this property has not increased in value, as I have been compelled to reduce the rent \$1 per month. I have been subjected to a similar increase of taxes on several other pieces of property with a similar reduction of rent. If the mayor wants proof of this statement I would be pleased to bring him tax bills. I have been unable to get any redress, being compelled to pay increased taxes and receive less rent.

### INDIANA MUNICIPALITIES.

**Lebanon.**—In 1911 Lebanon had a tax levy of \$1.20 and an indebtedness of \$71,286.68. On July 1, 1911, after three years without the licensed saloon, the tax rate was \$1.10 and the indebtedness had been reduced to \$40,000.

**Anderson.**—The tax rate of the city of Anderson for the first year without saloons decreased 2 per cent.

**General Statistics.**—Statistics gathered by ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, from thirty-one "wet" towns and cities and eighty-six "dry" towns and cities one year after the county option law had been in effect show that:

Including the township levy made by the townships in which the cities are situated, of the thirty-one "wet" cities, twenty-one increased their tax levy. Of the eighty-six "dry" cities, fifty-one increased their levy.

Of the thirty-one "wet" cities, seven decreased their tax levy. Of the eighty-six "dry" cities, thirty-two decreased their levy.

Of the forty-four "wet" villages, eleven decreased their tax levy. Of the 342 "dry" villages 112 decreased their levy.

Of the forty-four "wet" villages, eight increased their tax levy. Of the 342 "dry" villages, forty-seven increased their levy.

### CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALITIES.

Sacramento, with an assessed valuation of \$30,406,900, and high license, has a city tax rate of \$1.60 on the \$100.

Pasadena, a prohibition city with an assessed valuation of \$38,910,170, has a city tax rate of 98 cents on the \$100.

Alameda, with an assessed valuation of \$17,933,866 and high license, has a city tax rate of \$1.25 on the \$100.

Long Beach, a prohibition city, with an assessed valuation of \$17,476,204, has a city tax rate of 65 cents on the \$100.

San Jose, with an assessed valuation of \$20,634,645 and high license, has a city tax rate of \$1.15 on the \$100.

Berkeley, a prohibition city, with an assessed valuation of \$33,899,444, has a city tax rate of 99 cents on the \$100.

Stockton, with an assessed valuation of \$18,006,778 and high license, has a city tax rate of \$1.96 on the \$100.

Riverside, a prohibition city, with an assessed valuation of \$11,989,628, has a city tax rate of \$1.15 on the \$100.

Marysville, with an assessed valuation of \$2,528,505 and high license, has a city tax rate of \$3.50 on the \$100.

Yuba City, on the opposite side of the river from Marysville, a prohibition town, has a city tax rate of 75 cents on the \$100.

Santa Monica, with high license, has a city tax rate of \$1.65 on the \$100.

Pacific Grove, prohibition, with no revenue from saloons, has a city tax rate of 90 cents on the \$100.

In the six high license saloon cities, with an approximate assessable value of one hundred million, the average city tax rate is \$1.85 1-6 on the \$100 worth of property.

In the six prohibition cities with no revenue from the liquor traffic and an approximate assessable property valuation of one hundred million, the tax rate is 90 1-3 cents on the \$100.

### TENNESSEE REPORTS.

Reports from thirty-seven cities and towns in Tennessee in 1910 show that the tax rate has been reduced in twelve cases, increased in three cases, while in twenty-two cases there has been no change.

On the question of increase or decrease in property values, not a single town or city in Tennessee reported a decrease. Two reported no change, while the others reported increase ranging from 20 per cent to 200 per cent, or an average of 73 per cent.

### OHIO MUNICIPALITIES.

**Coshocton.**—The tax rate in Coshocton for 1910 (dry) was 1.6 mills less than for 1909.

**Findlay.**—The tax levy for 1910 (dry) was .3 of a mill less than the levy for 1910. The expenses of the city departments also were reduced \$5,000 under 1909.

**East Liverpool.**—In 1907 (wet) the tax rate was 16.15. In 1908 (dry) the rate was 15.05.

**Wellsville.**—In 1907 (wet) the tax levy was twenty-four mills; in 1908 (dry) the levy was fourteen mills.

**Cincinnati.**—With the saloon holding the scepter of power in Cincinnati, the tax rate has been steadily increasing for the past ten years. In 1899 the rate per \$1,000 was \$25.74; for 1900, \$25.98; for 1901, \$24.82; for 1902, \$23.18; for 1903, \$22.70; for 1904, \$22.54; for 1905, \$22.38; for 1906, \$26.00; for 1907, \$29.16; for 1908, \$29.60; for 1909, \$31.11.

### MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

A five year comparison shows that the average tax rates in no-license cities and towns in Massachusetts were \$1.09 per \$1,000 less than the tax rates in the license cities and towns. The records also show the highest per capita indebtedness to be in the license cities and towns, while no-license cities and towns are spending more money for schools and streets than the license places.

### SEATTLE AND PORTLAND, MAINE, COMPARED.

Senator Geo. F. Cotterill, of Seattle, is authority for the following comparison between Seattle and Portland, Maine:

Seattle has a population of 250,000, while Portland's population is but 50,000. Seattle has 315 saloons paying a revenue to the city of \$1,000 each, or \$315,000 annually. In Seattle the public debt



per capita is \$75. In Portland the public debt per capit is \$15, or only one-fifth as much. In the saloon city of Seattle the tax rate is about \$3.30 per \$100 valuation, while in "dry" Portland it is about \$2.00 per \$100 valuation, and this despite the fact that Seattle receives yearly \$315,000 liquor revenue.

### IOWA MUNICIPALITIES COMPARED.

In 1910, Creston with nine saloons had a tax levy of 99.6 mills. Red Oak with no saloons had a tax levy of 86.2 mills. Villisca with no saloons had a tax levy of 82.6 mills. Shenandoah with no saloons had a tax levy of 87.7 mills.

### RECORD OF PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

The city attorney of Princeton, Kentucky, R. W. Lisanby, in a letter dated November 15, 1910, said:

It might be of interest for me to say to you that six years ago Princeton created an indebtedness of \$35,000.00 for water works. During the five succeeding years with a levy of forty-five cents for the water works bonded indebtedness annually, and an income of from \$6,000.00 to \$7,000.00 annually from saloons, not one cent was paid on this bonded indebtedness, and there was but \$464.00 in the treasury at the beginning of the present year. In June, 1909, saloons were voted out of Princeton, and in January of this year the last one here closed its doors. This is our first fiscal year since the saloons went out. The council levied a fifty cent water works tax, increasing the former levy only five cents. Yet on the eight of this month the city paid off \$5,000.00 of the water works bonded indebtedness. As stated, with saloons here for the preceding five years and a levy of forty-five cents each year, not one cent had been paid on the debt, and there was not a cent in the treasury with which to pay. Under the "dry" regime the first year with a fifty cent levy \$5,000.00 was paid on the debt. All other municipal affairs have been managed quite as well.

**Shreveport, Louisiana.**—As a result of closing saloons in the city of Shreveport, Louisiana, taxes have been greatly reduced. In 1908, with saloons, the city tax rate was 15 3-8 mills; in 1910, without saloons, the tax rate was 12 5-8 mills.

### BATTLE CREEK TAXES.

The Battle Creek city tax rate has not increased, but is precisely the same as for several years past. While the rate has not changed, the city treasury on January 1, 1909, contained only \$1,233.36, and various funds were overdrawn \$40,102.07; January 1, 1911, after the business desolations of nearly two years of prohibition the city treasury contained \$102,935.06, and no fund is overdrawn.

The total county, State and school taxes on each thousand of assessed valuation since 1906 are as follows: 1907, \$12.40; 1908, \$11.40; 1909, \$12.90; 1910, \$11.65.

Such comparison shows the taxes for saloon prosperity in 1907 exceeds the taxes of 1910 by seventy-five cents on the \$1,000 of taxable property.

## Part IV. Liquor and Business Activity

### Banks and Savings

#### SAVINGS IN MAINE.

The State of Maine has had prohibition for half a century.

The State of Maine has fifty-two savings banks. She has on deposit in those banks \$88,557,027.66. (Reports for Fall of 1910.)

Maine has forty trust companies. She has savings on deposit in her trust companies of \$19,969,056.46.

Maine has thirty-five building and loan associations. She has savings on deposit in those associations of \$3,560,589.88.

Maine has seventy-seven national banks. She has savings on deposit in these banks of \$14,719,635.42.

In other words, the total savings accounts in all the banks in Maine amount to \$126,806,309.42—or a per capita sum of \$181.15 for every one of the 700,000 inhabitants.

The total assets of the savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations in 1900 was \$58,862,650; in 1910 the assets of these same institutions amounted to \$148,892,962, showing an increase of \$90,030,312 in ten years.

In 1890 the population of Knox county was 30,406, and it is said the last census does not show an increase, and yet during the past twenty years, with business conditions unsatisfactory, and with the population of the county at a standstill, the deposits in the savings department of several banking institutions in the county increased more than \$3,000,000. Statistics show that more than one-half of the entire population of Knox county, men, women, and children, are depositors in these savings institutions.

#### FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The comparative report by the corporation commission of North Carolina shows that there are 423 banks in that State today as compared with 122 in 1900; that the capital stock is \$16,851,334.55 as against \$5,729,883.47 in 1900; that the deposits are \$67,062,788.34 as against \$18,065,759.79 of ten years ago; and that the resources are \$113,794,889.34 as against \$29,980,141.79 in 1900.

The report of the commission also shows a decided gain in deposits for 1911 over 1910. Taking the deposits of June 30, 1910, and those of June 7, 1911, there is a difference in favor of 1911 of \$5,499,330.23.

#### OKLAHOMA'S FIRST TWO YEARS OF PROHIBITION.

At the time of the admission of Oklahoma into the Union the banks of the two territories had a total individual deposit of \$55,126,654.60, and on November 16, 1909, just two years from the

date of the admission, the banks of Oklahoma had a total individual deposit of \$91,392,683.03, an increase of \$36,266,008.43.

The bank deposits in State banks at the time of the admission of Oklahoma amounted to \$457,590.25, and on November 16, 1909, two years later, the amount was \$4,537,080.83. The bank deposits in national banks November 16, 1909, were more than \$8,000,000.

The insurance commissioner paid into the State treasury in 1908 the sum of \$170,000; in 1909, \$200,000. The records in the Secretary of State's office showed that for twenty-five and one-half months prior to statehood that office collected \$30,773.75 and paid out \$17,000 for salaries and expenses; net earnings of \$13,773.75; for twenty-five and one-half months following statehood, from November 16, 1907, to January 1, 1910, the collections amounted to \$131,587.00, and the salaries and expenses amounted to \$27,925.00, leaving a net earning of \$103,662.00.

### A TEN YEARS' RECORD IN KANSAS.

Reports of the Kansas State Bank Commissioner make the following showing:

Total assets in State banks in 1899.....	\$ 35,000,000
Total assets in State banks in 1909.....	120,000,000
A growth of over 245 per cent, or.....	85,000,000
Deposits in the Fall of 1899.....	26,000,000
Deposits in the Fall of 1909.....	97,000,000
A growth of 273 per cent, or.....	71,000,000

On March 16, 1911, at the close of business hours, according to the last statement of the bank commissioner, there were \$194,012,807.57 on deposit in the banks of Kansas. This means that the per capita increase of bank deposits in Kansas during the past ten years has been from \$60 to \$114.37; the increase of wealth within the past ten years has been at the rate of \$120,000,000 per year.

### EFFECT OF CLOSING DRUG STORE SALOONS.

Until 1909 Kansas allowed drug stores to sell whisky and other liquors for medical purposes. This privilege was abused. The State legislature passed a law that year which prohibited the sale of liquor for any purpose. The State bank deposits which had been gaining gradually about a million a year made a sudden jump of \$14,000,000, or from \$83,000,000 to \$97,000,000. To show that some specific and unusual thing caused this the deposits again assumed a steady and normal increase, which they have maintained ever since. The closing of these drug stores simply added to the bank deposits for 1909 the sum of \$14,000,000 instead of about \$1,000,000.

**Kansas City.**—The bank deposits of Kansas City, Kansas, according to the Mercantile Club, aggregated \$10,500,000 on July 1, 1906. January 1, 1910, bank deposits aggregated \$17,235,531.

### TESTIMONIALS FROM KANSAS BANKERS.

The following table was compiled from replies made by

bankers of Kansas to a communication sent out by the Topeka Daily Capital:

Name of Banker Giving the Report	Residence of Banker Giving the Report	Has Prohibition Injured or Bettered the Financial Conditions of your County?	What was the Effect of the Re- cent Financial Panic on Your County?	Were the Farmers and Business Men and are they now Prepared to Meet Such Conditions?	What Is the Amount on Deposit Now?	What Was the Amount on Deposit 25 Years ago?
Thomas H. Bowles	Iola	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	\$1,600,000	\$125,000
E. M. Elliott	Garnett	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$1,256,000	\$250,000
J. S. Rankin	Medicine Lodge	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	\$ 850,000	\$100,000
E. D. Chapman	Great Bend	No Answer	No Effect	Yes	\$2,225,000	\$200,000
J. B. Adams	El Dorado	Bettered	Conservative Tendency	Yes	\$2,500,000	\$700,000
Grant Hornaday	Ft. Scott	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$2,000,000	\$200,000
W. L. Smith	Ashland	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	\$ 300,000	None
J. T. Ragan	Pittsburg	No Injury	Some Shrinkage	Yes	\$3,200,000	\$300,000
N. A. Lytle	Coldwater	Bettered	=	Yes	\$ 225,000	\$ 50,000
G. W. Hanna	Clay Center	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$2,115,000	\$125,000
J. E. Tutton	Columbus	Bettered	Very Slight	Yes	\$1,700,000	\$200,000
C. N. Connell	Burlington	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$1,500,000	\$200,000
James Lorton	Winfield	Helpful	Slight	Yes	\$3,000,000	\$500,000
P. R. Brooks	Lawrence	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$2,346,000	\$850,000
C. V. Norman	Troy	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	\$1,250,000	=
C. F. Plowman	Howard	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	\$ 500,000	=
G. T. Tremble	Ellsworth	Injured	Depressing	Recovering	\$1,100,000	=
C. M. Mogg	Dodge City	No Effect	Slight	Yes	\$ 600,000	\$ 15,000
G. C. Smith	Ottawa	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$2,250,000	\$400,000
S. W. Fenton	Junction City	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$ 850,000	\$150,000
Edwin Tucker	Eureka	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$1,200,000	\$160,000
A. B. Gilbert	Newton	Bettered	=	=	=	=
J. T. Moore	Holton	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	\$1,392,134	\$625,000
W. A. Matson	Jewell	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$1,500,000	=
G. W. Marley	Oswego	Bettered	Not Injurious	Yes	\$2,025,918	\$716,013
D. C. Stetson	Lincoln	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	\$1,000,000	=
J. M. Steel	Emporia	Bettered	No Bad Effect	Yes	\$2,300,000	\$1,120,000
Brown Corby	Marion	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	\$1,800,000	\$500,000
A. C. Stich	Independence	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	\$5,000,000	\$500,000
Thomas Thayer	McPherson	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$1,850,000	\$250,000
C. C. K. Scoville	Seneca	No Effect	Slight	Yes	\$2,250,000	\$300,000
F. M. Osborne	Erie	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	=	=
C. H. Curtis	Osage City	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	=	=
F. D. Lowrey	Larned	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$ 600,000	\$ 50,000
W. D. Warner	Phillipsburg	Bettered	Beneficial	Yes	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
J. M. St. John	Westmoreland	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	\$4,000,000	\$250,000
C. B. Mackay	Hutchinson	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$3,354,000	\$215,000
H. W. Wells	Belleville	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$1,300,000	\$300,000
J. C. Ewing	Manhattan	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	\$1,300,000	=
W. K. Hoover	Russell	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$ 800,000	\$ 25,000
J. R. Mulvane	Topeka	Bettered	Slight	Yes	\$7,110,678	\$910,000
J. H. Hill	Smith Center	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
F. S. Larrabee	Stafford	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	\$1,000,000	\$ 25,000
M. R. McLean	Wellington	Does Not Know	No Effect	Yes	\$2,500,000	=
W. E. Wilson	Washington	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	\$1,285,000	=

(=) Indicates either no report or no record

## OHIO CITIES AND TOWNS.

**Springfield.**—The American Trust and Savings Company's statement shows that the company had, on January 1, 1909, 1,852 depositors, and deposits aggregating \$435,097; this was the last statement made prior to the closing of the Springfield saloons.

On July 1, 1909, about three months after the saloons of Springfield were closed, the number of depositors had jumped to 3,173, and deposits to \$458,029. The number of depositors kept on increasing until at the close of 1910 they had reached 3,979, and the total deposits aggregated \$776,111.

The last full year with saloons the number of depositors in this bank increased from 1,431 to 1,852, while from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910, including the first nine months without saloons, the number of depositors increased from 1,852 to 3,382.

The bank clearings in Springfield for 1909 (dry) amounted to \$25,507,695.83 as against \$20,125,550 for 1908 (wet). This was the greatest increase since Clark county was organized.

**Ashtabula.**—There are three building and loan companies in the city of Ashtabula and the receipts of these three companies on savings accounts are as follows: 1908, \$419,576; 1909, \$561,730, to December 12; 1910, \$841,905. It will be observed that the increase in 1910 over 1908, the last year with saloons, was over 100 per cent.

**Zanesville.**—In the fall of 1908, about the time Muskingum county voted "dry," the total resources of all the banks, trust companies and building associations of Zanesville amounted to \$9,492,595. After more than two years without the saloon, the resources of these same financial institutions of Zanesville amounted to \$10,717,889. This shows a gain of Zanesville "dry" over Zanesville "wet" of three-quarters of a million dollars.

**Newark.**—There was a net gain in deposits in the building and loan associations of Newark for 1910 (dry) over the previous year, of \$250,300, while the banks of Newark, according to the last public statement, show an increase in deposits of about \$200,000 over their previous two statements. Thus the banks and the building and loan associations together show a net gain in deposits of nearly half a million dollars during the year 1910.

**Bellaire.**—About the time the saloons in the city of Bellaire were closed under the county option law the statement of the Buckeye Savings and Loan Company showed resources of \$1,410,163 and earned surplus and profits of \$92,014. Two years and a half later, on July 1, 1911, this same institution reported resources of \$2,110,648 and earned surplus and profits of \$122,996. Besides paying about \$25,000 interest to depositors the surplus increased \$30,000 and assets \$600,000.

**Steubenville.**—The Miners' and Merchants' Bank of Steubenville is one of the best known and most substantial financial institutions in Eastern Ohio. It does a savings business exclusively. Its deposits are more than one and three-quarters



millions of dollars, and its resources nearly two millions. Its president, David McGowan, and its treasurer, John Potter, have issued the following sworn statement under date of November 30, 1911:

The following statement should be of interest to the voters of Jefferson county, showing as it does, the prosperity of our county with and without the saloons.

Increase in the amount of deposits during the three years without saloons .....	\$419,102.51
Increase in the amount of deposits during the three years immediately preceding the closing of the saloons.....	115,229.41
Net increase in the amount of deposits during the three years without the saloons .....	\$303,873.10

Or a net increase of more than \$100,000 during each of the three "dry" years, being almost as much of a net increase during each of the three "dry" years as during the entire preceding three "wet" years. Or a net increase of \$2,000 per week, or about \$333 per day.

During the three "wet" years only two banks in this city were doing a savings business, while during the three "dry" years, or during a portion of them at least, all five of the banks in this city were doing a savings business, making the above increase all the more remarkable.

There was an increase of 884 in the number of depositors during the three "dry" years. The total number of depositors is now 4,036 and the total amount of deposits \$1,794,975.19, making an average of \$444.74 to the credit of each depositor.

**Upper Sandusky.**—This town has three banks. The deposits in these banks in 1907, when the town was supporting a number of saloons, aggregated \$579,857.74. In 1910, after two years without saloons, these banks had deposits aggregating \$835,674.74, an increase in three years of \$255,817.

**Delaware.**—The total deposits in the four banks of Delaware and the bank of Ostrander on November 27, 1908, were \$1,694,405.86. On September 1, 1910, after less than two years of prohibition, the deposits in the same banks amounted to \$1,841,808.19, a gain of 14 per cent.

**North Baltimore.**—According to C. J. Rockwell, cashier of the First National Bank of North Baltimore (dry), the individual deposits in that institution subject to check May 24, 1907, aggregated \$75,944.10; March 17, 1911, \$96,143.67, an increase of \$20,229.57, or a little more than 26 per cent. On May 24, 1907, this bank had demand certificates of deposits amounting to \$154,613.18; March 17, 1911, \$221,707.36, an increase in that department of \$67,094.18, or 69 per cent. The bank shows a total increase of deposits from May 24, 1907, to March 17, 1911, of \$87,323.75, or about 95 per cent.

**Wooster.**—The total deposits in the banks of Wooster at the beginning of 1907 were \$1,340,456.78. After two years of no-license the total deposits were \$2,753,254.80.

**Mt. Vernon.**—The total individual deposits of Mt. Vernon banks on September 23, 1908, were \$1,881,069.62. On September 1, 1910, after about two years of no-license, the total individual deposits amounted to \$2,244,578.86, a gain of \$363,509.24.

**Portsmouth.**—In the fourteen months following the voting out of saloons in Portsmouth (in 1908) the bank deposits increased 25 per cent over the last fourteen months under the saloon regime.

**Bradford.**—The town of Bradford, in Darke county, has a building and loan association which in 1909 had deposits aggregating \$10,826.48. The deposits in the spring of 1911 were \$39,962.14. The town has many workingmen and after the saloons were voted out the workmen saved their money.

**Columbiana County.**—In 1907, with saloons, the banks of Columbiana county had individual deposits aggregating \$5,612,401.81. The individual deposits in these banks in 1911, without saloons, aggregated \$6,163,020.50

**Troy.**—The sworn statements of the bankers of Troy show 41 per cent increase in deposits, while the building and loan associations record \$73,000 increase in deposits the first "dry" year.

#### MICHIGAN COUNTIES' SAVINGS.

The following shows the increase in savings deposits in the following counties in Michigan, according to the bank commissioner's report of September 1, 1909, as compared with September 23, 1908:

Allegan county, \$75,310.06; Barry county, \$109,652.98; Benzie county, \$57,097.92; Branch county, \$132,395.66; Calhoun county, \$140,026.55; Charlevoix county, \$57,633.93; Clinton county, \$142,149.59; Eaton county, \$171,474.25; Emmett county, \$17,583.60; Genesee county, \$672,121.67; Ionia county, \$99,711.95; Isabella county, \$148,908.60; Jackson county, \$347,833.84; Midland county, \$27,685.07; Oakland county, \$489,975.15; Sanilac county, \$316,352.36. This makes an aggregate increase in these sixteen counties of \$3,005,913.18.

**Eaton County.**—The total deposits in the banks of Eaton county as shown by the September report for 1910, (dry), was \$2,484,455.40. September report for 1908, (wet), was \$1,880,524.38, making a gain of \$603,931.02 in two years; the larger portion of which period the county was "dry," as it is today.

**Allegan County.**—The total deposits in the banks of Allegan county by the September report, 1908, (wet), was \$2,370,150.46. September report for 1910, (dry), was \$2,908,493.64, making a gain in the two years of \$538,343.18, the larger portion of which period the county was "dry."

April 28, 1909, two days before the saloons left Battle Creek, the banks had total deposits of \$7,584,673.33. November 10, 1910, after a little more than eighteen months of local prohibition, their total deposits were \$8,640,455.28, an increase of \$1,055,781.95. Bank officials report that numbers of new depositors are recruited from the mechanics, shopmen and others who have never before had a bank account.

#### INDIANA MUNICIPALITIES.

**Elkhart.**—On November 10, 1910, the banks of Elkhart con-

tained a total of \$2,049,860 in deposits, the same being an increase of \$239,652 over the same period one year before. That means an increase of 13.2 per cent in bank deposits in the city in the first year following the closing of saloons.

**Muncie.**—The reports of the building and loan associations of Muncie show that under the "dry" regime, deposits increased \$223,602.82, and the number of members increased from 6,283 to 9,329, or 48 per cent.

The Muncie Mutual Home and Savings Association reported on December 1, 1910, assets amounting to \$610,000 as against \$571,564.66 July 1, 1910—a gain of 12 per cent in five months under no-license.

**Monticello.**—The following table shows the bank deposits in the banking institutions of Monticello just at the close of the saloon era in 1907 as compared with the deposits in the same institutions in May, 1911, after four years of no-license:

	1907	1911
State Bank .....	\$215,025.58	\$241,813.36
National Bank .....	155,916.34	208,151.87
Trust Company .....	55,165.00	151,862.51
Farmers' Bank .....		32,000.00
Total .....	\$426,106.92	\$633,827.74
Gain .....	\$207,720.82, or 48.7 per cent.	

**Jasonville.**—The following figures taken from a sworn statement made on April 28, 1909, when Jasonville had ten saloons, are in decided contrast to a similar statement made almost two years later, as shown:

Statement of April 28, 1909:

Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$113,251.04
Demand Certificates .....	5,007.42
Total .....	\$118,258.46

Statement made March 7, 1911, sixteen months after the last saloon quit business, shows:

Individual deposits .....	\$194,887.18
Demand Certificates .....	15,845.21
Total .....	\$210,732.39

This shows an increase in deposits of \$92,473.93 in twenty-three months, equal to 78 per cent. Wright township became theoretically "dry" by election on March 23, 1909, but was not rid of saloons until December, 1909.

This presents the astonishing figures of \$5,779.62 increase each month, \$1,444.90 each week, and \$260.81 each working day.

#### EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

Prohibition went into effect in Georgia January 1, 1908. The bank clearings of Atlanta in 1907 (wet) were \$254,965,803.94. In 1909 (dry) the bank clearings were \$406,049,539.

The ratio of increase 1909 over 1908 was 76.5 per cent. This

was higher than the ratio of increase in any other city in the United States, except Oklahoma City, where it was 77.7 per cent.

In Augusta, the clearings for the first four months of 1909 were \$30,845,977.81, while for the same period of 1908 the clearings were \$27,782,358.95, an increase over 1908 of \$3,063,618.86.

In Savannah the amount of clearings for first four months of 1908 was \$55,694,516.91. First four months of 1909 was \$63,896,-264.26, an increase of \$8,201,747.35.

The clearings in Columbus for the first four months of 1908 were \$5,977,778.72, while for the same period in 1909 they were \$6,213,576.29.

### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

**Tennessee.**—Reports from fifty towns and cities in Tennessee, ranging in population from 150 to 80,000, show that according to the bank clearing statements of the banking institutions in these communities in 1910, there was an average increase in bank deposits of 114 per cent since saloons were closed in these several places.

**Iowa.**—In 1910 the official reports show that Creston with nine saloons had bank deposits of \$1,000,000. Red Oak with no saloons had bank deposits of \$2,000,000.

**Shreveport, Louisiana.**—In 1909 when saloons were in the city bank deposits were \$5,250,000. In 1910, without saloons, bank deposits aggregated \$8,500,000.

**Lincoln, Nebraska.**—Bank clearings in Lincoln in 1908 (wet) were \$61,000,000. In 1910 (dry) they were \$82,000,000, having increased more than 33 1-3 per cent under a "dry" regime.

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## Population Increases

**Maine.**—Everyone who knows anything about the situation in Maine, knows that the prohibitory law has been better enforced during the past ten years than at any time previous. The census reports show that Maine has increased in population during the ten years from 1900 to 1910, 6.9 per cent, while Vermont, a license State in the same section of New England, increased only 3.6 per cent, and New Hampshire, another license State, bordering on Maine, increased only 4.6 per cent. In the State of Missouri, outside of Kansas City and St. Louis, the 1910 census shows an actual decrease in population during ten years, while the entire State, including the two large cities, was able to show a net increase of only 6 per cent. The increase in Wisconsin was 12.7 per cent and this increase was due largely to the increase in population in the city of Milwaukee.

A study of census figures shows that in the States of the East and the Middle West the increase in population, where there has been an increase, is due almost entirely to the increase in the large cities located in these States, and yet Maine, which is largely a rural State with no very large city within her borders, has been

able to show an increase in population of 6.9 per cent. Missouri, with her fifty-two breweries and her two great cities, was unable to equal the increase in the Pine Tree State.

**North and South Dakota.**—Both States were admitted to the Union at the same time—a little more than twenty years ago.

When the States were admitted, South Dakota had a population of 348,600, while North Dakota had 190,983.

Both States adopted prohibition in their constitution, but South Dakota went back to high license after two years.

From 1890 to 1900 North Dakota increased in population at the rate of 67.1 per cent as compared to 15.2 per cent for South Dakota, or more than four times as fast.

From 1900 to 1910 North Dakota's increase in population was 80.8 per cent as against South Dakota's 45.4 per cent increase.

Since the two States were admitted to the Union, North Dakota, which at the time had but little more than half the population of South Dakota, and not nearly so many natural commercial advantages, has kept gaining on her sister until now she has practically the same population, there being about 6,000 difference—the exact figures being: South Dakota, 583,888; North Dakota, 577,056.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma City, a "dry" city in a "dry" State, leads in the increase of population in the last decade. In 1900 she had 10,037 people; in 1910, 64,205, or an increase of 539 per cent. Muskogee, Oklahoma, comes next. Ten years ago she had a population of 4,254; now, 25,728, or an increase of 494 per cent.

**Kansas.**—Kansas has gained in population both in the last ten years and in the last twenty years, more than Iowa. Kansas has gained in population more than Nebraska or Colorado. In short, this prohibition State, surrounded by non-prohibition States, has gained more in population than any of the States that surround her. Kansas does better than Missouri, gaining 15 per cent against Missouri's 6 per cent.

The total population of the entire State, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, is 1,690,949. Ten years ago the total was 1,470,498. The growth in the ten years, therefore, has been 220,454.

From 1890 to 1900 Kansas gained 43,399, or 3 per cent in population, the total in 1890 being 1,427,096.

The Federal census of Kansas City, Kansas, for 1900 shows a population of 57,659. The Federal census for 1910 shows a population of 82,331.

**Iowa.**—A comparison of eighteen "dry" counties and eighteen "wet" counties of Iowa on the census proposition makes an interesting showing. In ten years the eighteen "dry" counties had a decrease in population of 23,854, or an average of 1,325 for each county. The decrease in population in the eighteen "wet" counties for the ten years was 38,855, or an average of 1,936 for each



county. According to these statistics, the decrease in population was 610 more in "wet" than in "dry" counties.

**Tennessee.**—Reports were secured from fifty towns and cities in 1910, showing conditions under prohibition. Of the fifty towns, twenty of them, with a population of less than 1,000 when saloons were abolished, or with a total population of only 9,763—which is an average of less than 500 population to a town—had forty-nine saloons, an average of two and nine-twentieths to the town. The saloons have been closed in these twenty towns on an average of ten and three-fourths years. These twenty towns have increased in population since the closing of the saloons from 9,763 to 23,475, or a total increase of 13,712, which is 140 per cent.

**Arkansas.**—The following conclusions from the census report for 1910 by Attorney General Norwood of Arkansas are very significant:

The census report shows that Little Rock and Argenta, situated in the center of the State, with more railroad facilities than any other city of the State, and otherwise favorably situated to make them good commercial centers, had, during the last ten years, increased in population only 49 per cent, while Batesville, a "dry" town, increased 99 per cent. Camden until last year had saloons for years, and it increased in population only 40 per cent, while El Dorado, a "dry" town, increased 93 per cent. Helena, situated upon the great Mississippi river, with plenty of water for shipping purposes and plenty of whisky for drinking purposes, increased 58 per cent, while Hope, with nothing but water, increased 121 per cent. Hot Springs, the greatest health resort in the world, with saloons, increased 46 per cent, while Jonesboro, a "dry" town, increased 58 per cent. Newport, which until recently had been the whisky metropolis of Northeastern Arkansas, for years the capitol of Jackson county, one of the most fertile in the State, with all its advantages increased 24 per cent, while its neighbor, Marianna, without saloons, increased 181 per cent. Pine Bluff, where whisky has been sold since the Pullens caused it to be laid out in 1832, splendidly located, surrounded by fertile territory, increased 41 per cent, while Paragould, a "dry" town, increased 57 per cent.

**California.**—San Jose has all the natural advantages enjoyed by Pasadena. It is surrounded by a richer agricultural country, has an unsurpassed climate, and ought to, it would seem, grow much faster and be much larger than Pasadena. The census returns from San Jose and Pasadena were announced recently. San Jose has 28,946 population, and Pasadena has 30,291. San Jose has increased 7,447 in ten years, and Pasadena has increased 21,174 in that time. In other words, Pasadena has grown almost three times as fast as San Jose. Why? One potent reason apparent is that San Jose is a "wet" town, while Pasadena is a "dry" town. The "lid" has always been off in San Jose, while in Pasadena saloons are prohibited in the charter. If abolishing saloons kills a town, then a "dead" town grows three times as fast as a "live" town, according to this demonstration. And yet our Royal Liquor Dealers' Association will go up and down the very streets on San Jose and tell the good people of that town that if the saloons were driven out, the grass would grow in the streets and the town would be dead as a mackerel.—Stockton, California, Record.

**Milwaukee and Detroit.**—For forty years Detroit and Milwaukee ran a neck-and-neck race in population and growth. Only once in all that time did the census show more than a thousand difference between the two cities.

Then in 1900 the brewery crowd secured control of the city of Milwaukee, putting "wide-open" Rose in as mayor. Mayor Rose has just finished ten years as mayor. He boasts that he has put Milwaukee on the map, but the census figures just published show that during those ten years Detroit, which was feeling the prohibition wave which has struck Michigan, ran away from Milwaukee in the population race, and is today 92,000 ahead of Milwaukee. The wide-open policy caused Milwaukee to drop back an average of almost ten laps a year. Here are the figures:

CENSUS OF		Detroit	Milwaukee
1860	.....	45,619	45,246
1870	.....	79,577	71,440
1880	.....	116,347	115,587
1890	.....	205,876	204,468
1900	.....	285,704	285,315
1910	.....	465,768	373,857

## General Conditions—States, Cities and Villages

### NORTH CAROLINA PROSPERITY.

The State corporation commission, which was created a State tax commission by the action of the legislature of 1901, in its report for 1901 gives the valuation of all property in the State at \$300,709,300, and in its report for 1910 for all property a valuation of \$613,000,000. These ten years have been years of temperance reform and prohibition in this State. The Watt's Act, which prohibited distilleries and saloons in the rural districts, was enacted in 1903—the State prohibition act in 1908.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MAINE.

The total value of mills and manufacturing in Maine in 1899 was \$20,208,236; in 1909 the value was \$27,030,723, an increase in ten years of 33 per cent. In the last ten years the value of farms and farm buildings in Maine has increased 64 per cent; the value of land alone 74 per cent, and the value of buildings alone 54 per cent. The percentage of homes in Maine owned by occupants is 67, while in Massachusetts it is only 45, in Connecticut 47, Rhode Island 37, New York 44 and Pennsylvania 40.

Wisconsin, with her 145 breweries and her splendid location as a gateway to the great, growing Northwest, with a rapidly developing city of 300,000 to help out her statistics, did not make a much better showing than the State of Maine. The property valu-

ation in Maine for 1850 was \$100,157,573; the valuation for 1900 was \$336,699,649, while the valuation for 1910 was \$451,780,119.

The increase from 1850 to 1910 was 351 per cent; and the increase from 1900 to 1910 was \$115,090,470, or more than \$11,000,000 a year. The following is the valuation by dates: 1850, \$100,157,573; 1890, \$309,096,641; 1900 \$336,699,649; 1910, \$451,780,119.

The farming industry is one of the least productive of the industries of Maine, while in Massachusetts the returns are much greater. In 1900 Massachusetts had 38,000 farms with an average return of \$1,121. Maine had 59,000 farms with an average return of only \$626. But 2 per cent of the male population of Massachusetts is engaged in farming, while Maine had ten per cent, or five times as many. In both States wealth was accumulated more rapidly in manufacturing than in farming. In 1900 Massachusetts had eight times as much money invested in manufactories as Maine, eight times the production and eight times as many people employed.

From 1850 to 1900 the increase in wealth in Massachusetts was from \$557 to \$1,253 per capita, or two and four-fifths times. Massachusetts added \$10 per capita to her indebtedness and Maine decreased her indebtedness just that much. The wealth of the State of Maine for that period stood 60 per cent in advance of that of Massachusetts.

From 1880 to 1900 the average sum paid wage earners in all industries in Massachusetts increased \$87 per capita, while in Maine the increase per capita was \$124.

In Massachusetts in 1900, 53.8 per cent of the farmers owned their own farms unencumbered, and in Maine 69.2 per cent owned theirs. In the same year in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania 22.3 per cent of the people owned unencumbered homes.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

Twenty per cent less money for streets in license cities.

Thirty per cent less money for schools in license cities.

Sixty-seven per cent growth of taxable property in no-license cities.

Eighty per cent faster industrial growth in no-license cities.

Ninety per cent faster growth in population in no-license cities.

Indebtedness in proportion to valuation one-fifth greater in license cities.

### NORTH DAKOTA'S GROWTH.

During the past ten years, so census reports show, the total value of all farm lands in North Dakota has increased 321 per cent.

During the same time the total value of all farm land and farm buildings combined have risen not less than 314 per cent, or

from a bagatelle of \$198,780,000 worth in 1900, to something over \$822,000,000 in 1910.

The total value of all farming implements and machinery has increased 212 per cent during the same ten years.

### KANSAS' PROHIBITION LEDGER.

The gain of Kansas in wealth is as great in proportion as in population. The assessed valuation of property in that State exceeds two and three-quarter billion dollars. The entire wealth of the United States is estimated by the Federal government as about \$1,200 per capita. But the assessed valuation of wealth in Kansas is \$1,750 per capita. The tax rolls of Kansas show a greater wealth per capita than the tax rolls of any other State in the Union.

The death rate in Kansas is the lowest of any State or nation on earth, only seven and one-half per thousand, and under prohibition the population has increased 100 per cent; more than 50 per cent of the county jails are without a prisoner, and last year one-half of the counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary; fifty-four counties out of 105 are without an idiot; eighty-seven counties out of the 105 are without an insane person in the asylum; ninety-six counties out of 105 have not an inebriate; 700 newspapers and magazines are published in the State, and 686 of the 700 will not permit liquor advertisements in their columns.

**Kansas City.**—When Attorney General Trickett, of Kansas, began a crusade for the enforcement of the prohibition law in Kansas and other cities of that State, leading bankers urged him not to clean out the joints, as it would ruin Kansas City financially. However, the attorney general refused to be swerved from his duty and the law was enforced. What were the results? A city deficit of \$25,000 changed to a surplus of \$300,000, all current expenses paid and \$240,000 paid on bonded indebtedness. The same bankers who had first opposed law enforcement are now enthusiastic in its support. Store rents are higher, while the tax rate has been considerably lowered and the assessed valuation has been increased nearly \$20,000,000.

**Wichita.**—In the city of Wichita during 1911, eighteen hundred new houses were built during the year, including two ten story business blocks and new churches and school houses aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.

### A CONTRAST.

New Jersey has approximately the same number of people as have the two States of Maine and Kansas. New Jersey is a saloon-ridden State and Maine and Kansas have no saloons. New Jersey has 61,755 unmortgaged homes; Maine and Kansas 192,046. New Jersey has assessed valuation of real and personal property of \$918,418,741; Maine and Kansas \$2,876,068,999.

## KANSAS AND PROHIBITION

The following tables show something of the conditions in Kansas under the no-license regime and indicate something of the opinion of the most substantial class of citizens of that state in regard to the law, and the results of its enforcement.

These tables have been compiled from statements and facts furnished by the Daily Topeka Capital, of Topeka, Kansas. The Capital sent out letters of inquiry to the County Clerks, the Clerks of the District Courts, and the bankers throughout the state. The facts and figures given in these tables were contained in the answers given by these men:

## REPORTS FROM KANSAS COUNTY CLERKS

County	Name of County Clerk Giving the Report	No. Poor-House Inmates Now	No. Poor-House Inmates 25 Years ago.	Average No. Prisoners in County Jail	Average No. Prisoners 25 Years ago	Money Raised for Schools	School Population	Number of Schools in County.	Money Invested in Business	Effect of Enforcement of Prohibition Law	Population
Allen	R. E. Culbertson	80	=	15	=	\$119,915	8,823	=	=	=	30,677
Anderson	M. J. Keeton	10	12	1 1/2	3	=	4,232	98	=	Good	=
Barton	H. D. Ashpole	0	0	5	8	\$74,336	5,019	112	\$ 3,000,000	Good	16,000
Clark	W. H. Fox	0	=	3	=	\$16,000	8,251	36	\$10,000,000	Good	2,600
Clay	E. E. Cooper	6	0	1	1	\$65,165	4,824	107	=	No Effect	15,301
Coffey	W. M. Scott	11	11	2	=	\$65,545	5,120	102	\$20,000,000	Good	15,816
Comanche	J. T. Botts	0	0	0	0	=	=	=	=	=	2,500
Crawford	F. A. Gerken	25	26	16	25	\$143,854	16,130	130	\$20,000,000	Not Enforced	55,000
Elk	J. L. Logsdon	4	8	1	3	\$40,000	3,331	90	\$ 8,500,000	Good	11,000
Gearv	S. H. Spurlock	3	4	3	=	\$36,500	3,336	45	=	No Idea	10,523
Greenwood	W. H. Bennett	6	=	30	40	\$67,324	3,356	118	\$35,000,000	Good	=
Harvey	B. O. Hagen	3	=	5	=	\$70,750	5,888	80	\$ 1,250,000	Good	17,600
Jefferson	F. Wishase	3	10	1/2	2	\$70,000	5,052	102	=	Good	=
Kingman	Bert Walter	5	=	0	=	\$50,000	4,450	96	\$ 3,200,000	Good	13,000
Lincoln	A. J. Stanley	7	=	1	=	\$40,000	3,500	106	=	Good	10,000
Marion	H. E. Woolheater	12	0	3	5	\$85,832	7,406	121	\$ 5,284,636	Good	22,000
Marshall	.....	5	=	1	=	\$100,000	7,765	140	=	Not Enforced	24,000
Miami	E. J. McLaughlin	9	=	5	=	\$74,955	6,500	104	=	Good	21,000
Morris	H. A. Clyborne	2	=	2	5	\$52,000	4,005	90	\$ 2,400,000	Good	12,000
Nemata	E. S. Randel	11	5	2	5	\$83,000	6,255	124	=	Good	20,035
Osborne	G. F. Schultze	1	0	1	=	\$56,918	4,227	119	\$ 1,000,000	Good	13,000
Ottawa	H. A. Brownlee	4	9	0	=	\$54,625	4,000	=	\$ 1,000,000	Good	11,052
Phillips	L. T. Martin	6	=	15	10	\$59,952	5,235	128	=	Good	15,500
Wilson	W. H. Canble	8	=	4	6	\$82,900	5,981	103	\$ 5,000,000	Good	20,000

(=) Indicates either no report or no record.



## WASHINGTON CITIES.

**Bellingham.**—The Balfour - Guthrie Company, one of the largest shipping and manufacturing corporations in the world, has decided to build a \$1,500,000 cement manufacturing plant in Bellingham, Washington, because that city of 30,000 inhabitants has gone "dry." Liverpool, England, where its largest works are located, has, largely due to its efforts, decreased its saloons by two-thirds in twenty years, while its population in the same time has increased more than 100 per cent.

"In spite of the financial stringency which the city government has felt since the no-license vote of the town took from it \$40,000 revenue that it has had in years past, Bellingham will not only run its departments on reduced funds, but will have saved \$13,-760.47 by the end of 1911 if the departments stay within their appropriations." This is the statement made by Comptroller H. J. Korthauer, in the summer of 1911, who points out the records showing that a debt of thirteen thousand odd dollars which existed January 1 has been met.

This debt was due to an overdraft from the banks which are city depositories, to outstanding warrants, unpaid bills and \$1,000 due the county for 1910 tax collections. It was all paid out of the revenues for the first half of the year.

**Everett.**—The total assessed valuation of all property in Snohomish county for 1911 on a basis of 60 per cent of the actual value, is \$30,081,910, an increase of \$825,175 over the assessed valuations of last year. Everett's total assessment shows an increase from \$11,350,520 to \$11,852,800, or \$502,280, leaving the balance of the increase in the county, of \$322,895, scattered through the other cities and towns and the rural communities. The personal property within municipalities has an assessed valuation of \$3,184,945, and outside municipalities \$2,537,730, a total of \$5,722,675.

A magnificent showing of Everett's progress is found in the assessor's report that during the past year 360 new buildings were erected in this city, having an assessed value of \$291,415, not including churches, schools and county court house, several buildings of this class having been constructed. The building progress was steady and substantial, nearly a third of a million dollars having been added to the tax valuations of the county by this construction, and with the addition of the churches and schools and court house, the actual valuation of Everett building during the year easily runs, probably, close to \$500,000.

During the year, 15,738 acres of timber was logged, which had a taxable value of \$341,970; of this, 4,450 acres, valued at \$81,970, was assessed as personal property.

The assessed value of Everett saloons last year was \$46,685. They are missing from the rolls this year.

On account of a decision of the superior court in June, 1911,

1,680 acres of lieu land, valued at \$13,665, was ruled as untaxable, and ordered stricken from the tax rolls.

A total of 3,404 acres, valued at \$84,875, was platted during the year.

The following new land was added to the 1911 rolls for first assessment: Timber land, 1,044 acres, valued at \$13,650; unimproved, 2,346 acres, valued at \$31,835; tide land, valued at \$215.

Considering the loss of assessable timber, because of being logged off, lieu land, ruled as untaxable, elimination of Everett saloons, and the general tendency of reducing stocks of merchandise, the substantial increase is very remarkable.

**Colville.**—The commercial industries show gains of 30 per cent since November, 1909. One hundred and forty thousand dollars, a gain of 35 per cent over any previous year, was expended in improvements, and the population has increased from 2,100 to 3,000 in ten months. These conditions are attributed to the fact that Colville was voted "dry" a year ago.—United States Investor.

### OHIO CITIES OF ALL CLASSES.

**Cincinnati.**—Officials of Cincinnati are finding themselves face to face with a big problem in their efforts to comply with the law and at the same time keep that city off the financial rocks. The city can spend only \$1,879,750 the coming year, while the departments call for an expenditure of \$3,549,044. The Budget Commission has made a reduction of only \$75,000, the salary of the mayor has been cut in two and other city heads have had salaries reduced. The public safety department calls for an appropriation of \$1,525,029. This comes within a little more than \$300,000 of equaling the entire amount the city may spend under the new law. This sum to preserve the city's safety is enormous. It takes money to care for the safety of a city which permits nearly two thousand saloons to fire the worst passions of its people. It takes money to care for the crime, poverty and destitution which these saloons inflict.

**Zanesville.**—Business conditions were above normal in Zanesville (dry) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, judging from the postoffice business. The year of the postoffice department ends on June 30. The total receipts for the year at the Zanesville office were \$86,939.91, while the previous year they were \$78,744.94; this makes a gain of \$8,184.94.

**Newark.**—The increased amount of business done by the Newark postoffice during 1910 (dry) is additional evidence of the growth of that city. In 1909 the business of the postoffice there amounted to \$57,999, while in 1910 it was \$64,751.

**Steubenville.**—The following figures and statistics of the building progress in Steubenville are bona fide and bespeak the local prosperity for the three "dry" years. Men are acquiring homes, who under the old saloon system were hopeless renters,

contributing of their wages to purchase homes, autos, diamonds, etc., for the dram shop dealer. The figures, etc., are: Residences, 1909, 159, value \$720,500; Residences, 1910, 116, value \$572,850; Residences, 1911, 116, value \$752,800. The total value of all building operations was \$2,830,250.

**Meigs County.**—The saloons of Meigs county were closed October 26, 1908. On that date the balance on hand in the infirmary fund in Meigs county was \$67.41, but by the close of the tax year of 1908, this fund was overdrawn \$3,848.48. Now note the change. After three years without saloons, the balance in the infirmary fund of Meigs county on October 10, 1911, was \$6,121.08, or a net gain of \$9,969.56. During the three "dry" years a new silo was built, outbuildings were re-roofed and other improvements made.

In fact, the county has prospered as never before under "dry" rule. On the date the saloons closed in 1908, there was a balance on hand in the county treasury of \$14,660.39. After three years without saloons, the balance on hand October 10, 1911, was \$65,621.28, a gain of \$50,960.89. Note the difference between these balances, one at the end of the saloon period, the other after three years without saloons.

**Washington C. H.**—This "dry" city completed during 1910, a \$75,000 high school building, a \$20,000 graded school building, a \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building, a \$30,000 I. O. O. F. building, a \$6,000 fire engine house, and two other business blocks costing \$12,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

**North Baltimore.**—The bonded indebtedness of North Baltimore, December 31, 1907, was \$92,000; bonded indebtedness March 14, 1911, after the "dry" regime, \$68,000, a decrease of \$24,000. The school board of North Baltimore paid off during the last three years \$1,000 of its indebtedness, which, added to the \$24,000 the city paid, makes \$25,000 paid off since the saloons were voted out, and the tax levy has not been increased.

In 1906, when the town had her saloons, the township in which North Baltimore is located paid \$694.67 for the relief of the poor. In 1910, with no saloons, the amount paid for that purpose was \$400.40, a decrease of \$294.27, or 69 per cent.

**Columbiana County.**—In 1908, the year Columbiana county voted "dry," the debt of the county amounted to \$48,000. In 1911 the debt is but \$12,000. During the "dry" period \$36,000 has been paid on debts contracted during the years that the county had open saloons.

## THE CASE OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

In 1908, the last year of saloons in Lincoln, the membership of the Commercial Club was 620, while in 1910 it was 790. In the wholesale trade of the city there has been an increase of \$3,500,000 since 1908. In the line of manufacturing the increased output of

last year over 1908 was over \$1,500,000. Since 1908 over 800 residences and business blocks, representing an investment of over \$3,500,000, have been erected in Lincoln. In the two "dry" years 107 new corporations filed articles with the clerk of this county, and thirty-six new wholesale and 266 retail concerns began business in Lincoln. The railway freight business in and out of Lincoln showed an increase of 11.57 per cent in 1910, or a 1.15 per cent greater increase than in Omaha, notwithstanding the cutting out of the liquor shipments to this city. In the railway passenger business the increase in two years in Lincoln was 11.8 per cent. Postal receipts at the Lincoln office in 1908 were \$293,458, while in 1910 they had increased to \$352,542, or over 20 per cent.

After two years of prohibition, Lincoln voted "wet" in the Spring of 1911. The street railway company of that city announces that it took in 60,000 fewer fares during July, 1911, with saloons, than in July, 1910, without saloons. Evidently fewer people have money to spare to ride on the street cars. More of them are spending their nickels over the bars of the re-opened saloons.

### WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, SHORT.

The following from the Wheeling, West Virginia, Register, shows something of conditions in that saloon city:

In his statement Auditor Geiger finds the city is short just \$43,788.58, without counting any expense that may be incurred through appropriations for street improvements under the assessment plan. This leads to the belief that an attempt will be made to float bonds for the purpose of paving. And unless the city does do the paving by bonds, an appropriation for the city's share of \$150,000 worth of paving would be \$50,000, making a total shortage of \$93,788.58 for the year. If done by bond the interest on the bonds at 4 per cent would amount to \$2,000, while at 5 per cent would amount to \$2,500, and either of the amounts would have to be included in the public debt fund, which would swell the total of its shortage to \$45,788.50, or \$46,288.58, according to Geiger's figures.

### "DRY" OKLAHOMA CITY.

Postal receipts for 1910 show the following increases over corresponding months of 1909: July, 43 per cent; August, 45 per cent, and the first fifteen days of September, 40 per cent.

Receipts of the Dallas, Indianapolis, Houston, Spokane and Denver postoffices show receipts of \$435 per 10,000 of population for the year to September 1. Oklahoma City shows \$449.37.

Business property in these towns sells at an average of \$39.14 a front foot. Oklahoma City averages \$36.76.

There are 420 miles of street, of which amount 108 is paved, the greatest record of any city in the world.

A total of \$4,780,000 has been spent in paving streets.

Thirty-three and three-fourths miles of streets were paved during 1910 at a cost of \$1,505,000, and sixteen and three-fourths miles have been submitted for bids, with ten miles more contemplated in the near future, making a total of 134 miles.

There are 135 miles of sanitary sewers which cost \$989,000. Sixty-four and two-fifths miles were put in in 1910, and thirty miles additional were in construction in 1911. There are forty-one miles of storm sewers, built at a cost of \$615,000. Twenty-three and three-tenths miles were constructed during the year 1910, and an additional twenty-two miles were in construction in 1911.

Two hundred and four miles of sidewalks have been laid, at a cost of \$652,000. Thirty-four and three-fifths miles were laid during the year 1910, and thirty-five miles are contemplated for the immediate future.

Building permits for the year 1910 total \$5,194,398. Fourteen permits were for public buildings, 265 for business houses, and 1,473 for residences.

A thirty-mile boulevard is under construction.

A total of \$2,471,076 was expended for street improvements and \$5,194,398 for buildings during 1910, a total of \$7,665,998.

There are 186 factories in the city, with a total pay roll of \$40,450 per week and a product value of \$399,000.

There are forty miles of street railway tracks operated by the Oklahoma Railway Company. Plans are for eighty-five miles of track and 105 car swithin the near future.

### ATLANTA'S RECORD.

In 1900 Atlanta's population was 89,872. In 1910 its population was 155,000. In 1909 its assessed value was \$54,500,000. In 1910 its assessed value was \$120,479,698. In 1900 it had 140 miles of electric railway. In 1910 it had 200 miles. In 1900 it had 4,000 telephones. In 1910 it had 21,000 telephones. In 1900 its postoffice receipts were \$339,000. In 1910 its postoffice receipts were \$1,052,868. In 1900 the bank clearings were \$96,000,000. In 1910 the bank clearings wer \$574,164,916. In 1900 it had 140 churches. It now has 185 churches. In 1900 its public school enrollment was 12,000. It is now 21,500. In 1900 it had invested in factories \$15,391,178. It now has invested in factories \$32,000,000. In 1900 the value of its manufactured products was \$15,603,000. The value of these products is now \$42,000,000. Wages paid in 1900 were \$2,769,404. In 1910 the wages paid were \$6,500,000.—Dallas, Texas, News.

### BIRMINGHAM, "WET" AND "DRY."

During the first seven months of 1909, the investment of foreign capital in Birmingham, Alabama, increased about \$1,750,000 over the same period of the previous year, and \$2,225,000 for the corresponding period of 1907, when the saloons were in operation.

During the same period of 1909, three banks with a total capitalization of \$300,000 opened for business. The bank clear-



ings showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1908 of almost \$6,000,000.

The postoffice receipts showed an increase of 19½ per cent. The building operations amounted to \$1,609,098 as against \$1,251,-181 for the corresponding period of 1908.

The official records showed a decrease in crime of 20 per cent over the preceding year, and an increase of property valuation of \$10,000,000.

The number of prisoners in the county jail in 1907 (wet) was 3,208; in 1908 (dry) 2,111; in 1909 (first eight months) 1,137.

### PROSPERITY IN SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

The city of Shreveport, Louisiana, has 35,000 population, two-fifths of whom are colored. Since the saloons were closed in the early part of 1910 the city has built 315 new residences, two blocks of business houses, a ten-story bank building, a six-story jewelry store, a half million dollar postoffice building, a glass factory and two churches each costing \$40,000. The Masons and Elks have also erected new buildings. The Woodmen of the World have decided to erect a \$50,000 building. One of the old line insurance companies doubled its business in 1910 over 1909.

### EXPENSES OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

The city of East St. Louis has a population of nearly 60,000. It is one of the worst saloon-infested cities in the country. If the saloon business is good for a town, East St. Louis should be in excellent shape. That city has 314 saloons, or one to about every 140 of the population. Aside from these saloons, East St. Louis has thirteen wholesale liquor houses. That city collects in liquor license \$177,246 a year, but this evidently does not help the city financially, as it has a net indebtedness of \$1,471,793 and it costs \$32 per capita to run the town.

**Grand Junction.**—The following from the Denver Times shows conditions in Grand Junction in 1911, one year after the "dry" policy had been put in operation:

Building is now in progress in this city or under contemplation aggregating a total expenditure of nearly \$400,000. The city has the greatest building boom in its history, not only in the rebuilding of the business section, but in the construction of new residences as well.

The skyscraper being erected by the Grand Valley bank at a cost of \$115,000 is the most pretentious building between Pueblo and Salt Lake. It is nearly completed. Other buildings now nearing completion are the Electric, to be used as an interurban depot, the Dowery block, the St. Joseph hospital, Turner Block and half a dozen other structures. The improvements to the St. Regis hotel were completed some time ago at a cost of \$10,000.

**Waukegan, Illinois.**—The council in Waukegan extended the city limits far enough to take in eight saloons which were located near a large factory plant, receiving therefrom license fees of \$4,000. As soon as the saloons were safely corralled, the council immediately employed six policemen, three by night and three by day, to protect the new territory, at \$700 each, or \$4,200.

**Windsor, Missouri.**—Under the saloon regime we find that the

treasury funds were very low and from August, 1904, to December 22, 1904, there was a continuous overdraft reaching as high as \$742.73, and at the time of the local option in 1905 there were forty-five cents in the treasury, and that during the year 1905 there were only eight days when the funds reached as much as \$1,000, and the most at any one time was on May 17, 1905, when the funds reached \$1,155.27.

### CALIFORNIA CITIES AND TOWNS.

**Santa Ana.**—"Dry" eight years. Loss of revenue from saloons \$6,000 annually, yet tax rate decreased, merchants' trade doubled, bank deposits doubled, population 50 per cent greater, vacant saloon buildings all occupied, property values largely increased, collections better.

**Lindsay.**—"Dry" two years. Fifty per cent increase in population. Fifty per cent increase in volume of business. Order better. More building. Town has improved every way.

**Selma.**—Seven years "dry." Business and public improvements greatly increased. Large increase in bank business. Vacant saloon buildings occupied by other business. Loss of revenue from saloons \$2,000 per year, yet tax rate not increased.

**Corning.**—"Dry" four years. Dollars come into town now where dimes came before. It has helped the town in a hundred ways. It takes less money to support the town. Everything and everybody is glad Corning is "dry."

**Los Gatos.**—"Dry" since September, 1906." Property values largely increased. More public improvements. Trade greatly improved. Larger sales. Forty-five new homes and business houses erected. Population largely increased. Bank deposits increased.

**Palo Alto.**—Has always been "dry." Saloons forbidden by property deeds and by the charter. City's growth has been marvelous.

**Pasadena.**—Been "dry" twenty-four years. Saloons forbidden by charter. During this time the assessed valuation of property has increased from one million to nearly forty-five million dollars. The business men are a unit in declaring that being a "no saloon city" has greatly helped business.

**Winters.**—Been "dry" since April, 1904. Property values increased 25 per cent. More improvements since than in twenty-five years before saloons were closed. Trade better. Twenty new business houses. Bank deposits doubled. Saloon buildings all used for legitimate purposes.

**Vacaville.**—Went "dry" January 1, 1909. No empty houses in town. Lost \$2,400 annual revenue from the saloons, yet tax rate reduced. Business greatly increased. Six or eight new business houses and one new bank. Merchants sell one-third more goods. New bank has \$100,000 on deposit and the old bank more than ever.

**Bishop.**—Went "dry" July, 1910. Trade is better. Merchants sell more and make better collections. Tax rate the same. All houses occupied by saloons are now used for other purposes.

**Pomona.**—With seventeen saloons the population was ,5000. Now, with no saloons, the population is 12,000. Bank deposits have increased from \$600,000 to about two million dollars. The business houses have doubled. Since saloons were closed, school buildings have increased from five to fifteen, teachers from twenty to sixty, pupils from 700 to 2,000. Have a clean, progressive city government. Need only one city marchall and two night watchmen, no policemen. Business is much better.

**Pacific Grove.**—"Dry" since 1889. In 1910 the town spent fifty cents for feeding a prisoner and \$2.45 for repairing the jail. Order is good and business is good. The assessed valuation of property is \$2,350,000. The city is growing constantly. Saloons are kept out by condition in deeds.

**Riverside.**—Went "dry" in 1894. Effect of closing the saloons has been good on property and improvements.

### NEW JERSEY, MAINE AND KANSAS.

The following table prepared by Filmore Condit, gives some interesting comparative figures for "wet" New Jersey as compared with "dry" Maine and Kansas. New Jersey has approximately the same population as Maine and Kansas together:

	New Jersey	Maine and Kansas
Population (Unofficial) 1910 .....	2,404,617	2,435,336
	1908	1909
Assessed valuation real and personal property.....	\$918,418,741	\$2,876,068,999
Valuation per capita .....	\$ 381	\$ 1,139
Unmortgaged homes .....	61,755	192,046
Rented homes .....	250,848	181,268
Liquor dealers, including druggists .....	11,605	3,694
United States liquor tax.....	\$ 3,470,644	\$ 102,508
Convicts in State prisons and penitentiaries.....	1,827	1,036
Insane .....	6,075	3,519
Cost of maintenance, insane, 1909 .....	\$ 1,125,491	\$ 763,841
School enrollment .....	402,886	424,542
Average school attendance .....	289,167	384,387
Colleges and universities .....	9	15
Students .....	3,214	7,604
Instructors .....	287	452

**Jackson County, Mo.**—Jackson county, the second richest in the State, and having six hundred twenty-five saloons, each paying \$500 license money over to the county every year, has gone broke. Its saloon revenue amounts to over \$300,000 a year, yet it has no money with which to pay witness or jurors' fees, and persons thus serving the county cannot collect the cash due them. Saloons abound, high license prevails, revenue galore—yet an empty treasury. Not only this, but since the beginning of 1910 the county has borrowed over \$200,000 at 6 per cent interest in order to meet pressing obligations.



SUPERINTENDENTS AND FIELD WORKERS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA IN CONFERENCE  
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 5-11, 1911.

# Social Aspects of the Liquor Problem

## Part I. Liquor and Crime

### The Relation of the Criminal to Liquor

#### OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The nearest to an official investigation as to the relation of the consumption of intoxicating liquors to crime is to be found in the report of the Committee of Fifty, whose extensive inquiries secured results sufficient to give what may be properly termed a very conservative estimate as to the number of criminals who owe their condition either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicants. In answer to the committee's inquiry 13,402 cases were reported as follows:

	No.	Per Cent
Intemperance alone .....	2,261	16.87
Intemperance and unfavorable environment .....	677	5.05
Intemperance and lack of industrial training.....	479	3.57
Intemperance, unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training .....	477	3.56
Intemperance, lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment .....	285	2.13

Thus, the total number of cases of which intemperance was the sole or predominating cause was 4,179, or 31.18 per cent of the cases reported.

In addition to these cases in which intemperance was a direct cause, the following were indirect cases:

Unfavorable environment and intemperance .....	648	4.84
Unfavorable environment, lack of industrial training and intemperance .....	461	3.44
Unfavorable environment, intemperance and lack of industrial training .....	420	3.13
Lack of industrial training and intemperance.....	499	3.72
Lack of industrial training, intemperance and unfavorable environment .....	268	2.00
Lack of industrial training, unfavorable environment and intemperance .....	219	1.63

Thus it is shown that the number of cases in which intemperance was the contributing cause was 2,515, or 18.76 per cent.

The total number of cases, therefore, in which intemperance appeared as a factor either directly or indirectly was 6,694, or approximately 50 per cent.

#### SING SING PRISON.

Of 233 cases of convicts in Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, 40.47 per cent of those who had committed crimes against the



person were habitual drunkards, while of those convicted of crimes against property, 38.74 per cent were habitual drunkards. Of the former, about 38 per cent and of the latter about 43 per cent, came from intemperate families. Among 176 habitual criminals, 45.45 per cent came from intemperate families, and 42.61 per cent were habitual drunkards.

### INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOLISM.

Doctor William C. Sullivan, of England, medical officer in his majesty's service, says:

Personal investigation directed to this matter in the English prisons indicated that about 60 per cent of graver homicidal offenses and about 82 per cent of minor crimes of violence could be attributed mainly to the influence of alcoholism. In the graver cases this influence was almost always due to chronic intoxication, except in some instances where an initial abnormality of mind had created a special susceptibility to the action of alcohol. In the less serious cases, on the other hand, as many as 15 per cent of the criminals acted under the influence of merely casual drunkenness."

### IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

"As far back as 1834," says Dr. T. N. Kelynack, editor of the British Journal of Inebriety, "a select committee of the House of Commons declared that to the traffic in intoxicants was due 'the spread of crime in every shape and form.' Later testimony, (including that of numerous select committees and royal commissions) has affirmed the same contention. The Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, formerly chaplain to his majesty's prison at Clarksenwell, estimates that 75 per cent of crime as he has seen it in prison work may be 'directly or indirectly attributed to intemperance,' and so experienced an observer as Mr. Thomas Holmes endorses the statement that '75 per cent of crime is in some way connected with drink.'" In Scotland, according to a report of the president of the prison commission, 90 per cent of the inmates of correctional institutions are directly or indirectly the victims of alcohol. Of 53,000 persons arrested for minor offenses in the year 1896, almost three-fourths were under the influence of liquor when taken into custody. In Ireland, it is similarly estimated (according to Baer and Laquer) that from 75 to 90 per cent of offenses against the law owe their origin to the use of alcohol.—Henry Smith Williams, M. D., LL. D.

### DRINK INSPIRED CRIME IN CITIES.

**New York.**—The report of the Police Commissioner of New York City for 1910 shows the number of arrests for intoxication to be 29,966. Of this number, 23,139 were males and 6,827 were females. The record, however, of 3,528 arrests for felonious assault, 10,691 for assault, and 3,801 for vagrancy, caused the thirty-four to disappear under an enormously increased number, undoubtedly in large measure indirectly chargeable to drink. It is an interesting fact also to notice, according to the commissioner's report, that under Mayor Gaynor's plan for enforcement of the excise law 2,601 arrests of males and 209 arrests of females were made, a total of 2,810; whereas, last year under the old system there were 6,166 of males and ninety-seven arrests of females, a total of 6,263.

**Chicago.**—The government reports for 1905, S. N. D. North director, says on page 319 that in the city of Chicago that year more people were arrested for drunkenness than for all other causes for which people are arrested in that city. Regulation does not regulate in Chicago nearly as well as prohibition pro-

hibits in "dry" cities and towns. We challenge the "wets" to find a city or town in the country which has prohibited the saloon in which arrests for drunkenness equal arrests for all other causes.

On the same page in the government reports for 1905 are figures showing that in one year almost half a million persons were arrested for drunkenness in 154 cities of the country which had regulated saloons. In this number is not included nearly a quarter million arrests for disturbing the peace, for which liquor is largely responsible.

There is perhaps no city in the United States which consumes as much intoxicating liquors in proportion to the population as Chicago. It is significant, therefore, that according to the police records of Chicago, 548 murders have been committed in that city since October 22, 1909. Even Italy, which is usually regarded as leading all other countries in the matter of murders, shows the annual average of 105 murders for every million population. Chicago has the unenviable notoriety of leading Italy. Is there any one who thinks it would be difficult to form a connecting link between the millions spent in Chicago for booze and the large number of murders as shown by the police records?

**Baltimore.**—Total number of arrests, December 1, 1909, to December 1, 1910, 32,738.

Arrests for certain special offenses, of which liquor traffic is direct or indirect cause in majority of cases:

Assault .....	2,924
Assault and battery .....	602
Assault with intent to kill .....	42
Murder and manslaughter .....	40
Desertion of wife and minor child .....	716
Minors, destitute .....	339
Disorderly conduct .....	8,494
Disturbing the peace .....	5,437
Drunk on street .....	3,974
Profanity .....	305
Liquor selling without license .....	27
Violation of liquor laws, Sunday, minors, etc., by saloonkeepers.	251

**Boston.**—According to government figures in the city of Boston, which has the regulated saloon, in one year 35,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness. This is one arrest for drunkenness for every eighteen of Boston's population.

### CITIES OF 30,000 OR MORE.

In twelve months an army of 436,514 were arrested for drunkenness alone in only the large cities of this country. Fully one-half the drunks in these cities are not arrested in any given year, either. In addition to these, 216,611 men were arrested for disorderly conduct, which usually has liquor as the cause (See Government Reports for 1905, page 319). This includes only cities of 30,000 or more population, nor does it include the thousands in the asylums, poorhouses, reformatories, penitentiaries, and like institutions, at least one-half of whom are there as a result of the liquor traffic, according to the officers in charge.

Of the thousands taken to the Chicago Hospital for medical treatment every year, physicians tell us that from 80 to 90 per cent have an alcoholic history.

### SUNDAY VIOLATIONS.

Statistics show nearly two-thirds of the crimes in London, England, are committed between the hours of 2 p. m. Saturday and 9 a. m. Monday. This is accounted for by the fact that during this period the men, being off work, frequent the saloons, carouse Saturday night and lay in a stock of liquor for Sunday. Such conditions always breed crimes of all kinds. People are not generally criminally inclined when sober. Liquor does it.

### NEVADA CONTRASTS.

Statistics show the number of prisoners per 100,000 in "wet" Nevada to be 304.7 per cent. The number per 100,000 in "dry" Oklahoma is 4.2 per cent.

Nevada has more retail liquor establishments in proportion to the population, less proportionate territory under no-license and more people living in "wet" territory in proportion than any other State in the Union.

### INVESTIGATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following summary of conditions in Massachusetts by Robert H. Magwood is of interest. He says:

During the past ten years, nine of the thirty-three cities have been continuously license; eleven have been no-license, and thirteen have changed from license to no-license, or vice-versa.

The nine license cities in 1905 had a population of 907,170, or excluding Boston, the eight cities had 311,790.

The population of the eleven no-license cities aggregates 422,037, and the thirteen cities changing, 695,118.

The average annual arrests for drunkenness in the eight license cities were 8,986, or 28.8 per 1,000 of the population, and in the eleven no-license cities 5,817, or 13.8 per 1,000 a difference in favor of no-license of fifteen per 1,000, or 53 per cent.

The arrests for drunkenness in all the cities of the State in 1901 were 48,697, and in 1910, 80,279, an increase of 31,582.

The nine license cities had 26,311 arrests for drunkenness in 1901, and 58,425 in 1910, an increase of 32,114, or 532 in excess of the increase in all the cities.

In the cities changing policy during the ten years the records cover ninety-one license and thirty-nine no-license years. In every instance save one, where a city changed from "license" to "no-license," the arrests for drunkenness decreased from 5 to over 75 per cent, the decrease in the majority of cases exceeding 35 per cent, and in every change from no-license to license, save one, arrests for drunkenness increased from 80 to 300 per cent.

The average annual arrests for crime in the eight license cities were 4,113, or 13.2 per 1,000 of the population, and in the eleven no-license cities, 5,466, or 12.9 per 1,000—a difference in favor of no-license of three per 1,000, or 2 per cent.

The complete records of the cities changing are not now at hand as to crime, but those of Worcester, the largest city in the world which ever voted out the saloon, are worthy of mention.

The comparison covers the two years of license, May 1, 1906, to April 30, 1908, and the two years of no-license which followed.

The arrests for all causes were respectively 12,162 and 9,325, a decrease of 24 per cent; for assault and battery, 697 and 572, a decrease of 18 per

cent; for first drunks, 4,792 and 3,135, a decrease of 35 per cent; total drunks, 7,971 and 4,641, a decrease of 42 per cent.

### INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

The following statistics prepared by Mr. John F. Alden, show the relation of crime to liquor in the license and no-license cities of the State:

A comparison recently made as to the amount of drunkenness in Massachusetts ten years ago as compared with that in 1910, in both license and no-license cities, shows an alarming increase in drunkenness in license cities, and gives unanswerable proof that no-license is far better for a community than license.

Fifty-eight per cent more drunkenness 1910 than in 1900 in license cities.

Figuring the number of arrests for drunkenness for each 1,000 population, in license cities we find the following results: Arrests per 1,000 population, drunkenness, license cities—1900, 29.07; 1910, 46.16. This shows an increase of 17.09 per 1,000 population—58 per cent.

In no-license cities the increase in drunkenness from 1900 to 1910 was but 2.34 per 1,000 population, or 16 per cent, as shown by the following figures: Arrests for drunkenness, no-license cities, per 1,000 population—1900, 14.43; 1910, 16.77.

'Tis true we have our troubles with the liquor problem in no-license cities, but note the vastly increased trouble they have in license cities.

"Other crimes" jump 40 per cent in ten years in license cities.

The universally conceded fact that the licensed saloon causes a very large increase in crimes other than drunkenness, is shown by the following figures: Arrests, license cities, for "other crimes" than drunkenness, per 1,000 population—1900, 17.31; 1910, 24.38. This shows an increase of 7.07, equaling a little over 40 per cent.

But what about "other crimes" than drunkenness in no-license cities, do you ask? Here are the facts: Arrests, no-license cities, for "other crimes" than drunkenness, per 1,000 population—1900, 12.22; 1910, 13.80. This shows an increase of 1.68, between 13 and 14 per cent, as compared with 40 per cent increase in license cities.

Separate comparison for 1910 as to drunkenness and "other crimes," shows 175 per cent more arrests for drunkenness in license cities; 75 per cent more arrests for "other crimes" in license cities.

**Worcester.**—During 1908, 1909 and 1910, when Worcester was without saloons, the total arrests for all offenses were 9,325. However, the liquor men ignore the fact that in the year before Worcester had prohibition the arrests were 6,265, and the year after they were 6,686, or a total of 12,951 for the two years with saloons, against 9,325 for the three years without saloons.

For drunkenness alone, the arrests under prohibition were 4,641, but under license the arrests for that offense were 8,211, or an increase of over 46 per cent.

### MISSOURI STATISTICS.

**Carthage.**—Police Judge Deagan's records show the number of pleas of guilty of drunkenness for the months of August, September and October, as follows:

	1909		1910
August .....	26	August .....	6
September .....	30	September .....	2
October .....	32	October .....	8
Total .....	88	Total .....	16

The saloons were closed August 1, 1910. From the above report it is shown that there were seventy-two fewer persons arrested for drunkenness during the three months in the year 1910 than during the same months of 1909, when the saloons held full sway.

**St. Louis.**—In the year ending April 11, 1910, they made 38,128 arrests in St. Louis, or one arrest to each eighteen of the population.

**Fulton.**—Fulton, Missouri, with a population of 5,228, voted "dry" about four years ago. Fulton has made a record during these four years equalled by no city of its size in the state. We give here some city reports that will be interesting:

#### Convictions in Police Court.

1904 to 1907 (saloons) .....	361
1907 to 1911 (dry) .....	297

#### Criminal Costs for the City.

1906 (saloons) .....	\$896.30
1907 (saloons six months) .....	280.00
1908 (dry) .....	123.00
1909 (dry) .....	211.60
1910 (dry) .....	117.45

The criminal costs for the city for the last eighteen months with saloons were \$1,006.60. The criminal costs for the three and one-half years without saloons were \$621.75.

#### Neosho Under Open Saloons, from January 1 to July 1, 1908.

Five men in the penitentiary for terms ranging from two to eight and one-half years, aggregating thirty-two and one-half years. Two men dead and a "criminal cost bill" to pay for prosecuting above cases of \$1,907.40.

From the State Auditor's report of 1907-1908 you will find that the penitentiary fund ran behind over \$15.80 on each person each year, and for the thirty-two and one-half years this will make an expense account that must be paid of \$512.

Divorce cases, wherein "drunkenness" was alleged as the grounds for divorce, seven.

Convictions in the Neosho police court for drunkenness and "drunken fights," etc., 110.

The average cost of each case was \$8.80, aggregating \$968.

All other cases in Neosho police court during this same period of time, twenty-six.

Extra policemen in Neosho, two each Saturday night, for twenty-six weeks, two dollars each, \$104.

#### Neosho Under Local Option, from January 1 to July 1, 1909.

No one in the penitentiary or killed as the result of the liquor traffic, and a "criminal cost bill" for the prosecution of bootleggers and kindred causes of \$780.20.

Divorce cases wherein "drunkenness" was alleged as the grounds for divorce, none.

Convictions in the Neosho police court for drunkenness and "drunken fights," etc., four.



The average cost of each case being \$8.80, the total cost was \$35.20.

All other cases in the Neosho police court for this same period of time, thirteen.

Extra policemen in Neosho for this same period of time, none.

### Recapitulation.

Criminal cost in circuit court while saloons were here, \$1,907.40.

Cost of drunks in Neosho police court, \$968.

From auditor's report, \$513.

Cost of extra policemen, \$104. Total, \$3,492.40.

Criminal cost in circuit court, \$780.20.

Cost of drunks in Neosho police court, \$35.20.

Revenue lost from saloon licenses through enforcing local option, \$800.

Balance in favor of local option, \$877.

**Ionia County, Michigan.**—Two years ago Ionia county, Michigan, voted out the saloons. In the month of August prior to the closing of the saloon the Grand Trunk Railroad shipped into the city of Ionia 1,458 cases of beer and 332 barrels of liquor. During the same month of 1910 when the city was "dry" the same railroad shipped but 102 cases of beer and but thirteen barrels of liquor.

**Unionville.**—Reports covering the period of the last two years under license and the last two years under no-license, make the following showing:

Total cases last two years of saloons.....	142
Total last two years of local option.....	47
Total for intoxication last two years of saloons.....	70
Total for intoxication last two years of local option.....	26

**Missouri and Ohio.**—The 1910 report of the Ohio State Penitentiary, together with the reports of the penal institutions of Missouri, make an interesting contrast. During 1910 Ohio had sixty-two wholly "dry" counties out of eighty-eight—Missouri had sixty wholly "dry" counties out of 114, besides the city of St. Louis.

Ohio had 1,565 prisoners in the penitentiaries; Missouri had over 2,000. Of the 1,565 in the Ohio prisons, 1,267 were liquor drinkers before they were admitted. The proportion is as high in Missouri.

There are now fewer persons in the Ohio penitentiary in proportion to the population than ever before; in Missouri the proportion is as high if not higher than in the past. In Ohio crime is decreasing, in Missouri there is no perceptible decrease and no one believes there will be while the liquor traffic has its way in the city of St. Louis and fifty-four counties of the State.

### CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The nineteen "wet" counties contain less than 50 per cent of the population of the State and furnish 72 per cent of the inmates

of the penitentiary. Mingo and Nicholas county have about the same population. Mingo has saloons in abundance and Nicholas has been "dry" for years. Mingo has forty-three inmates in the penitentiary and Nicholas nine. McDowell and Monongalia counties have practically the same population. Monongalia has been without saloons for twenty years. It is a great mining and manufacturing county. Its population is almost wholly industrial. In this respect it is also about the same as McDowell. The main difference is McDowell's forty-nine saloons scattered throughout her industrial centers. Monongalia has ten inmates in the penitentiary and McDowell 199. Ohio leads the State in the number of her saloons. One hundred and fifty-two are accredited to her in the State Auditors' report. She is the only county that can make a showing half way decent in comparison with the "dry" counties of the State. She has thirty-seven inmates in the penitentiary. Three counties that lie in close proximity to one another and are "dry" and together have about the same population as Ohio county, are Lewis, Upshur and Randolph. The combined inmates of the penitentiary from these three counties are seventeen. Ohio loses out by twenty points in any comparison with "dry" counties of equal population. It must also be remembered that Wheeling, the metropolis of Ohio county, is the dispenser of booze to the great industrial population across the river in Ohio. Doubtless a large per cent of the finished product of Ohio county's criminal mills is stored in the penal institutions of that neighboring State. Ohio county also has the advantage of police protection and a fairly well regulated condition so far as her saloons are concerned. Total number of prisoners in the penitentiary, 1,105; total number sent from the nineteen "wet" counties, 791; number in the penitentiary from thirty-six saloonless counties, 314.

### This Condition is Uniform.

That the present population of the penitentiary is not unusual is made manifest by an examination of the table of statistics given in the annual report of the board of affairs. This gives the total number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary for the period beginning September 30, 1908, and ending September 30, 1910, and the counties that sent them. The whole number of prisoners for the period was 1,772. The nineteen "wet" counties furnished 1,357 of this number. The thirty-six "dry" counties furnished 415.

Fayette county had 142 inmates in the penitentiary. McDowell county had 199. The thirty-six saloonless counties of the State together have 314 inmates. Fayette and McDowell counties had twenty-seven more inmates in the penitentiary than the thirty-six saloonless counties. It is obvious that all the saloon revenue will not pay the cost of the prosecutions of the criminals created by the saloons. The families of many of these men now in prison must be supported by public charity. The earnings of

the men are cut off and the counties lose them. Here is convincing proof from a "dry" county:

For the term of circuit court, which will be convened here on April 17, no grand jurors have been summoned. Judge Reynolds has so directed, as he found no work pending that necessitated the services of such body at this time. This condition has been found true at several terms of court in the past few years. In fact, Mineral county records will show as little, or less crime than any other county in West Virginia. Lawbreaking, even of a petty nature, is decreasing with each year.—Keyser Echo.

**Charleston.**—During the twenty months Charleston, West Virginia, was under no-license, there were two murders in Kanawha county, in which Charleston is located. The saloons were permitted to return to Charleston February 14, 1911, the license fee being placed at \$2,500 per year. During the first ten months after the saloons came back there were eighteen murders and five suicides in the county.

### KENTUCKY TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

**Bowling Green.**—For the first four months Bowling Green was "dry" there were but eighty-eight arrests as compared with 290 for the same period for the last year the city had licensed saloons, making a decrease of 202 arrests, or nearly 250 per cent.

**Marion.**—The following indicates the change in Marion, the county seat of Crittenden county, when saloons were voted out of that city.

Mr. A. H. Travis, the jailer, gives the following figures showing arrests for last six successive years with saloons and the successive years following the voting out of saloons:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
With saloons .....	145	158	215	173	193	174
				1907	1908	1909
Without saloons .....				32	46	20

With saloons an average per year of 176 1-3 arrests. Without saloons an average per year of only 32 2-3 arrests.

**Corbin.**—Corbin voted "dry" the second time, December 22, 1909; the figures were taken from the city court records and compare the last two saloon years with the first two "dry" years. You will notice that every kind of crime is increased by the saloons:

Years with and With- out Saloons	No. of Drunks	Carrying Pistols	Boarding Trains	Disorderly, Etc.	Adultery	Gambling	Other Offenses	Total Warrants Issued	Feeding Prisoners
1906 1907	1,011	93	41	269	33	32	114	1,600	\$1,202.35
1908 1909	122	35	4	88	15	12	105	386	663.91
Decrease	889	58	37	181	18	20	9	1,214	\$ 538.44

**Official Record of Arrests for the Following Causes in  
Richmond, Kentucky.**

	Drunken- ness	Breach Peace	Concealed Weapons
1906-1907 .....	602	107	23
1908-1909 .....	74	68	4
Decrease under local option.....	528	39	19

	Vagrancy	Total
1906-1907 .....	14	746
1908-1909 .....	7	153
Decrease .....	7	593

**Counties.**—During the two years 1909 and 1910, there was practically no change in the “wet” and “dry” territory of Kentucky. During those two years the prison records show that the “wet” counties sent one convict to the State prisons for every 808 of their population, while the “dry” counties sent only one for every 1,882 of their population.

Barring the three counties where Louisville, Covington and Newport are located and where the laws against crime are not so effectively administered, which gives a truer comparison between counties more nearly alike, the “wet” counties during the two years sent one convict to prison for each 724 of their population against one for each 1,882 from the “dry” counties. The records also show that the “dry” counties with easy access to “wet” cities furnish more than their quota.

If there is more liquor sold in “dry” territory than in “wet,” why did the “wet” counties of Kentucky during the two years, 1909-1910, send a convict to the State prisons for each 724 of the population, while the “dry” counties furnished only one convict for each 1,882 of the population?

**CRIME IN VIRGINIA COUNTIES.**

The third annual report of the Board of Charities and Corrections for the State of Virginia, which covers the year ended September 30, 1911, makes the following showing:

In the four “wet” counties and ten “wet” cities of the State there were 13,692 criminals in jails and in the penitentiary, or twenty-three to every 1,000 of the population.

In the thirty partially “wet” counties, there were 2,446 criminals in jails and in the penitentiary, or 301 to every 1,000 of the population.

In the sixty-six “dry” counties, there were 2,071 criminals in the jails and penitentiary, or less than two (1.07) for every 1,000 of the population. In Shenandoah county, one of the driest counties of the State, there was one person in jail for every 1,306 of the population.

**Danville.**—Danville was without saloons for eighteen months

and then invited them back. Now that she has the opportunity to compare figures for the "wet" and "dry" periods the city sees that it made a great mistake in again opening its doors to the grog shops. The total arrests for the last year and a half with the city "wet" were 4,848, for the prior year and a half with the city "dry" the total arrests numbered 3,104. This shows an increase for the "wet" period of 56 per cent. When it comes to the arrests for drunkenness there is a greater difference. For a year and a half, "wet" period, arrests for drunkenness totaled 2,168, while for the previous year and a half without saloons arrests for drunkenness were only 716, an increase for the eighteen "wet" months of more than 200 per cent.

**Lynchburg.**—The city of Lynchburg, Virginia, was without saloons for a number of months and then the dives were re-established. A partial police report covering "wet" and "dry" months in Lynchburg proves interesting reading. For the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November of 1910, without saloons, there were 150 arrests for drunkenness and 633 arrests for disorderly conduct. For the corresponding months in 1911, with saloons, the arrests for drunkenness totaled 483, and for disorderly conduct 767. On December 1, 1910, with the city "dry," there were thirty-five persons in the county jail, while on December 1, 1911, with saloons, there were sixty-seven prisoners in jail. The number of prisoners on the chain gang on December, 1, 1910, was fifteen, while on December 1, 1911, with the open saloons counting their victims the number on the chain gang was forty. Since the re-establishing of the saloons in Lynchburg five school boys have been expelled or suspended for drunkenness.

### MAINE PRISON REPORTS.

The following figures taken from the prison reports of the State of Maine, show commitments to jail in that State for the years 1884, 1896 and 1908:

#### Commitments to Jail in Maine, 1884-1908.

	1884	1896	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.	1908	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.
Total commitments .....	3,072	6,105	3,033	98.7	6,581	476	7.7
For drunkenness .....	1,919	3,019	1,130	58.8	3,338	289	9.5

These periods are twelve years each. From 1884 to 1896, non-enforcement of prohibition steadily increased, and from 1896 to 1908 there was agitation for enforcement and an increasing strictness in enforcement.

In the first period, total commitments to jail increased 98.7 per cent. Commitments for drunkenness increased 58.8 per cent.

In the second period, total commitments to jail increased 7.7 per cent. Commitments for drunkenness increased 9.5 per cent.

Such a showing certainly is a most forceful testimony to the value of enforced prohibition.



During the past two years there has been a fair to excellent enforcement of prohibition in eleven counties, and a general non-enforcement in five counties, viz., Aroostook, Cumberland, Knox, Penobscot and Washington.

If enforced prohibition is effective, as its friends claim, then there should be a decrease in vice and crime in the enforcement counties, and an increase in vice and crime in the non-enforcement counties.

#### Commitments to Jail, 1908-1910, in Five Non-Enforcement Counties.

	1908	1909	1910	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.
Total commitments .....	3,235	3,808	4,923	1,688	52
For drunkenness .....	1,663	2,249	3,289	1,626	97

#### In Eleven Enforcement Counties.

	1908	1909	1910	Dec.	Per Cent Dec.
Total commitments .....	3,346	2,838	2,868	478	14.
For drunkenness .....	1,675	1,360	1,479	196	11.6

While the commitments to jail for all causes and for drunkenness were slightly more in the eleven counties than in the five in 1908, there was a decrease in commitments in the eleven and an increase in the five up to 1911.

In five non-enforcement counties—Total commitments, 52 per cent increase; for drunkenness, 97 per cent increase. In eleven enforcement counties—Total commitments, 14 per cent decrease; for drunkenness, 11.6 per cent decrease.

#### Ratio of Commitments to Population.

In five non-enforcement counties—Total one to each sixty-six population; drunkenness, one to each 100 population. In eleven enforcement counties—Total, one to each 143 population; drunkenness, one to each 279 population.

The above data clearly shows that vice and crime decreased under enforced prohibition and largely increased under non-enforced prohibition.

It is often said that there is as much liquor sold and drunk under enforced prohibition as under, unenforced prohibition. Such a statement is at best only a guess. The above data furnishes material to disprove such statements.

In the five non-enforcement counties there are 84,358 less people than in the eleven enforcement counties. Yet from 1908 to 1910 there were 2,055 more commitments to jail in the five counties than in the eleven, and 1,810 more commitments for drunkenness in the five than in the eleven. If as much liquor was sold and drunk in the eleven counties as in the five, why was there so much more vice and crime in the five than in the eleven, and why did vice and crime decrease in the eleven and so largely increase in the five?

**York County.**—Sheriff Emery's work in York county bears testimony to the effectiveness of enforced prohibition.

### Commitments to Jail, York County.

	1908	1909	1910	Dec.	Per Cent Dec.
Total .....	543	415	381	162	29.6
Drunkenness .....	269	200	106	163	60.5

The steady decrease in commitments to jail in this county for all crimes, and 60.5 per cent decrease in commitments for drunkenness during Sheriff Emery's first term clearly prove that enforced prohibition prohibits when it has men behind it to work it. The present need is clearly shown, by this data, to be not new laws but new men of the Mooers and Emery type in office in nullifying sections.

**Cumberland County.**—That Sheriff Trefethen did not enforce the liquor law in Cumberland county the following data proves:

### Commitments to Jail.

	1908	1909	1910	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.
Total .....	1,812	2,335	3,065	1,253	69.9
Drunkenness .....	1,025	1,478	2,345	1,320	128.8

This is certainly startling data. Enforcement is no more difficult in Cumberland, than in York county. The only difference in the results in these counties is the difference in the officials. The law is the same in both. York county had a marked decrease in commitments to jail, and Cumberland had the startling increase in commitments of 69.9 per cent for all offenses and 128.8 per cent for drunkenness.

**Penobscot County.**—The criminal data for Penobscot county shows what use Sheriff White made of prohibition.

### Commitments to Jail.

	1908	1909	1910	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.
Total .....	987	1,028	1,323	336	34.
Drunkenness .....	486	575	676	190	39.

Prohibition can be as easily enforced in Penobscot as in Somerset county. The difference in results in the two counties is due to the difference in the officials.

**Somerset County.**—In Somerset county under Sheriff Moores as the following data proves:

## Commitments to Jail, 1909, 1910.

	1909	1910	Dec.	Per Cent Dec.
Total .....	142	69	73	51.5
Drunkenness .....	44	19	25	57.
Liquor sellers .....	55	31		

Take notice that each year more rum sellers were sent to jail than drunken persons. Such a marked decrease in crime as these figures show proves that enforced prohibition prohibits.

## EXPERIENCES OF VERMONT.

In 1903 Vermont adopted local option in place of State prohibition. At the end of four years, a thorough examination of all county jail records showed that commitments of men repeatedly arrested for drunkenness in Vermont were, for:

Four years prohibition .....	2,175
Four years local option .....	5,554
Increase, per cent.....	155

This however, does not reveal the truly enormous increase in drunkenness. Of fourteen counties included above, Washington county showed the least increase in commitments, from 485 to 544—12 per cent. And yet an examination of all court records of the county by S. H. Jackson, State Railroad Commissioner, showed there were for all towns, intoxication cases in court as follows:

Three years prohibition .....	545
Three years local option .....	1,642
Increase, per cent.....	201

Where commitments increased only 12 per cent, cases in court increased 201 per cent. Figures fail to show how the sale of liquor and drunkenness really multiplied. The Vermont Methodist Conference stated that: "The Vermont Local Option-License law is responsible for the over-crowded county jails and State work-house, and has compelled relief by enlargement and otherwise."

A Bellows Falls official in a letter to the Press states: "The records of Windham county show an increase of 198 per cent in commitments—this does not represent the true condition of things by any means, if elsewhere as here, for not one 'drunk' in ten has ever been arrested (under license). It has been the practice of the police not to arrest any 'drunk' unless absolutely obliged to do so." Crowded lock-ups compelled this and mayors directed such a course.

## MICHIGAN COUNTY REPORTS.

**Jackson County.**—There were fifty-four prosecutions of saloonists the last twenty-two months of saloons, costing the taxpayers \$12,000.

**Drunks.**—The last two years they had saloons there were 1,488 arrests for drunkenness in the city of Jackson alone, costing the taxpayers \$14,880.

**Decrease in Drunkenness.**—Since local option there has been

a decrease in the arrests of drunks of 432, or twenty-nine per cent.

**Jail Expense Much Less.**—During the two years of local option there has been a saving in jail expenses of \$5,490.

**Kalamazoo County.**—From January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1910, a "wet" period of two years, there were 2,874 commitments to the county jail at Kalamazoo, a monthly average of 120. Of the total number, 1,815 were "drunks" and a monthly average of seventy-six.

As Calhoun, Jackson and Kalamazoo counties have each approximately the same number of inhabitants, the following comparisons are suggestive:

The jail records of "wet" Kalamazoo show a monthly average of commitments more than five times greater than "dry" Calhoun and more than twice as large as "dry" Jackson.

If "drunks" alone are considered, Kalamazoo has nearly seven times Calhoun's average, and more than four times Jackson's "dry" average.

**Calhoun County.**—During the twenty "wet" months from September 1, 1907, to April 30, 1909, the total number of persons committed to the county jail was 920, a monthly average of forty-six. Of this total, 463 were "drunks," a monthly average of twenty-three.

During the twenty "dry" months from May 1, 1909, to December 31, 1910, the total number committed to jail was 469, a monthly average of twenty-three. Of this total, 213 were "drunks," a monthly average of eleven.

In other words, "dry" conditions in Calhoun county split in two the number committed to jail and more than halved the number of "drunks" confined in the jail.

**Ingham County.**—Hon. Walter S. Foster, of Ingham county, Michigan, is authority for the following statement:

From May 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, local option received a practical test in Ingham county. I call it a practical test for the reason that the city of Lansing is plenty large enough to try out the "city problem" and for the further reason that the same city and county officials handled the enforcement of the law as during the preceding "wet" year. In the following comparisons one must remember that beginning May 1, 1910, any man who was intoxicated in the legal sense was arrested, whereas during the "wet" regime no man was arrested for drunkenness unless he was disturbing some one and would not go home when so ordered by the officer.

My semi-annual reports as prosecuting attorney show total prosecutions of all kinds:

"Wet" six months ending January 1, 1910.....	499
"Dry" six months ending January 1, 1911.....	328
To the credit of local option (52 per cent).....	171
The same reports show prosecutions of drunks and tipplers:	
"Wet" six months ending January 1, 1910.....	275
"Dry" six months ending January 1, 1911.....	140
To the credit of local option (98 per cent) .....	135

It ought to interest taxpayers to know that the number of days of imprisonment served by drunks and tipplers of the county at public expense were:

"Wet" six months ending January 1, 1910.....	3,991
"Dry" six months ending January 1, 1911.....	455
To the credit of local option (778 per cent).....	3,536

The sheriff's bills allowed by the board of supervisors for the "dry" eight months ending January 1, 1911, were \$1,500 less than for the same period in the preceding "wet" year. There was a corresponding decrease in the bills of the deputies, constables and justices of the peace. The same persons filled these offices during the "wet" and "dry" periods.

Naturally, the real test was in the city of Lansing, and notwithstanding the difference in the police rules as to when a man should be arrested as above indicated, the report of the Lansing police department shows the arrests of drunks and tipplers for eight months as follows:

"Wet"—May 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910.....	619
"Dry"—May 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911.....	168
To the credit of local option (269 per cent).....	451

Up to January 1, 1911, there had been thirteen arraignments in the circuit court for violation of the local option law. All pleaded guilty, which fact is excellent proof that all of the officers having to do with the enforcement of this law were thoroughly in earnest and had prepared the cases so carefully that not one of the defendants thought it worth while to stand trial.

There is but one justice court in the city of Lansing, and the records there show garnishee cases as follows:

"Wet"—May 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910.....	280
"Dry"—May 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911.....	201
To the credit of local option (26 per cent).....	79

### DECREASE OF CRIME IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. T. W. Bickett, attorney-general, in his biennial report submitted to the legislature, says: "The law requires every criminal case tried or in any way disposed of in the superior courts of the State to be reported to this office. The report for the year ending July 1, 1909, shows a grand total of 12,149 cases; for the year ending July 1, 1910, a grand total of 9,505 cases, a decrease of 2,644 cases. These cases were divided as follows:

	1909	1910
Retailing liquor .....	1,501	1,349
Burglary .....	53	47
Assault with a deadly weapon.....	1,988	1,394
Carrying concealed weapons .....	1,187	876
Gambling .....	498	436
Larceny and receiving .....	405	292
Larceny .....	1,526	1,150
Manslaughter .....	40	26
Murder, first degree .....	77	53
Murder, second degree .....	71	62
Cruelty to animals .....	105	87
Disorderly house .....	97	47
Embezzlement .....	98	67
Fornication and adultery .....	358	279
Affray .....	783	632
Assault and battery.....	164	149
Abandonment .....	80	79
Failure to list taxes .....	311	149
False pretense .....	157	147
Criminal assault .....	20	18



Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the State Supreme Court, gives this information: "Since the law went into effect two years ago, crime has been reduced 50 per cent; murder in the first degree has declined 32 per cent; burglary 20 per cent; attacks with deadly weapons, 30 per cent; larceny, 40 per cent; manslaughter, 35 per cent; murder in second degree, 21 per cent; minor crimes from 25 to 55 per cent; and a decrease of the violations of the anti-liquor laws of 15 per cent."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE UNDER PROHIBITION.

The following table shows a very significant record of arrests for drunkenness in the State of New Hampshire under prohibition and under license.

#### Criminal Drunks in New Hampshire.

Notice the increase in the number of men sentenced to imprisonment for repeated intoxication, under license, until jails are full:

Prohibition	1902.....	473
Local Option	1903.....	838
Local Option	1904.....	1,337
Local Option	1905.....	1,637
Local Option	1906.....	2,181

Under	Derry	Whitefield	Haverhill	Franklin	Berlin
Prohibition 1902..	6	14	22	71	364
License 1903..	53	35	94	140	807
License 1904..	78	67	103	190	658

		Keene	Dover	Nashua		
				Drunks in Court	Safe Keeping	Total
Prohibition	1902.....	170	288	220	42	262
License	1903.....	266	383	402	76	478
License	1904.....	416	566	333	84	417
License	1905.....	482	679	392	107	499
License	1906.....	483	634	361	116	477

Where saloons were not closed, drunkenness in many cases increased still more—to a total of 820 in a year in Dover, and of 614 in Nashua, of which latter number 216 were young men found intoxicated the first time, and released after being held for safe keeping, an increase of over 400 per cent in six years.

The following table, moreover, shows the commitments to houses of correction for the last two full years of prohibition as compared with the first two full years under license:

	Coos	Merrimac	Hillsboro	Stafford	Cheshire	Grafton	Totals
Prohibition ..	95	169	190	171	36	52	713
License .....	205	659	856	589	147	337	2,793

### INDIANA CRIME RECORDS.

There are some interesting features connected with the statement of commitments to the Michigan City State Prison from the several counties of the State during the period dating from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910.

Of the seventy "dry" counties in the State, twenty-seven, or 38.5 per cent, made no commitments.

Of the twenty-two "wet" counties of the State, three, or 14 per cent, made no commitments.

All the "dry" counties of the State during the year committed ninety-nine to the State Prison.

The "wet" counties of the State committed 125 people to State Prison.

The population of the seventy "dry" counties is 1,587,263, of the twenty-two "wet" counties, 928,995. Yet the "wet" counties, containing only 36.9 per cent of the State's population, furnished 55.3 per cent of the commitments to the State Prison.

The twenty-two "wet" counties furnished one prisoner for every 7,432 population.

Eliminating the five larger counties of Marion, Allen, St. Joseph, Vigo and Vanderburg, yet the remaining seventeen "wet" counties sent one person to the penitentiary out of every 8,464 of their population.

The seventy "dry" counties sent to the penitentiary only one person to every 16,033 of their people.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. No doubt a full history of the cases in the "dry" counties would show that a large number of them were sentenced because of crime induced by whisky and beer obtained from the counties which were "wet."

The "dry" counties which made no commitments to the State Prison for the year are Adams, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Decatur, Dekalb, Johnson, Jasper, Jay, Lawrence, Martin, Montgomery, Newton, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Pulaski, Rush, Scott, Steuben, Switzerland, Union, Warrick, Washington, Wells and Whitley.

The "wet" counties furnishing no commitments were Franklin, Perry and Posey.

#### COMMITMENTS FOR INTOXICATION IN "WET" AND "DRY" COUNTIES.

In spite of the fact that drunks are more easily discovered when they do exist, in "dry" territory, and further in spite of the fact that the liquor interests in "wet" territory do their utmost to inundate the "dry" counties of the State, the showing is a distinct triumph to the "dry" cause.

In 1908 the twenty-two counties which were "wet" at that time, and which remained "wet" under the county option law, committed 5,830 persons for intoxication. In 1910 these same counties committed 7,607, an increase of 1,777, or of 30.5 per cent.

The seventy counties of the State which were "dry" last year (and of which fifty-six were "wet" in 1908) committed for intoxication in 1908, 7,766. In 1910 these same counties (all being "dry" during the year) committed 5,354 for intoxication. This was a decrease of 2,412, or of 31.5 per cent.

The increase in some of the "wet" counties was very marked. For example, Blackford county, in 1908, committed seventy-four for intoxication and in 1910, 446. Cass county increased her commitments for intoxication from 240 in 1908 to 453 in 1910. Knox county in 1908 sent 601 to her bastille for intoxication, but in 1910 she sent 793. It has been claimed that frequently officials would drive drunken people across the river into Illinois without committing them when their jail was full. Such counties as Allen, Marion, Lake, La Porte, Posey, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Vanderburg and Wayne also had large increases in the number of commitments, for intoxication, to their county jails.

On the other hand, there has been a marked diminution in commitments for intoxication in many of the "dry" counties. Clinton decreased its commitments for intoxication from 302 in 1908 to sixty-five in 1910; Delaware from 372 to 301; Elkhart from 139 to thirty-seven; Fountain from thirty-seven to twelve; Grant from 605 to 446; Jefferson from 111 to fifty-two; Johnson from sixty-three to thirty-four; Lawrence from 347 to 220; Madison from 400 to 269; Putnam from 333 to sixty-five; Sullivan from 193 to 104; Wabash from 203 to eighty-three; and many other counties correspondingly. And all of this in spite of the fact that in the great majority of cases the police authorities were more vigilant in arresting drunks under the "dry" regime than when they had the licensed saloons and when drunks would be stored away in rear rooms of saloons and would otherwise be concealed.

Seven thousand six hundred and seven of the commitments for intoxication last year were in the "wet" counties, while 5,354 were in the "dry" counties. According to the last census, the seventy "dry" counties of the State contained 1,578,006 population, while the "wet" counties contained 1,122,870 population. Thus we see that 41.574 per cent of the population of the State (the amount in "wet" territory) had 58.6 per cent of the commitments for drunks, while 58.426, the per cent living in "dry" territory, committed only 41.4 per cent of the drunks last year.

Had the "dry" counties committed as large a per cent of their population for drunkenness in 1910 as did the "wet" counties, the total number committed in these counties would have been 10,683, an increase of 5,329 over what they actually did place in jail; or an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

### CONTRASTS.

**Muncie.**—The following table shows what happened in that city and county in the way of reduction in crime after the saloons were abolished:

Number arrests reduced .....	53 per cent
Number prisoners confined in county jail reduced.....	53 per cent
Cost of boarding prisoners reduced.....	47 per cent
Cost of clothing prisoners reduced.....	81 per cent

**Elkhart.**—Police records of Elkhart, Indiana, show the following difference between conditions in that city under the "wet" and "dry" regimes:

Prosecutions in City Court for intoxication during "wet" November, 1911 .....	26
Arrests for intoxication during "dry" November, 1910.....	12
Arrests for intoxication partially "dry" November, 1909.....	19
Arrests for intoxication during "wet" November, 1908.....	22
Arrests for intoxication during "wet" November, 1907.....	37
Average for seventeen "dry" months in city.....	15
Average for seven "wet" months since saloons returned.....	33 5-7
Average for twelve "wet" months of 1907.....	32 5-12
Average for twelve "wet" months of 1908.....	26 7-12
Average for eleven "wet" months of 1909.....	30 4-11
Average for twelve "dry" months of 1910.....	15 5-12
Total arrests for all causes for November, 1911, are not yet given out, but total for six months previous, beginning with open saloons, was .....	416
This makes an average of total arrests for first six months of "wet" .....	69 1-2
The average of total arrests for seventeen "dry" months was....	44
The average total arrests for seventeen "wet" months before....	65

**Wabash.**—The saloons voted back into Wabash, Indiana, began operations April 6, 1911. The following shows the contrasts in arrests for drunkenness during May and June of 1911, and the same months of 1910:

Arrests for drunks from April 6 to May 1.....	25
Arrests for drunks during April, 1910.....	2
Difference in favor of a "dry" city.....	23
Arrests for drunks during May, 1911.....	44
Arrests for drunks during May, 1910.....	13
Difference in favor of a "dry" city.....	31
Arrests for drunks during June, 1911.....	15
(Others allowed to sober at station and go home without arrest)	
Arrests for drunks during June, 1910.....	2
Difference in favor of a "dry" city.....	13
Total number of arrests for drunks during April, May and June, 1911 .....	84
Total number of arrests for drunks during same months last year..	17
Difference in favor of a "dry" city.....	67

Thus, it can be seen that in spite of the greater laxity in making arrests now, that there are nearly five times as many arrests for drunkenness since the city went "wet" as there had been during the corresponding three months of 1910, when the city was "dry."

**Logansport.**—The report of the police department shows that for the year ending December 31, 1910, there were 843 arrests in Logansport. Of these, 448 were for drunkenness, eighty-six were for assault and battery, nearly all due to the saloon; twenty-

seven were for rioting and here the saloon played its part. We believe it is safe to say that of the 843 arrests perhaps three-fourths of them were due directly or indirectly to the liquor traffic, which as you all know is a paying institution.

### CRIME STATISTICS FOR OHIO.

At the beginning of 1911 the ratio of prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary, according to the population of the State, was lower than at any time during the past sixty years. According to the report of the prison managers for 1910, eleven counties did not send a convict to Columbus in 1910, while five counties, all of them without saloons, are not represented by a single representative in the prison. Cleveland led in the number of convicts for 1910, as she leads in the number of saloons. Cincinnati is next to Cleveland in number of convicts as well as in the number of saloons. A large per cent of all the 1910 convicts came from "wet" territory, while the slump was in "dry" territory.

**Dayton.**—In the year 1910 the total number of cases before the police court was 2,979, of which 2,120, or 70 per cent, were caused by or connected with intoxicating liquor. During the year 1,212 commitments were made to the workhouse, of which 1,083, or 85 per cent, were caused by or connected with liquor. Ten cases are before the police court each year for each saloon in the city and at least seven of these are caused by the saloons.

**Ashtabula.**—The total number of arrests in that city for 1907, the last full year with saloons, was 1,752. For the full year of 1909 the total number of arrests was 429. The arrests for 1910 were 646. The arrests for drunkenness in 1907 were 1,127, while in 1910 the total was less than 383. During 1910 the police department has been more aggressive, which accounts for the increased number of arrests.

**Findlay and Fostoria.**—Findlay has a population of 14,858, and Fostoria's population is 9,597. Findlay is "dry" and Fostoria is "wet." In 1910 Fostoria had 590 arrests, while Findlay, with a much larger population, had but 190 arrests.

**East Liverpool.**—The record of arrests in the city of East Liverpool is interesting. That city voted "dry" under the Beal law, prior to the voting "dry" of Columbiana county. In 1906 the arrests in East Liverpool totaled 1,597. At that time the town had saloons. In 1908, without saloons, arrests numbered 794. In 1909 the number was 715. In 1910 the total was 885, and for the first six months of 1911 arrests numbered 446. These figures show a decrease of 46 per cent in the number of arrests made since the city is "dry."

**Bowling Green.**—In the year 1907 with a number of saloons running full blast, the city of Bowling Green had a total of 144 arrests, of which seventy were for intoxication. In 1910, after a couple of years without saloons, the total number of arrests was thirty-two, of which seven were for intoxication.



**Van Wert.**—The figures herewith given were for the last two years and eight months with the open saloons compared with the last two years and eight months without saloons. During the open saloon period 408 persons were arrested, and only 131 for the same period of time after the saloons were put out of the city and county. Here are the figures for the two periods:

#### OPEN SALOON PERIOD.

Drunkenness .....	154	Keeping open after hours..	8
Creating a disturbance.....	116	Wife beating .....	3
Assault and battery.....	49	Cruelty to animals.....	27
Selling liquor to minors....	9	Cruelty to children.....	2
Violation of Sunday Closing Ordinance .....	5	Larceny .....	35
		Total .....	408

#### "DRY" PERIOD.

Drunkenness .....	79	Violation County Rose law.	9
Creating a disturbance.....	13	Cruelty to animals.....	11
Assault and battery.....	9	Cruelty to children.....	None
Selling liquor to minors....	None	Larceny .....	10
Wife beating .....	None	Total .....	131

The decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness is not the only significant feature of these two periods. It will be observed that arrests for creating disturbances dropped from 116 to thirteen, while arrests for assault and battery dwindled from forty-nine to nine.

**Delaware.**—Two hundred and twelve arrests were made in 1910. In 1908, the last year the town had saloons, the arrests were 348, or 146 more than in 1910. During April, 1911, there were only eleven arrests. In April, 1910, sixteen arrests were made, and in April, 1909, the number of arrests was thirty-eight. Delaware has been without saloons for the past three years. The reason why the number of arrests was so great in April, 1909, was because a large number of bootleggers were run down that month.

**Miami County.**—In 1908, with saloons, there were seventeen prisoners in jail. In 1910, without saloons, there were but two prisoners. The saving for board and washing during these two "dry" years amounted to nearly \$3,000.

**Hancock County.**—For the year ending June 30, 1911, but forty-two prisoners were confined in the county jail. At different periods the sheriff did not have a prisoner. The cost of feeding the prisoners for the year was \$468.60 against \$737.40 the previous year, which was far below the amount spent in 1908, the last year the county had saloons.

**Lima.**—During the year 1910 the police of Lima made 2,500 arrests, exceeding the record of the preceding year by about 1,000. The arrests made by the police aggregated nearly one to every ten men, women and children in the city.

**Steubenville.**—In 1908 there were 910 arrests for intoxication. This was the last year with saloons. In 1910, without saloons,

the arrests for intoxication numbered but 408, or less than half as many as in 1908.

The total number of arrests in Steubenville in 1908 was 1,206, while in 1910 the aggregate was but 740. Remember, too, that in 1910 thirty-four arrests were made for violation of the Rose law and four for furnishing liquor.

**Piqua.**—Police records show that in 1904 there were 116 arrests for drunkenness; in 1905, 158; in 1906, 174; in 1908, 133. During 1909, the first year of the "dry" period, there were ninety-five arrests for drunkenness, and ninety-eight in 1910. Take into consideration that the great majority of these arrests the last two years were an already depraved type of men, who went to Dayton and Sidney, and came home drunk. These figures show that even with booze so easy of access in adjoining counties, conditions are at least 50 per cent better in Piqua.

**Warren.**—The records of Warren show that for the first eight months of 1908 (wet) there were 139 arrests for drunkenness and twenty-nine for assaults. For the same period of 1909 (dry) the records show eighty arrests for drunkenness and twelve for assaults.

**Toronto.**—From April 15, 1908, to January 1, 1909, there were 307 arrests in Toronto, 195 of which were listed as plain drunk. For the entire year of 1909 the total number of arrests in Toronto was fifty-seven, of which thirty-three were for intoxication.

**Zanesville.**—Zanesville's record shows 422 arrests for the first quarter of 1908 (wet), of which number 201 were for drunkenness. For the same period of 1909, the total arrests were 174, of which fifty-six were for drunkenness. During 1908 the city of Zanesville, with saloons, had 1,898 arrests. During 1909, without saloons, the number of arrests for the same causes was 1,137.

**Springfield.**—The record of Springfield shows that for the four months ended September 1, 1908 (with saloons), there were 534 arrests, of which 148 were for drunkenness; ninety-six were for loitering; fifty-two were for assault and battery; and forty-three were for petit larceny. The record for the same period of 1909 (without saloons) shows that there were only 246 arrests, of which ninety were for drunkenness; forty-two for loitering; forty-one for assault and battery; and eighteen for petit larceny.

**Mount Vernon.**—During the year 1908, with saloons, there were 484 arrests in Mount Vernon. Of this number 348 were for intoxication and 136 for all other causes combined. During the year 1909, without saloons, there were 160 arrests made for all causes; of this number seventy-three were for intoxication and eighty-seven for all other causes.

## RESULTS OF RE-ESTABLISHING SALOONS.

The saloons were voted back into fourteen counties of the State during the latter part of 1911. The most effective argument used by the liquor forces was in the form of a promise that the saloons would be orderly and well regulated. The police

records of the cities in these several counties, since the saloons were re-established, show how meaningless these promises were.

**Marion County.**—The local option election was held in Marion county November 1, 1911. The saloons opened the same week. At this time there are twenty-six open saloons in the county, twenty of which are running in the city of Marion. Fifty-three arrests for drunkenness were made the first sixteen days the saloons were open. An officer of the city said that 150 more arrests would have been made the first sixteen days if there had been officers to arrest.

**East Liverpool.**—Within two weeks after the re-opening of the saloons the town was so wild and there was so much drunkenness and disorder that citizens held a great mass meeting to protest and to insist on better enforcement of law.

**Nelsonville.**—During the three years that Nelsonville, a town of 7,500, was "dry," it got along nicely with only two policemen, one on duty during the day and the other at night. At the end of the first month after the opening of the saloons, Chief of Police Charles Eddington asked that the police force be increased from two to five, two men going on day duty and three at night.

Owing to the unusual amount of work caused by the re-opening of the saloons, the police have not been able to keep their records up to date. But a perusal of the records as far as they go, show that the arrests have increased by 500 per cent since the saloons opened.

**Portsmouth.**—At the end of five weeks following the local option election which resulted favorably for the liquor interest, there were fifty-three saloons in full operation.

The Police records show that during the first thirteen weeks under the new saloon regime there were booked: Five drunks ending in death, sixty-six fighting drunks, eight wife beating drunks, one child beating drunk, one wife deserting drunk, eighteen home terrorizing drunks, fifteen disorderly drunks, four drunks ending in insanity, twenty-five boy drunks, one girl drunk, three women drunks, four murderous drunks, one drunk ending in murder, fifty-five plain drunks, thirty-six holiday drunks, thirteen dead drunks, three drunks bordering on delirium tremens, two prolonged drunks ending in victims losing fine positions, "A wife breaks up home and leaves city," one drunk ending in broken leg, one woman insulting drunk.

Remember: The above list includes only cases reaching police court or newspapers. Thousands of drunks with serious consequences existed outside of this list. For detailed accounts of last week's drunks see local newspapers.

**Ironton.**—The first month of the return of the "regulated" saloon to Ironton arrests increased 300 per cent and the mayor has asked for a 25 per cent increase in the police force.

#### FIFTY TENNESSEE TOWNS AND CITIES.

The Tennessee Anti-Saloon League recently sent a list of

sixteen questions to all the county seats and many other principal towns and cities of the State.

At the time of making the report which follows, answers had been received from fifty towns and cities, mostly county seats, ranging in population from 150 to 80,000. These fifty towns had an aggregate population at the time the saloons were closed of 240,515. They now have a population of 285,055.

The saloons have been abolished in these towns and cities from one to thirty-five years, an average of eleven and one-half years, or as follows:

One (Chattanooga), one year; five, three years; one, six years; twelve, seven years; two, eight years; six, nine years; seven, ten years; one, eleven years; one, twelve years; four, fifteen years; one, sixteen years; two, twenty years; one, twenty-three years; one, twenty-four years; one, twenty-five years; one, twenty-seven years; one, twenty-nine years; one, thirty years; one, thirty-five years.

These fifty towns report a total of 349 saloons closed.

Of the fifty towns reporting, only nineteen voted on the question, but the saloons in these towns were not abolished by the vote of the people, but by an act of the legislature.

In many of the smaller towns no records have been kept as to arrests for drunkenness. Many of these, however, report that drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared. Only nineteen of the fifty report on arrests. These, however, include Knoxville and Chattanooga, with a total population for the nineteen towns of 211,317, at the time saloons were closed. The total arrests for drunkenness the last year with saloons was 7,485; the first year without saloons, 3,921, or a decrease of 3,564, or 47½ per cent. The total number of arrests for all offenses in the nineteen towns and cities was 16,227 the last year with saloons. The first year without saloons the total arrests for all offenses was 10,235, a decrease of 5,992, or 37 per cent.

### ALABAMA "WET" AND "DRY."

The cases of drunkenness before the courts of Alabama for the years 1909-10 under prohibition were 34.5 per cent less than during 1907-8, when liquor was legally sold. Murders and homicides caused by liquor decreased from 348 to 258. The total falling off of all court crimes in the State under prohibition was 606.

In the city of Birmingham, for instance, during 1907-8, before the city extended its limits, there were 143 white boys arrested under sixteen years of age. For the past two years under prohibition with the city expanding and taking in a much wider territory the number of boys arrested under sixteen years of age was thirty-six. The entire number of arrests for drunkenness in Birmingham the last two years with saloons was 2,428, while the first two years without saloons the aggregate was but 1,172.



**NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.**

In 1901 and 1902, under state-wide prohibition, Vermont sent 808 criminal drunkards to the one criminal workhouse in the State, located at Rutland. For the two years of 1903 and 1904, after going back to the license system, Vermont sent 1,081 criminal drunkards to the Rutland workhouse, while for the two years of 1905 and 1906 the number jumped to 1,404.

In the licensed State of New Hampshire, each county takes care of this class of criminals. In 1902, the last year of State prohibition, the total number of criminal drunkards in New Hampshire was 473. Now note how the number increases under license. In 1903, there were 838; 1904, 1,337; 1905, 1,637; 1906, 2,181, an increase from 473 a year under State prohibition to 2,181 under a modern, carefully constructed license law, with the best administration of any license law in the Union, is a serious condition. It simply confirms the truth of the statement that prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best.

**KANSAS PENITENTIARY RECORD.**

Out of 821 prisoners at Lansing, Kansas, 602, or 73.3 per cent, are habitual users of intoxicating liquors; of the 602 using liquors, 569 gave the habit as the chief cause of their downfall; of these 569, 227, or about 40 per cent, gave the use of liquor as the direct cause of their crime. Out of 342 others, 212, or 37.2 per cent, gave liquor as one of the causes of their misdeeds. Among the 212 who gave reasons for being in the pen were whisky and gambling, women and drinking, booze and idleness, or equivalent terms. Seventy-seven and two-tenths per cent gave liquor as the direct or contributing cause of their downfall. It is noticeable that 26.7 per cent claim that they were not addicted to the use of liquor.

**OTHER CRIME STATISTICS.**

**Texas.**—The sixty-two greatest saloon counties in Texas, having but one-sixth of the total population of the State, have, according to the last attorney general's report, covering the years 1907-08, 331 murders, or nearly one-third of all the murders in the State, or twice their proportionate share. The dozen strongest prohibition counties of the State, also containing one-sixth of the population, furnished but seventy-one of the murderers, which is but one-fifteenth of their proportionate share. The group of saloon counties had five times as many murderers, population considered, as the group of prohibition counties.

**Alabama.**—The attorney general of Alabama declares that liquor was the cause of 258 homicides out of 630 in that State last year.

**Lincoln, Nebraska.**—According to the chief of police the number of fines for intoxication decreased from 653, the first six months of 1908, which was the last "wet" half year, to 248 in six months of 1910, without a saloon in the city. Arrests for



disturbances have decreased from 299 in 1908 to sixty-one in 1910.

**San Juan County, New Mexico.**—This county is without saloons. There is not a prisoner in the county jail. For a large part of 1910 there were no prisoners in the jail for drunkenness. Only one man was arrested for drunkenness during 1910. The total number of prisoners in the county jail for a year and a half, seven. Only one man in the county arrested for assault and battery during the year 1909. Saloons have been out of the county two years.

**Boulder, Colo.**—The showing for August of the past six years is as follows: 1906, twenty-two arrests; 1907, twenty-one arrests; 1908, seven arrests; 1909, six arrests; 1910, sixteen arrests, and 1911, no arrests.

The decrease in number of arrests since 1907 is attributed to the fact that there have been no saloons in Boulder since then.

**Grand Junction, Colo.**—Under date of August 25, 1911, the News, of Grand Junction, Colorado, contained the following editorial giving pertinent facts relative to the number of arrests in that town under license and no-license periods:

The Daily News has had a number of inquiries lately as to the number of arrests in the last two and a half years under the "dry" regime as compared to the number of arrests during the last "wet" year. The figures are as follows:

In 1908 under a "wet" regime the year's arrests totaled 428.

In 1909, with seven months of the year "dry" and the balance "wet," the number of arrests were 226.

In 1910, an entirely "dry" year, the number of arrests was 162.

The mayor's report for the first six months of 1911 shows a total number of arrests of sixty-one.

In 1908 there were 426 arrests in Grand Junction. Of this number 319 of them were for drunkenness or disturbing the peace. Over 250 were for drunkenness. In fact, more persons were arrested on the charge of drunkenness alone during the last "wet" year in Grand Junction than were arrested for all offenses during the year of 1910 and the first six months of 1911. Of the sixty-one arrests since January 1, twenty-seven of them have been on charges of drunkenness.

In 1908 arrests for drunkenness and disturbing the peace ran about 80 per cent of the total. In 1911 they ran about 45 per cent.

**Woodland, Calif.**—The saloons of Woodland were closed the first of August, 1911. At that time there were eighteen prisoners in the county jail. The first week in September the number dropped to eleven, the second week to eight and the third week to six. The cost of meals for county prisoners during the month of August was \$302, and during the month of September \$185.

During the entire month of September the city prison was empty. No arrests for drunkenness were made during the month. In July, the last month with saloons, there were eighteen arrests.

**Shreveport, La.**—With saloons, in 1909, there were 5,248 arrests. In 1910, without saloons, 2,796 arrests. One of the old line insurance companies doubled its business in 1910 over 1909. It shows that many men have invested in life insurance as a protection for their family instead of spending their money over saloon bars.

**Hartford, Conn.**—Drunkenness was responsible for many

being committed to jail in this city during the past year, but there were two men who told the jailer when being booked that they were strictly temperate, while 2,292 said they were moderate drinkers and forty-nine admitted being habitually intemperate.

Middlesex county, Connecticut, is apparently much better off, as the Middletown Sun gives the figures of those committed to jail as fifteen being strictly temperate, fifty-nine moderate drinkers and 110 habitually intemperate.

Atlanta, Ga.—According to Recorder Preston's figures, in 1907, the last "wet" year, the arrests for drunkenness were 6,508. In 1908, the first year of prohibition, the total arrests for drunkenness was 2,650. In 1909, the second year of prohibition, 3,741.

Shenandoah, Pa.—Schuylkill county has one license for every 197 of the population. In the town of Shenandoah, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, it requires 187 retail liquor establishments to supply the demands of the thirsty citizens of that community. There are 353 cases on the docket. Eighty-three of these cases are from the town of Shenandoah. Mahanoy City, with a population of 16,000 and with 140 retail saloons, furnished fifty-nine of the cases. Minersville, with a population of 7,000, and fifty-four drinking places, sent up forty-six cases to be disposed of.

## Part II. Liquor and Pauperism

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Every standard economist and every student of social reform must inevitably come to the same conclusion about the effect of the liquor traffic on pauperism as that reached by Charles Booth in his book on "Pauperism and the Endowment of Old Age." After enumerating all the causes contributing to pauperism, Booth declares that drunkenness is the most prolific of all causes, while at the same time it is the most unnecessary.

Professor A. G. Warner, in his scientific tabulation of the causes of poverty, which was published some years ago in "American Charities," gives to drink third place among the causes of poverty. Robert Treat Paine in 1893, in his enumeration of the causes of poverty, places intoxicating drinks second in the list.

A thorough investigation of conditions in the city of New York in 1891 revealed the fact that of all the pauperism in that city chargeable to causes indicating misconduct, 47 per cent was due to drink. A similar investigation in Boston in 1891-92 showed drink to be the cause of 70 per cent of all cases indicating misconduct. In Baltimore the records for the same year credited drink with 33 per cent of all such cases.

An official investigation by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, made under the direction of the legislature in 1895, showed that 47 per cent of the almshouse inmates owed their condition either directly or indirectly to the use of alcoholic liquors.

The report of the Committee of Fifty credits the personal use of liquors with 33 per cent of the pauperism, and the intemperate habits of others with 9 per cent.

The fact that economists and investigating committees differ in the proportionate amount of pauperism which should be charged to the liquor traffic is not of such vital importance. The one point which is of the highest importance is that all agree that liquor is a prolific cause of poverty, and that even though the most conservative figures of the most conservative of investigators were to be taken as a fair basis, the part which intoxicating liquors play in the poverty of the nation would alone show just cause why the liquor traffic should die.

### INVESTIGATION OF COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

The following table, which is condensed from the figures given in the report of the Committee of Fifty on the "Liquor Problem in Its Relation to Pauperism," is the latest report of general character. This table covers the information which the committee was able to secure from an investigation which had to do with a total of 8,420 inmates of almshouses:

#### Paupers in Almshouses Due to Liquor.

	Personal Habits		Habits of Others	
	Condition due to personal use of liquors	Cause of condition not reported	Condition due to intemperate habits of others	Cause of condition not reported
Males .....	2,236	227	327	1,709
Females .....	529	221	408	892
Totals .....	2,765	448	735	2,601
Per cent .....	32.84	5.32	8.73	30.89

### OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The official investigation, by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, under the direction of the legislature, in 1895, showed the relation of the liquor habit to pauperism as follows:

Total number of inmates of almshouses.....	3,230
Number whose condition was due to personal use of liquor.....	1,274
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by parents.....	156
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by guardians....	99

It will be seen that of the 3,230 cases, 1,529, or 47 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the liquor habit.

In addition to these facts, which were acknowledged, the investigation also disclosed the following:

Number of persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors.....	2,108
Number having both parents intemperate.....	1,550

The Associated Charities of Boston during 1910 made a special study of 352 families where the father was at home, able-bodied, but did not adequately support the wife and children. In seeking the apparent causes for failure to support the families,

all but two of the sixteen conferences of the city gave intemperance as the chief cause. Of the 352 men reported, 243 were found to be more or less habitual drunkards. "From our brief review of the causes," says the report, "the burden of blame seems to rest on individual character and intemperance entangled together, rather than on environment, except as environment makes character."

From the twenty-seventh annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity, we gather the following statistics for the thirty-three cities of Massachusetts in 1906:

#### Cost to Maintain Poor Department.

Cost per 1,000 population in license cities.....	\$675.00
Cost per 1,000 population in no-license cities.....	378.00

The cost of paupersim in license cities is therefore 79 per cent greater than in no-license cities.

#### CLEVELAND VICE COMMISSION.

The Cleveland Vice Commission reports as follows on the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism in that city:

The ever increasing stream of indigent poor calling for help at the doors of a multitude of benevolent institutions in our city, is another evidence that there is some destroying, disabling agency unceasingly at work in society which does not take care of its product. This agency for evil is the liquor traffic. It disabled 2,035 of the 2,252 men who were sent to the city infirmary last year. It was the moving cause of placing 1,382 of the 1,586 men in the State penitentiary. Who shall care for their families and others dependent upon them?

There are about 120,000 families in Cleveland, 30,000 of which are known to have applied for aid within eighteen months, ended June, 1911. This means that one-fourth of all the families in Cleveland asked aid. No one knows how many others applied for help privately and were never reported. Or, indeed, the large number who needed help, but were too proud to make it known. The city of Cleveland aided 12,150 persons in 1910, and organizations in the city helped 20,392 more. This, of course, does not include the thousands assisted who were never reported. Here are some of the children cared for:

By the city of Cleveland.....	8,725	By Catholic homes.....	2,193
By Protestant homes.....	821	By Jewish homes.....	599

The officers in charge of these homes claim that about 70 per cent of the children are there as the direct result of drink. There are 1,955 grown persons in charitable homes in the city.

All of the aid to the poor of Cleveland cannot, of course, be ascertained, but a careful survey of the various institutions by this commission gives the following figures:

For the care of children (not included elsewhere).....	\$ 156,747.50
Aid given by twenty-six organizations not reporting through the Chamber of Commerce .....	228,909.39
Aid given by organizations reporting through the Chamber of Commerce .....	911,270.07
Total .....	\$1,296,926.59

There are only twenty-six organizations reporting to us who are not included in the Chamber of Commerce benevolent committee report. There are sixty-six other organizations which did not report to either this commission or the Chamber of Commerce. Add to the above the work of these sixty-six organizations and the work of 386 churches and religious organizations and you have the money spent for benevolence in this city. Workers in charge of these institutions say that a large part of their work is caused directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating liquor.



## ALCOHOLISM AND PAUPERISM IN EUROPE.

Henry Smith Williams, M. D., LL. D., writes on the relation of alcoholism to pauperism in Europe as follows:

Few European countries afford dependable statistics for strict comparison with these; but the general relation between alcohol and pauperism is everywhere recognized, and in numerous localities studies have been made with the aim of determining the exact share of alcohol in producing the gigantic burden of incompetency with which every civilized society is handicapped.

What is declared to be "much the most accurate investigation on record" in England was made by Alderman Alexander McDougall in the township of Manchester in 1883. The number of cases involved was relatively small, but the investigator himself interviewed each individual, and competent authority regards his results as absolutely conclusive for those particular cases and therefore as typical of a large class. Pauperism was found to be brought about by causes directly arising from drinking habits in more than half (51.34 per cent) of the entire number of cases, which include "persons in receipt of indoor relief drawn from all classes, persons in receipt of outdoor relief, inmates of the female lock wards, and (a small number of) vagrants." Of the entire number of paupers, 24.32 per cent were intemperate men, 4.40 intemperate women. The widows and children of drunkards made up 21.84 per cent of the total, and .68 per cent were widowed mothers of drunkard sons, "who could support them if steady." It is interesting to note that among the intemperate men there were four skilled workmen to every three unskilled.

The oft-cited investigation of the German Imperial Statistical Bureau, conducted in 1885, is admitted to afford no reliable information as to this point, and various official reports as to local conditions are so at variance with universal experience—so contradictory of common knowledge—as not to be taken seriously in Germany or elsewhere. In Charlottenburg in 1898-99, for example, among 4,189 paupers only three individual cases were ascribed to alcoholism. Yet Charlottenburg is a suburb of Berlin, and in the great Charity hospital of that city Dr. Siemerling reports from 43.3 to 51.9 per cent of alcoholics among all the patients admitted in two successive years.

Referring to the Charlottenburg statistics, Dr. George Keferstein, of Luneburg, points, by way of contrast, to the statistics of sixty years' standing of the city of Osnabruck, where 56 per cent of all paupers were declared to owe their condition to drink. He cites also the reports of the German labor colonies showing that of 44,539 men admitted in the period of 1882-91, no fewer than 77 per cent owed their condition directly or indirectly to alcohol; and he quotes with approval the declaration of Grumbrecht (a member of the German Parliament) to the effect that whoever has watched attentively for a term of years the work of applied charity in a fairly large city cannot escape the conviction that nine cases of pauperism in every ten must associate their condition with the use and abuse of intoxicants. "This observation," adds Dr. Keferstein, "is confirmed by the experience of the city of Geneva, where 90 per cent of the cases in receipt of charity are reported to owe their condition to intemperance."

## THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Of the six States that compose the New England group, Maine is under prohibition; Vermont and New Hampshire are over three-fourths "dry" under the local option laws; more than one-half of the territory of Massachusetts is "dry" under the local option law of that State, while in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the larger part of the area is under license, and the great majority of the people live in saloon territory. The two States of Connecticut and Rhode Island are the best representatives of license States in New England, while Maine is the only prohibition State in the group.

The latest comparative official figures (January 1, 1905) dis-



close some most interesting comparisons between Maine and these two license States.

On January 1, 1905, there were in the State of Maine, 1,124 paupers in almshouses, or 163 paupers for every 100,000 of the population. In the State of Connecticut on the same date there were 2,330 paupers in almshouses, or 256 for every 100,000 of the population, while in Rhode Island there were 829 paupers in almshouses, or 196 for every 100,000 of the population.

These figures are based on the population of the States according to the 1900 census, and speak for themselves.

The other States of the New England group tell practically the same story in proportion to the condition of license or no-license.

## Part III. Liquor and Insanity

### UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS.

The report of the United States Census Bureau, made public November 5, 1911, shows the number of insane patients in hospitals January 1, 1910, to be 187,454, distributed as follows:

New England Division:		West South Central Division:	
Maine .....	1,258	Arkansas .....	1,092
New Hampshire .....	909	Louisiana .....	2,158
Vermont .....	990	Oklahoma .....	1,110
Massachusetts .....	11,602	Texas .....	4,053
Rhode Island .....	1,243		
Connecticut .....	3,579		8,413
	19,581	Middle Atlantic Division:	
Mountain Division:		New York .....	31,265
Montana .....	697	New Jersey .....	6,044
Idaho .....	388	Pennsylvania .....	15,093
Wyoming .....	162		52,402
Colorado .....	1,199	Pacific Division:	
New Mexico .....	219	Washington .....	1,967
Arizona .....	337	Oregon .....	1,565
Utah .....	342	California .....	6,664
Nevada .....	316		10,196
	3,603	South Atlantic Division:	
East North Central Division:		Delaware .....	441
Ohio .....	10,594	Maryland .....	3,173
Indiana .....	4,529	District of Columbia.....	2,890
Illinois .....	12,885	Virginia .....	3,636
Michigan .....	6,699	West Virginia .....	1,722
Wisconsin .....	6,196	North Carolina .....	2,522
	40,903	South Carolina .....	1,541
West North Central Division:		Georgia .....	3,132
Minnesota .....	4,744	Florida .....	849
Iowa .....	5,361		19,906
Missouri .....	6,170	East South Central Division:	
North Dakota .....	628	Kentucky .....	3,538
South Dakota .....	864	Tennessee .....	2,205
Nebraska .....	1,991	Alabama .....	2,039
Kansas .....	2,912	Mississippi .....	1,978
	22,670		9,760

Dr. T. S. Clouston, for many years the physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, says:

Alcohol is by far the most common and the most characteristic of the poisons, introduced from without, that have a markedly hurtful effect on the brain cells. \* \* \* If Socrates or Marcus Aurelius or Job had continuously poisoned their brains with London gin, they would inevitably have become unsound in mind.

William Mahon, M. D., superintendent and medical director of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York, says:

In a study which was made last year (1909), of 961 cases admitted to the Manhattan State Hospital in which a fairly reliable history could be obtained, we found that of all the causes, alcohol either alone or combined with others, stood out most prominently. Of 358 men whose insanity was said to be due to physical causes, 145, or over 40 per cent, were due to alcohol alone, while 231, or over 64 per cent, were due to alcohol and other physical causes. Among the 336 women in whom the exciting cause was physical, 25 per cent were due to alcohol alone, and 33 per cent were due to alcohol and other physical agents.

### INSANITY AND ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

Official figures compiled by the French minister of the interior show that of the total 71,551 insane persons, the insanity of 9,932, or 13.88 per cent, was accredited to alcoholic excess. Of these, 7,062 were males and 2,870 were females.

The figures further show that of these 9,932 persons alcohol was the sole cause in the cases of 3,008; there was a complication of mental weakness or degeneracy or alcoholic heredity in the cases of 3,285, while alcohol combined with other causes was charged with the cases of the remaining 3,639.

In regard to the kind of liquors used, the 9,932 persons were divided into classes as follows: Absinthe habitués, 1,537; brandy users, 2,631; cider or beer drinkers, 664; wine consumers, 1,755; users of certain alcoholic drugs or liquors, 3,345.

These figures take no account of ancestral excesses.

### ALCOHOL AS A CAUSE FOR INSANITY.

A report of the government asylum near Cairo, Egypt, for 1907, states that 593 lunatics were admitted during 1907. Alcohol was assigned as the cause of the insanity in thirty-five; hasheesh, an intoxicating drink made from Indian hemp, in thirty-six; and the use as food, of fermented maize in eighty-eight cases. The proportion of alcohol-made insanity cases is not as high as in England and Wales, because alcohol drinking is not so prevalent, but is undoubtedly unduly high in a country largely inhabited by Mohammedans, who take rank as one of the most temperate races in the world.

Of 3,746 patients admitted during 1906 and 1907 to the Munich Royal Psychiatric Clinic, no less than 630 owed their admission to alcoholism. No other single cause contributed so large a number of cases, but in Munich the police have the power to take to the "clinic" or asylum, instead of to the police cells, those either helplessly drunk and incapable, or drunken and disorderly. In addition, 161 alcoholic cases were re-admitted

—giving a total of 791 admissions due to alcohol. Of the 630 cases, 353 were cases of simple intoxication, fifty-eight were cases of delirium tremens, and fifty-five were due to the continued use of alcohol. A drunken parentage was ascertained in 193, or 25.8 per cent of the cases, whilst the mortality among the children of alcoholic patients was 45.5 per cent. The clinic is a receiving house and although the great majority of the alcoholic patients were discharged at the end of a few days, 13.8 per cent were removed to an asylum. Of 263 cases of general paralysis, 41.2 per cent of the male and 15.6 per cent of the female patients had been heavy drinkers. Of 534 cases of epilepsy, 199 of the male epileptics or 79 per cent were, according to their own account, given to drink, and 25.2 per cent of the male and 28.8 per cent of the female epileptics had drunken parents. In no cases of the women did the epilepsy begin after the age of thirty-five, but in 11.2 per cent of the cases of men the disease showed itself after this age. This points to the influence of alcohol, and this view is confirmed by the fact that in fifty-nine cases men, in whom epilepsy appeared after the age of thirty, no less than 81.3 per cent had indulged to excess in alcohol, mostly in the form of schnaps.

The recent publication of the London asylums' committee's annual report shows that in one large asylum the medical superintendent states that out of nine hundred and fifty-eight inmates received, two hundred and seventeen of these admissions were due to "intemperance and drink."

These statistics also compare well with those issued by the lunacy commissioners and on taking an average for the last five years, drink as a cause averages 20.9 per cent of the admissions.

### INSANITY IN LONDON.

Since the opening of the London County Council Asylum at Claybury in 1893, the statistics for the first twelve years show that out of 10,688 persons (4,739 men, 5,949 women) who have been received, no less than 1,057 males and 742 females have been received with drink as an exciting or predisposing cause of their insanity, a proportion of 22 per cent of the men and 12 per cent of the women, or a total of 14 per cent of the whole.

During the same period, a total of 43,694 persons have been received into all the lunatic asylums of London, of whom 7,182 persons, viz., 16 per cent, were definitely ascertained to owe their insanity to drink or intemperance.—"The Drink Problem," by Kelynack.

### DRINK AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND.

During 1908 the number of insane persons in England increased 300 more than in any previous year for the past ten years. Of this increase, the per cent attributed directly to drink for private male patients was 17.3; for pauper male patients, 24; for private female patients, 7.1; for pauper female patients, 9.1.

## RELATION OF SALOONS TO INSANITY.

Mr. Filmore Condit of New York City, in his published address on the Relation of Saloons to Insanity, says:

Let us contrast recent hospital reports from distinctly license States with others from States where public opinion and legislative enactment have made radical reduction in the sale of intoxicants:

Manhattan Hospital, New York; Stockton Hospital, California; Farnhurst Hospital, Delaware; Northern Hospital, Wisconsin; Mendota Hospital, Wisconsin; State Hospital, Nevada; Springfield Hospital, Maryland; Worcester Hospital, Massachusetts; Tewksbury Hospital, Massachusetts; Bridge-water Hospital, Massachusetts; Taunton Hospital, Massachusetts; Overbrook Hospital, New Jersey; Norwich Hospital, Connecticut.

Reports from these show that of cases of insanity where the causes were known 26.9 per cent were caused by alcohol.

From the Eastern Maine Hospital, Maine; State Hospital, Maine; Osawatomic Hospital, Kansas; Topeka Hospital, Kansas; State Hospital, Kansas, Eastern Mississippi Hospital, Mississippi; Morganton Hospital, North Carolina; North Texas Hospital, Texas; we find their reports show, that of cases where the causes were known, only 5.9 per cent were caused by alcohol.

The Census Bureau reports that there was on January 1, 1910, in our hospitals, one insane patient, not including epileptics, for every 490 of our entire population. That while other factors besides alcohol probably affected to some extent, the relative proportion of insanity in the various States, legislative policy regarding the sale of intoxicants overshadow all others, is indicated by the report.

Maine had one case of insanity to 590 population.

New Hampshire had one case of insanity to 473 population.

Rhode Island had one case of insanity to 436 population.

Vermont had one case of insanity to 379 population.

Connecticut had one case of insanity to 311 population.

Massachusetts had one case of insanity to 290 population.

The entire eight States having state-wide prohibitory law—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and North Carolina—had 15,806 cases of insanity in a total population of 13,805,821, or one to every 873 people as compared with one to 490 in our entire nation.

Turning to the Northern Central group of States, we find Wisconsin, singular, distinct, conspicuous, in having many more insane in proportion to population than any of its neighbors. Why is it?

Wisconsin had one to every 376 people.

Michigan had one to every 419 people.

Illinois had one to every 437 people.

Ohio had one to every 449 people.

Indiana had one to every 609 people.

Why has Wisconsin an unusual proportion of insane? Its soil is fertile, its industries prosperous, and it has no unusual congestion of population in great cities.

Is there any other explanation than that it has more saloons in proportion to population than its neighbors, that it has not kept pace with enlightened public sentiment, that only three States in our country have so many saloons per capita?

The beer said to have made Milwaukee famous, seems to have made Wisconsin's insanity pitiable.

Passing to the Mountain Group of States, we find Nevada had one case of insanity to every 316 people as compared to one to 490 in our nation and one to every 762 in the other seven States of its group. It has neither great cities nor excess of people of foreign birth. There is one sufficient explanation, one liquor store for every fifty-three people, or more, probably, than in any other part of the Anglo-Saxon world.

On the Pacific coast, we find California having one insane wreck for



every 356 people, a much larger proportion than in the entire nation or the other Pacific States.

Why? A land of wheat and fruit and gold and oil, of varied industries and rich natural resources, a land where labor is usually in demand and living may always be inexpensive.

One explanation stands above all others. According to the Internal Revenue Department, California has one retail liquor dealer for every 150 people, ranking in this next to Nevada.

Crossing the continent, we find New York State with a population of 9,113,000 people, had 31,265 cases of insanity as compared with 31,734 in all the fifteen Southern and Southwestern States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, having an aggregate population of 27,886,000 people.

Other causes beside alcohol may affect ratios of insanity, but there is none in New York so vital, none equal in importance to the great fact that public opinion has permitted 31,265 dealers in alcoholic intoxicants to do business, or about 12,000 more than in all the fifteen States of the South and Southwest.

### THE CONTRAST IN GEORGIA.

That prohibition increases insanity is the belief of Judge John R. Wilkinson, of Atlanta, Georgia. Judge Wilkinson sits in all cases charging insanity and his opinion is based on facts which have come under his observation. By way of evidence he furnishes figures from court records for the past few years.

In 1907, the last year of the open saloon in Georgia, 104 persons were adjudged insane in Judge Wilkinson's court. Since that time a steady decrease has been maintained. In 1908 there were eighty-seven cases in the city and county. The following year there were eighty, and 1910 shows about the same number. In other words, there has been an annual decrease of about 16 per cent since prohibition went into effect.

Judge Wilkinson says that he is firmly of the opinion that prohibition is responsible for the change in conditions.

### NEW YORK STATE STATISTICS.

The reports of the State institutions for the insane in New York present some startling facts in regard to the proportionate increase of insanity in that license-laden State and the proportion of the inmates of the State institutions who owe their condition to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Doctor Albert Warren Ferris, president of the State Commission of Lunacy, in a recent statement declares that "The greatest cause of insanity is the use of alcoholic beverages," citing the fact that of 961 cases in the State institutions, 55 per cent of the men and 22 per cent of the women were there as a result of the drink traffic.

During the past ten years the population of New York State has increased 47.6 per cent, while the number of known insane has increased 103.9 per cent.

It is not strange that the growth of the number of insane has been so marked when it is borne in mind that the State of New



York has more than 30,000 liquor dispensers; that there are more saloons in the city of New York than are to be found in all of thirty States in the Union outside of New York, and that in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, with a population of almost 16,000,000, there was thirty times as much fermented liquors withdrawn for consumption in 1910 as in all the prohibition States, with about the same population.

### TEXAS ASYLUM STATISTICS.

These figures are from a public and published address by Prof. M. L. Graves, M.D., University of Texas, late Superintendent Southwestern Insane Asylum, San Antonio, Texas:

In 1909 there were 5,000 insane in Texas (500 in jail for lack of asylum accommodations,) and the cost to the State for the five years to 1904 was \$3,555,000, an average of \$707,000 a year. For 1904 alone the cost was \$784,000. These figures are taken from the Comptroller's books.

According to Dr. Graves, 60 per cent of the insane in Texas is the result of alcohol directly and by hereditary transmission; while Dr. B. W. Worsham, Superintendent of the Austin (Texas) Insane Asylum, puts it at 95 per cent.

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## Part IV. Liquor and Vice

The report of the Chicago Vice Commission presents some alarming statistics on the relation of the liquor traffic to vice in that metropolis. The first chapter of this report gives the most sordid details of vice and disease probably ever published. No wonder the inmates nearly all use cocaine and morphine. The merciless extortion practiced by the owners of these places upon the inmates, mostly helpless young girls, is set forth in detail. But the greatest single supporter of this iniquity is drink.

The report declares that the profits from the sale of beer and other liquors are very large. It says:

Madams of houses and flats testify that the privilege to sell liquor in connection with the business is a valuable asset, and, if deprived of it, their business as a whole would suffer. In many of the houses the inmates spend practically all of their time during the early part of the evening in persuading visitors to buy drink.

The police order prohibiting the sale of liquor in vice resorts has made a decided change in conditions.

One madame told the investigator that she paid \$500 rent when she was allowed to sell liquor. Now, since it is prohibited, she only pays \$250. Another testified that business had decreased, since the prohibition order, \$2,000 per month, and that the girls were each losing from \$25 to \$45 per week on commissions.

A large number of the Chicago saloons and wine rooms are

mere recruiting stations and headquarters for the vice districts of the city. The vice commission's investigation covered 445 saloons.

In 236 of these, the investigator was solicited and 928 prostitutes were counted in them.

In considering the question of the profits made, attention should be given to the following facts:

The usual price for a pint bottle of beer (in rear room of saloon) is twenty-five cents.

The percentage of gross profit to the saloonkeeper is 178 per cent, the commission being included in the cost. When sold in rooms upstairs, the prices are doubled, and the percentage of gross profit is 250 per cent.

Counterfeit mixed drinks for the women, Manhattan and other cocktails, consisting of colored water and cherry, sell for twenty-five cents. The percentage of gross profit on these is over 300 per cent, and much greater when sold upstairs.

The average number of girls found in the 236 saloons where the investigator was solicited was approximately five.

On the basis of only 200 per cent profit, which eliminates practically everything from the question except beer, the daily net profit from five girls earning \$3 per day on a 20 per cent commission would be \$50, or \$18,250 per year.

Assuming that the 236 disorderly saloons mentioned employed five girls each, the aggregate profits on the above basis would be \$4,307,000.

The following summary from the second chapter of the report of the commission is of interest:

1. Some of these disorderly saloons are under the control or favor of certain brewing companies.
2. The facts show that a certain brewing company is endeavoring to buy the licenses of saloons in the restricted district of South Chicago at a premium.
3. The president of the Brewers' Exchange declares this organization is opposed to saloons where prostitutes are allowed to frequent.
4. Brewers furnish beer for saloons which are disorderly.
5. Saloonkeepers have a regular system of advertising their places, by use of cards and special entertainments.
6. Some disorderly saloons employ "lookouts" to stand in front and "tip off" the approach of police. They use electric buzzers and hand signals.
7. Proprietors, bartenders, waiters and entertainers in certain saloons are willing to aid in securing women for houses of prostitution.
8. These disreputable saloons are frequented by panderers, cadets and other dissolute and vicious men.
9. Immoral and disgusting entertainments are given on a stage in the rear rooms of certain disorderly saloons.
10. Professional escorts are hired by keepers of disorderly saloons to sit with prostitutes in the rear rooms to evade the police rules.
11. Intoxicated men in rear rooms are often robbed by the women.

12. Degenerate men frequent the rear rooms. Some are female impersonators who solicit for drinks and endeavor to induce customers to indulge in pervert practices.

13. Some saloons frequented by prostitutes are in the same building in which dances are given by so-called pleasure clubs. Frequently the managers of these dance halls are the proprietors of the saloons.

14. Children are allowed to peddle gum and papers in certain disorderly saloons.

15. The sale of beer in the rear room when drunk in company with a prostitute returns a margin of profit of nearly 180 per cent to the proprietor of the saloon.

16. The sale of counterfeit drinks which are given prostitutes who are drinking with men in the rear room returns a margin of profit of over 350 per cent, when the drink is a champagne cocktail, and a profit of over 300 per cent when the drink is a Manhattan cocktail.

17. The margin of profit on beer when sold to occupants of assignation rooms over the saloon is 360 per cent.

18. As a result of the practice of using prostitutes as agents to sell liquor, the profits are so large as to be a source of constant temptation to the police and others in authority.

19. The rule regarding midnight closing is constantly violated in these disorderly saloons.

20. Certain police officers do not report all saloons where immoral and dissolute persons congregate.

21. Officers on the beat and plain clothes men do not enforce the rule regarding soliciting in rear rooms, keeping open after one a. m., etc.

22. Certain police officers are on friendly terms with "cadets" and waiters who have women soliciting on the street, in the same saloon or some other in the vicinity.

23. Police officers in uniform and plain clothes men frequent disorderly saloons and drink at the bar and in rooms connected with the saloons while on duty. They have been seen in saloons after one a. m.

24. Proprietors of disorderly saloons have a regular system of securing women to solicit men to buy drinks in the rear rooms, and that these women are often tempted to take up a life of professional prostitution, if they are not doing so already.

25. Professional prostitutes are to all intent and purposes used as adjuncts to the business of selling liquor in the rear rooms, in connection with their immoral trade.

26. Certain saloons are in reality houses of prostitution, for the women actually live in rooms upstairs, and solicit in the rear rooms for upstairs trade. They pay a certain amount each week for board and room, to the proprietor of the saloon.

27. Young working girls, who are now semi-professional prostitutes, are admitted to rear rooms of certain disorderly saloons.

28. In certain saloons prostitutes actually expose parts of their naked body and use vulgar and obscene language.

29. In some saloons the prostitutes actually use the same toilet with the men.

30. Prostitutes stand in doorway leading to rear rooms in certain disorderly saloons and solicit at the bar.

31. Certain keepers of disorderly saloons offer protection to prostitutes who solicit in their rear rooms. This consists of paying fines and bailing out the offenders who are apprehended by the police.

32. Efforts are being made, especially on the North Side, to again create wine rooms or booths enclosed by curtains in the rear rooms.

33. Some disorderly saloons are within a short distance of public school buildings, and it seems utterly impossible to secure the revocation of the licenses or persuade the proprietors to move.

## Part V. Liquor and the Public Health

### UNITED STATES REPORTS.

The following from the United States Mortality Reports speaks for itself:

Diseases like acoholism and cirrhosis, that are produced by the drinking of alcoholic beverages, are productive of great mortality. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty men, between twenty-four and sixty-four years old, were carried off in the four years from 1900 to 1904. This was 3,000 more than died by typhoid at the same age and in the same years. It was also 17,000 more than died of smallpox in that same period.

The same authority reports that "6,610 women of this same age, and during a similar period, died of alcoholism and cirrhosis, while only 1,070 died of small-pox in similar conditions."

The Scientific Temperance Journal says:

By the study of Federal government statistics (1908) of the death rate in the various occupations, it was found that the mortality from alcoholism and cirrhosis was highest in the occupations where the handling of drink gave the greatest opportunity for using it. One out of every nine deaths of saloonkeepers and bartenders was due to one of these two alcohol-caused diseases.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, in an address before the American Therapeutic Society, says:

I have stated on the witness stand, in answer to a question, that I considered alcohol to be a food because a certain quantity of it is burned in the body and results in the production of heat and energy. In the light of the investigations that have been made from theoretical conditions, I am inclined to the opinion that the effort to rid the body of alcohol, even in the limited quantities I have mentioned, perhaps consumes a great deal more energy than is furnished by the combustion, and that, upon the whole, alcohol cannot be regarded as a food even in the limited sense above described. It is, without question, a substance that does not nourish the body, build tissue or repair waste, and it is quite likely that its value either as a food or medicine has been greatly overestimated.

### ALCOHOLISM AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The Scientific Temperance Journal, referring to statistics compiled by the Henry Phipps Institute, in Philadelphia, for the treatment of tuberculosis, says:

Beginning with the year 1907, the reports of the institution tabulate the course of the disease in seven classes of persons: (1) alcoholics, that is, those who had used enough alcohol to do themselves some physical harm;" (2) those who had not; (3) those of whom there was no record; (4) those who had alcoholism in the preceding generation; (5) those having no alcoholism in the preceding generation; (6) those furnishing no record; (7) cases without alcoholism in either present or preceding generations.

The statistics for 1907 and 1908, the only ones so far accessible, show a marked difference between the alcoholic and non-alcoholic classes. Of the former there were 293 cases; of the latter, 1,145. In 1907, 50 per cent of the non-alcoholics improved, but only 26.14 per cent of the alcoholics; 22.87 per cent of the alcoholics died, but only 7.83 per cent of the non-alcoholics, showing, as the report says, "nearly twice as good results for the non-alcoholics as for the alcoholics."

The results of treatment in those who had a family history of alcoholism were only a little less striking; 47.20 per cent of those with a family history of non-alcoholism improved, as against 37.03 per cent of those with a family

history of alcoholism; 13.58 per cent of the latter died, but only 9.48 per cent of those who had no alcoholic family history.

The figures for 1908 give almost the same percentages: mortality 100 per cent higher among alcoholics, 80 per cent higher in those of alcoholic parentage; improvement 30 per cent greater in non-alcoholics than in alcoholics, and 10 per cent greater in those without than those with alcoholic parents.

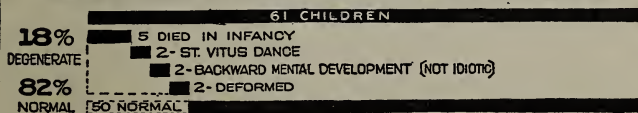
The number of those in whom the disease was arrested was very small in both classes. The total for the two years (1907 and 1908) was only four (1.61 per cent) out of 247 who gave a history of alcoholism, and fifteen out of 934 (1.60 per cent) who gave a history of no alcoholism.

The same applies to the arrested cases in those whose family history was reported: five out of 266 (1.87 per cent) had the disease arrested among those having alcoholism in the preceding generation, and fourteen out of 899 (1.55 per cent) where there was no alcoholism in the previous generation. These numbers, especially among the alcoholic class, were rather too small to give significant percentages.—Scientific Temperance Journal.

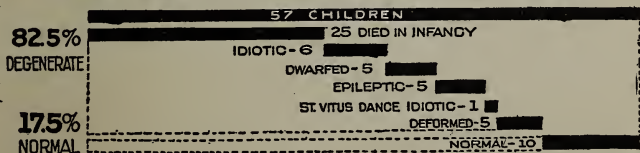
## ALCOHOLISM AND DEGENERATION

INVESTIGATION MADE BY PROF. DEMME IN BERN 1878-1889

### DESCENDANTS OF TEN VERY TEMPERATE FAMILIES



### DESCENDANTS of TEN INTEMPERATE FAMILIES



*Von Tabellen zur Alkoholfrage  
Rath. Willenegger. Pub.*

*Chart prepared by  
The Scientific Temperance Federation Boston Mass.*

### NEW JERSEY CITIES COMPARED.

Hoboken has the highest death rate of any municipality in New Jersey, according to a table based on the recent census and issued by the United States Government. The percentage of deaths in Hoboken was 17.8 persons in every thousand of population.

East Orange holds the lowest death rate in all the 225 cities, with 9.7 deaths in every thousand.



Hoboken has one retail liquor license to every 144 of population.

East Orange has one liquor license for every 2,467 of population.

It is not an accident that the city in New Jersey with the largest number of liquor licenses should also have the highest death rate; and that the city with the smallest number of licenses per capita should have the lowest death rate.

### EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

The Prussian Statistical Year Book for 1909 gives the number of persons who died of delirium tremens in 1908 as 1,157. Fifty-seven of these died between the ages of fifteen and thirty; 932 between thirty and sixty; 131 between sixty and seventy; and thirty-four were over seventy.

According to the London Standard, there are in Belgium 211,617 "estaminets," in which strong drink is sold. This is an average of one for every thirty-four inhabitants. The health statistics show that every year there are 200,000 cases of illness occasioned by excess in drink, 20,000 of which result in death. Within the last twenty-five years the consumption of alcohol in Belgium has increased 54 per cent.

### DEATHS IN INFANCY.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Congressman from Alabama, who has made a study of the relation of alcohol to degeneracy, says:

Ordinary observation would never attribute death in infancy to alcoholic poison, but scientific records have shown that deaths in infancy among children of temperate regular drinkers are almost double the deaths in infancy among children of total abstainers; for total abstaining parents, 12 per cent of the children die in infancy, for temperate regular drinkers, 23 per cent, and for heavy drinkers, 32 per cent.

Ordinary observation would never attribute any miscarriage or other accidents prior to birth or in birth to alcoholic poisoning, but scientific records have shown that accidents in the case of temperate regular drinkers are 425 per cent greater than in the case of total abstainers; for total abstainers, accidents amount to only 1 per cent; for temperate regular drinkers, 5.25 per cent; for heavy drinkers, 7.32 per cent.

Ordinary observation would never attribute deformity, idiocy and other abnormalities in children, and the deaths that arise therefrom, to alcoholic poisoning, but scientific records show that only 17 per cent of the children born to alcoholic parents are normal, compared to 90 per cent for children of total abstaining parents; of children born to alcoholic parents one in five, on the average, will become hopelessly insane, one in three will be hysterical or epileptic, and over two-thirds will be degenerates of one kind or another.

### DEATH RATE IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

The table on the following page shows the number of deaths per 1,000 population during the past ten years in the license and no-license cities of Massachusetts. These statistics were compiled by Geo. W. Alden, from reports of the Massachusetts Board of Health:

## DEATH RATE IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

LICENSE CITIES	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Aver.
Boston .....	19.67	18.66	16.15	15.85	16.77	17.18	17.17	17.07	15.62	15.35	16.94
Chicopee .....	17.20	19.42	19.21	15.58	17.63	16.66	20.22	17.86	18.72	15.43	17.79
Fall River .....	19.79	19.87	19.82	17.15	20.22	19.57	22.23	22.18	18.46	18.52	19.78
Gloucester .....	12.98	15.66	16.27	16.23	14.80	13.65	13.84	13.00	16.02	16.02	14.49
Haverhill .....	14.12	14.38	14.77	13.82	15.54	16.02	16.46	15.17	16.29	17.02	15.35
Holyoke .....	18.26	15.69	17.20	16.34	16.34	17.69	20.22	17.40	18.51	17.77	17.54
Lawrence .....	17.23	17.29	17.26	15.77	19.59	17.50	19.03	16.86	17.80	17.74	17.60
Lowell .....	20.96	19.43	18.62	16.63	20.01	19.91	21.40	20.37	19.56	19.76	19.66
Lynn .....	14.61	14.18	14.79	14.94	16.21	14.45	15.70	14.28	14.17	13.13	14.64
Marlboro .....	15.65	14.40	14.33	13.23	14.85	14.32	13.46	14.21	15.28	11.81	14.04
New Bedford .....	19.32	20.53	23.66	19.56	17.31	19.31	19.39	19.12	18.64	18.80	19.34
Newburyport .....	19.02	19.34	18.09	19.28	19.76	23.17	18.29	20.28	17.53	18.93	19.36
North Adams .....	15.02	13.24	13.67	12.81	13.59	13.14	15.80	13.00	16.48	14.58	14.13
Northampton .....	17.01	10.89	10.96	13.88	11.88	13.89	15.99	12.89	11.29	12.92	13.16
Pittsfield .....	18.83	18.69	15.89	17.71	16.84	14.71	17.33	15.57	15.97	18.15	16.96
Springfield .....	14.49	15.33	15.85	15.95	15.23	14.93	16.54	15.03	15.54	16.65	15.55
Taunton .....	14.02	14.04	15.93	14.40	17.89	17.41	18.99	17.37	18.57	19.67	16.82
Woburn .....	14.79	15.96	16.22	13.62	15.48	17.05	18.26	13.94	14.94	15.42	15.56
Worcester .....	14.90	13.42	14.50	13.26	15.76	16.15	17.92	16.22	14.57	15.66	15.25
Average each year....	16.73	16.33	16.48	15.55	16.50	16.50	17.80	16.41	16.34	16.49	

NO-LICENSE CITIES	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Aver.
Beverly .....	15.13	13.30	15.16	14.30	17.21	16.70	15.58	15.60	17.33	14.48	15.48
Brocton .....	12.57	10.99	11.03	12.17	12.74	11.47	13.18	11.39	11.36	12.43	11.93
Cambridge .....	16.73	15.09	15.22	14.30	15.51	15.83	15.37	15.83	15.15	15.43	15.45
Everett .....	14.87	14.01	11.88	11.55	13.81	11.50	13.11	12.12	11.64	11.02	12.55
Malden .....	14.00	13.85	14.08	13.12	13.30	13.80	13.80	13.78	12.57	13.09	13.54
Medford .....	12.93	10.79	10.83	10.48	13.51	13.01	13.41	11.11	13.05	10.54	11.97
Melrose .....	13.29	14.87	12.87	14.40	14.62	12.96	15.00	13.12	13.52	13.04	13.77
Newton .....	12.42	12.16	11.72	10.43	13.14	11.89	12.22	10.97	11.18	12.18	11.83
Quincy .....	12.93	15.77	13.52	12.95	13.11	13.28	12.93	12.19	12.34	11.67	13.07
Somerville .....	13.04	13.51	14.02	13.69	13.97	14.16	13.74	12.15	12.99	13.50	13.47
Waltham .....	14.60	13.25	13.57	12.69	13.74	13.24	14.04	11.17	13.66	13.98	13.39
Average each year....	13.86	13.41	13.08	12.74	14.06	13.44	13.85	12.67	13.16	12.85	

Average deaths for ten years in license cities, 16.52.

Average deaths for ten years in no-license cities, 13.31.

Greater death rates in license cities, 3.21, equals 24 per cent.

### DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Recently announced statistics of the United States Census Bureaus show the following for States and cities:

The death rate from suicide for 1910 was sixteen per 100,000 of population in the census bureau's death register, which comprises one-half of the country's population and covers twenty-two States and a number of larger cities in other States. The rate was 16.5 in 1909. There were 8,590 suicides in 1910.

Suicide by firearms was the favorite method of self-destruction, and showed an increase over 1909. Poison was a close second.

Methods employed were detailed as follows: Firearms, 2,561; poison, 2,456; hanging or strangulation, 1,265; asphyxiation, 941; drowning, 517 cutting or piercing instruments, 544; jumping from high places, 137; crushing, 38; and other means, 81.

California led the States with twenty-nine suicides per 100,000 of population, while Maryland, with 10.3, had the lowest rate. The rate increased in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, while there was a decrease in the other thirteen States.

In the registration cities of over 100,000 population San Francisco, with 44.2 suicides per 100,000, leads. Next came Kansas City, Missouri, with 34; Oakland, California, with 32.4; Seattle, with 32.3; Bridgeport, Connecticut, with 32.1, and Denver, with 31.6.

The suicide rate per 100,000 population by States was: California, 29; Colorado, 20.8; Connecticut, 17.9; Indiana, 14.1; Maine, 11.4; Maryland, 10.3; Massachusetts, 12.6; Michigan, 13.7; Minnesota, 11.6; Montana, 21.4; New Hampshire, 12.5; New Jersey, 17.1; New York, 16.7; North Carolina, 7.2 (1909).

Ohio, 14.2; Pennsylvania, 12.7; Rhode Island, 14.7; South Dakota, 9.2 (1909); Utah, 10.7; Vermont, 13.2; Washington, 19.9; Wisconsin, 14.2.

The rate in cities of 100,000 or over was: Birmingham, Alabama, 20.3; Los Angeles, 30; Oakland, California, 32.4; San Francisco, 44.2; Denver, 31.6; Washington, 24.1; Atlanta, 14.1; Chicago, 20.9; Indianapolis, 23.9; Louisville, 16; New Orleans, 21.8; Baltimore, 14.5; Boston, 15.3; Detroit, 26; Grand Rapids, 11.5; Minneapolis, 17.5; St. Paul, 13.9; Kansas City, Missouri, 34; St. Louis, 23.9; Omaha, 24.9; New York, 16.5.

Cincinnati, 15.3; Cleveland, 18.3; Columbus, Ohio, 24.1; Dayton, 23.1; Portland, Oregon, 24.4; Philadelphia, 19.8; Pittsburg, 22.8; Memphis, 22.8; Nashville, 18.1; Richmond, 9.4; Seattle, 32.3; Spokane, 23.7, and Milwaukee, 23.4.

These figures for the States and cities of the United States, together with the facts regarding the consumption of intoxicating liquors, in the same States and cities, makes a very interesting study. Take the New England States, for instance; the death rate per 100,000 population was as follows:

Connecticut .....	17.9	Massachusetts .....	12.6
Rhode Island .....	14.7	New Hampshire .....	12.5
Vermont .....	13.2	Maine .....	11.4

### ALCOHOL SLAYS 66,000 ANNUALLY.

Edward Bunnell Phelps made a scientific study of the mortality of alcohol in the United States, and his conclusions are set forth in a book which has been recently given the public. The statistics in this book refer to the year 1908.

The Medical Record, commenting on the reliability of the figures used by Mr. Phelps in this publication, says:

There is no question that for men interested in insurance matters the problem of the 'mortality of alcohol' is one of foremost rank, and it is to their credit that one of the best scientific studies of the matter that has yet appeared comes from one of their number. Mr. Phelps, who has published

several statistical studies in similar fields, has taken the total adult mortality in the United States for the year 1908 as the groundwork of his study.

His method was simple. He obtained from the medical directors of three large insurance companies their estimate of the percentage of male deaths between the age of twenty and seventy-four, directly or indirectly due to alcohol, for each of the 106 causes of death listed in the census statistics for that year. From these estimates he figured the probable mortality from the same causes among females and then made an approximation of the probable mortality of the whole country, including the so-called non-registration area from which direct mortality statistics were not available.

In defense of this method of study it may be granted that medical directors of insurance companies have much broader knowledge of the general subject of mortality and the effect upon it of certain specific causes than even the busiest and most prominent of practitioners of medicine. Moreover, the differences in the individual estimates were such as to lead to the reasonable conclusion that a poll of, say, several hundred physicians would not have resulted in a nearer average approximation than the average obtained from the poll of these three physicians only.

Without going into minute analysis of the methods used by Mr. Phelps, we may say that, to a disinterested mind, his use of the statistical tables seems to be correct from the standpoint both of statistical science and of everyday methods of arriving at approximations.

His final result is that 66,000 deaths were directly or indirectly due to alcohol in this country during the year 1908, or, in percentage figures, about 5 per cent of the total mortality from all causes at all ages during that year.

This, then, forms the first scientifically constructed approximation of the effect of alcohol upon mortality in this country. To the rabid prohibitionist it will appear to be too low a figure. To the medical man, however, this figure is large enough to prove the appalling waste of life due to the excessive use of alcohol. Moreover, no mere mortality statistics can give an idea of the economic waste due to loss of working time and of productive efficiency among habitual and heavy drinkers, and the daily scenes in our courts of law, both high and low, are an indication of the number of crippled and unhappy lives which result from the abuse of alcohol.

## Part VI. Liquor and Education

### MASSACHUSETTS COMPARISON.

The report of the State Board of Education for 1910 gives the attendance in high schools of all cities and towns in Massachusetts for that year. Separating the cities and towns into license and no-license columns, taking the entire State, there are but sixteen high school pupils to each 1,000 population in license places, while there are twenty-three to each 1,000 population in no-license cities and towns. This equals 37 per cent, showing that 137 pupils are receiving a high school education in no-license places for every 100 in license places. If the high school attendance in Brockton for example, should fall to the average of license places, that city would have 959 pupils instead of 1,238 enrolled there. Five years ago a comparison showed but 25 per cent more pupils in the high schools of no-license places. The increased difference in favor of no-license shows the benefit that comes from a persistent following of that policy.

### INDIANA INVESTIGATION.

The following statistics gathered by E. S. Shumaker, show something of the relation of the liquor traffic to the cause of education in the Hoosier State:



During the year 1910 there were in Indiana seventy "dry" and twenty-two "wet" counties.

The total school enumeration in the "dry" counties was 450,024, in the "wet" counties 304,257.

The twenty-two "wet" counties received, during the year, liquor license revenue, for their schools, amounting to \$360,984.43; the seventy "dry" counties received, for the same purpose, \$2,333.20, it being revenue received after July, 1909.

A comparative study of the enrollment and graduation of students in the "wet" and "dry" counties of the State furnishes the most incontestable evidence of the bad effects of the saloon upon education.

### 1. Enrollment in the Common Schools.

The common school enrollment in the "dry" counties was 312,411, which was 69.5 per cent of the total enumeration in these counties.

The enrollment in the "wet" counties was 304,257, or 55.2 per cent of their school enumeration.

Thus, out of every hundred of school age, in these "wet" counties, 14.3 per cent were kept out of school on account of the saloon—a total of 63,998.

### 2. Graduations from Common Schools.

The graduations from the common branches are also an interesting study.

The "dry" counties graduated 15,124, or 3.36 per cent, of the total school enumeration in these counties.

The "wet" counties graduated 7,877, or 2.58 per cent, of their total school enumeration.

Had the "wet" counties graduated as many proportionately as did the "dry" counties, they would have given common school diplomas to 10,223 boys and girls instead of only 7,877.

Thus, 2,346 in these twenty-two "wet" counties were deprived of the privilege of graduating from the common schools on account of the saloon.

### 3. High School Enrollment.

The enrollment in the commissioned high schools, in the seventy "dry" counties, was 34,620, or 7.692 per cent of the school enumeration.

The enrollment in the "wet" counties was 16,503, or 5.427 per cent.

Had the percentage of enrollment in the "wet" counties been as high as in the counties "dry," there would have been 23,043 high school students in these counties.

Thus, it can be seen that the saloon in the "wet" counties kept 6,900 out of commissioned high schools.

In the seventy "dry" counties there were also enrolled in non-commissioned high schools a total of 6,079 students, or 1.35 per cent of the entire school enumeration in these counties.

In the twenty-two "wet" counties there were enrolled, in non-commissioned high schools, 1,505 students, or .49 per cent of the school enumeration in these counties, or only 36.9 per cent as many, proportionately, as in the "dry" counties.

Thus, the saloon kept 2,602 out of non-commissioned high schools.

Summarizing the high school enrollment of the State, we find, in the "dry" counties, an enrollment in commissioned high schools of 34,602; in non-commissioned high schools of 6,079, making a total of 40,687, or of 9.04 per cent in the high schools of the entire school enumeration in the seventy "dry" counties.

We also find, in the "wet" counties, an enrollment in commissioned high schools of 16,503; in non-commissioned high schools of 1,505, making a total of 18,008, or of 5.92 per cent in high schools of the entire enumeration in the twenty-two "wet" counties.

The percentage of enrollment in the "wet" counties was only 65.5 as many, proportionately, as in the "dry" counties.

Thus, the presence of the saloon, in the twenty-two "wet" counties of the State, kept 9,502 out of high school.



#### 4. High School Graduation.

The following statistics as to high school graduations during the year are full of interest.

The "dry" counties graduated 4,262 from their commissioned high schools (.75 per cent of enumeration) and 745, from their non-commissioned high schools (.165 per cent).

The "wet" counties graduated 1,898 from their commissioned high schools (.62 per cent of enumeration) and 112 from non-commissioned high schools (.037 per cent).

The saloon, in the twenty-two "wet" counties of Indiana, prevented 992 from graduating from commissioned high schools, and 390 from the non-commissioned high schools, or a grand total of 1,382.

#### 5. Summary.

The presence of the saloon in the twenty-two "wet" counties of Indiana operated to prevent 63,998 from attending the common schools, 2,346 from graduating from the common schools, 6,900 from attending commissioned high schools, 2,602 from attending non-commissioned high schools, 992 from graduating from commissioned high schools, 390 from graduating from non-commissioned high schools.

Thus, 77,228 boys and girls were robbed of the privileges of an education on account of the presence of the saloon in the twenty-two "wet" counties of the State.

### KANSAS SCHOOLS.

Superintendent E. D. Fairchild, of the Kansas public schools has lately been investigating attendance in the schools in different parts of that state. He reports that attendance is much more regular in interior towns than in towns on the Kansas border and near liquor states. "Of the half million boys and girls in Kansas," he writes, "only the smallest fraction has ever seen an open saloon. Children are growing to manhood and womanhood without the temptation of the saloon." This is something for which Kansas should be devoutly thankful.

Congressman Trickett says:

In less than three months after the joints were closed in Kansas City, Kansas, 600 boys and girls from twelve to eighteen years of age entered school, necessitating eighteen additional teachers. It was found that these boys and girls had to assist drinking fathers to earn a living for their families.

### A COMPARISON.

New Jersey has an average school attendance of 289,167; Maine and Kansas 384,387. New Jersey has nine colleges and universities with 3,214 students; Maine and Kansas have fifteen colleges and universities and 7,604 students. New Jersey has 11,605 liquor dealers, including druggists; Maine and Kansas have 3,694.

### TEXAS SCHOOL LEDGER.

The following from the Daily Citizen, of Bumont, Texas, speaks for itself:

Texas spends seven million dollars annually on the public schools to make herself a great, strong citizenship; then licenses the liquor traffic, which spends seven times seven millions, to counteract its own work! Think of that proposition, if you can think. Texas spends seven millions to train her citizenship; the saloon spends fifty millions to destroy it; and the State sells it the license! That is economy! We are bribed!

### NORTH CAROLINA.

During 1910 and for seven years before that time, North Carolina had a record of building one new school house a day for every day in the year, Sunday included, the new houses ranging in value from \$500 to \$10,000. Two hundred new rural libraries were established during the past year, making the total number of such libraries in the state about 2,500. The average rural library contains about one hundred books.

The school population of North Carolina increased in 1910 11,849, the enrollment 23,486 and the average daily attendance 27,481. These figures indicate an encouraging increase in educational interest as the increased enrollment and average daily attendance is largely out of proportion to the increase in the school population.

### RECORD OF ATTENDANCE IN ILLINOIS SCHOOLS.

In Illinois the "dry" counties have 82 per cent of the entire school enumeration attending the schools, while the "wettest" counties have only 56 per cent of the children of school age actually attending the schools. Throughout the state, as the number of saloons in proportion to the entire population increases, so the percentage of children attending the schools decreases. Chicago, with its splendid educational system and its 6,000 saloons, has only 56 per cent of its children in the public schools. Forty-four boys and girls in every one hundred who might be in school are not there, whereas, but for the saloons, fully two-thirds of this number would be in regular attendance.

### OHIO'S SHOWING.

In Ohio where there have been no saloons for many years, as in Harrison county, 86 per cent of the children of school age are enrolled in the schools, while in counties where there are saloons only 70 per cent of such children are found attending schools.

In a report made by Superintendent Hawkins, of the public schools of Bellaire, Ohio, concerning the relief provided to indigent pupils, he shows that in 1908 the amount of money expended for indigent children was \$374.35. The next year this amount dropped to \$70.77, while for 1910 it was only \$54. Mr. Hawkins reports that during the year beginning 1908 there were large contributions of second-hand clothing for which there was constant call by pupils. In 1910 there was little call for relief of this kind and very little for 1911. Bellaire has been without saloons since the fall of 1908.

Reports from Meigs county, Ohio, show that when saloons were running in the winter of 1907 the children of six families had to be provided for, and they were all families of drinking men. The winter of 1908, with the saloons closed only a short time, the children of three families were provided for. The fall of 1909, 1910 and 1911 the number helped runs to two, one and none.

# Physiological Aspect of the Liquor Problem

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## What is Alcohol?

The active principle in all intoxicating beverages is ethyl alcohol. This alcohol is one of a large group of organic compounds, over twenty being known to the chemist. Methyl or "wood" alcohol, is a light, colorless, highly inflammable fluid and is obtained by baking wood fiber in an airtight retort. Amyl alcohol is the chief constituent in fusel oil. This oil is used in "blending" and adulterating liquors and is from ten to twenty times as poisonous as ethyl alcohol. The term alcohol, unqualified, as generally used, refers to ethyl alcohol. Alcohol is mainly produced by fermentation due to the action of yeast cells on various sugars or starchy substances. By this means the sugar or starch is converted into water, carbonic acid and alcohol. The "bubbling" or "sparkling" of alcoholic liquors is due to ebullition of carbonic acid gas. Alcohol is thus seen to be a waste product of cell activity or, speaking more accurately, it is the excrement of these animalculae. By the fermentative process, intoxicating liquors containing over 13 or 14 per cent alcohol cannot be produced. At that point the free alcohol in the liquor begins to poison the cells that excreted it and fermentation ceases. Liquors having a higher alcoholic percentage than 14 are produced by "distillation." In this process the fermented fruit or grain substances are heated in a still and alcohol, being the lightest body present in the mixture, is driven off through a water-cooled, coil of pipe or "worm," and thus producing "brandy," "whisky" and the like. By further distillation and redistillation, the essential oils are removed and the distillate becomes "rectified spirits." "Fortified" wines are produced by adding alcohol to the fermented liquors. "Proof spirits" contain, according to American standards, 40.7 per cent alcohol by weight, or 50 per cent by volume.

## Nature of Alcohol

Alcohol is a narcotic drug and belongs in the same class as ether and chloroform which it resembles in its action on the human body in all its phases, save its slowness of action. It is not a stimulant; it is a paralyzant. Because of its paralysing the depressor nerve, controlling the heart throb, thus allowing that organ to beat more rapidly, it was formerly thought to have stimulating properties. The human body is composed of water (70 per cent), cells and the products of their activities. The cells

are minute, microscopic bodies and differ from each other according to the functions they perform. Generally speaking they build up the blood, remove certain waste products and protect the organism from disease germs. The sum total of their vitality is the vitality of the body. The cell is composed of protoplasm—a semi-fluid, transparent and generally colorless substance. It absorbs water but will not mix with it. It is coagulated and killed by alcohol. Exposed to the action of even a weak solution of alcohol their surface becomes jagged and irregular, and the nucleus of the cell is driven from its normal central position to the side of the cell. Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., found that an alcoholic solution as weak as 1 part to 1,000 proved fatal to such elementary forms of life as the jelly-fish. Alcohol robs the cells of their water, absorbs the oxygen which is essential to the conversion of the “fatty” cell into body heat.

By coagulating their ameba-like processes, it interferes with cell nutrition and the elimination of their waste products. This checks cell growth and proliferation. Prof. Hodge, in experiments with the yeast cell, found that as the percentage of alcohol increased, the number of cells decreased. In a 5 per cent alcoholic solution, the number of yeast cells was but one-thirtieth of those in a non-alcoholic medium.

## Effects of Alcohol

Alcoholism gives rise to many diseases in the human body and its organs. Some of these are noted below:

**Brain and Nervous System.**—“The powers of conception and judgment are from the beginning distinctly affected, although he who takes the alcohol is quite unconscious that it has this effect. The actual facts are exactly the opposite to the popular belief.” Kraepelin.

“A man under the influence of small doses of alcohol has no right to believe his own senses. He cannot trust them to give him correct facts and he cannot rely upon his judgment for the interpretation of facts.”—Prof. Simms-Woodhead, M. D.

Dr. A. G. Miller, F. R. C. S. E., Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, found that the number of surgical accidents, due to mental confusion produced by alcohol and occurring on Saturday and Saturday night (pay-day) were nearly double those on other days of the week.

Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D., says.—“There are a great many diseases caused by alcohol. Some of which are known by terms that do not convey to the mind what really has been the cause of the disease, such as apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, vertigo, softening of the brain, loss of memory and dementia.”

Dr. T. S. Clouston claims that alcohol is the cause of 20 per cent of the insanity of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of Battle Creek Sanitarium,

Mich., says.—“No class of persons are so subject to nervous diseases due to degeneration of nerves and nerve centers as drinkers. Partial or general paralysis, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy and a host of other nervous disorders are directly traceable to the use of alcohol.”

“All alcoholic liquors are poisonous and especially brain poisons and their use shortens life.”—Dr. Auguste Forel, Switzerland.

“Alcohol, destructive as it is all over the body, is pre-eminently a poison to the nerve centers.”—Dr. Norman Kerr.

**Heart, Blood Vessels and Blood.**—Sir Victor Horsley, M. D., asserts that “experiments have shown that blood containing only one-quarter per cent of alcohol within a single minute, diminished the work done by the heart.” All investigators are agreed that so soon as the small quantity of one-half per cent of alcohol in the blood is reached, a rapidly developed weakening of the heart's action ensues.”

Dr. T. N. Kelynack, M. R. C. P., states, “In chronic alcoholism, the wall of the blood vessel may become thickened throughout its whole extent, or irregularly, and the muscular coat may waste away as new fibrous or sear-like tissue is formed. The wasting muscles may undergo fatty degeneration and, in these, lime salts may be deposited, resulting in the rigid, brittle, so-called pipe-stem vessels. Such vessels cannot bring up a sufficient supply of blood to the heart.”

Prof. Taav Laitinen, of the University of Helsingfors, Finland, from some recent experiments as to the effect of alcohol on the blood, especially the red corpuscles concludes that, “The normal hemolytic power of human blood-serum to be less in the case of alcohol-drinkers than in that of total abstainers and that the bactericidal power of blood-serum was less against typhoid bacteria in the case of drinkers than that of abstainers.”

**Lactation.**—The rapidly multiplying number of instances in which the mother was not able to nurse her offspring, led Prof. Bunge, of Basle, Switzerland, to make a thorough-going investigation with specific reference to alcoholic indulgence. 1,629 cases were investigated with the following results:

	Mother and daughter both able to nurse	Mother able Daughter unable
Occasional drinkers .....	52.3 per cent of cases	11.1 per cent
Moderate drinkers .....	38.1 per cent of cases	11.1 per cent
Immoderate drinkers .....	6.9 per cent of cases	35.7 per cent
Confirmed drunkards .....	2.6 per cent of cases	42.2 per cent

Consumption of alcohol by the father	Daughters capable of nursing
Occasional drinkers .....	51.1 per cent of the cases
Moderate drinkers .....	88. per cent of the cases
Immoderate drinkers .....	31.4 per cent of the cases
Confirmed drunkards .....	10. per cent of the cases



Prof. Bunge's investigations showed that almost without exception, the daughter of an incapable mother was also incapable and that 78 per cent of the incapable daughters, whose mothers had been capable, had chronic alcoholic fathers. He declares that his researches show that once this important function has disappeared from a line of descent, it is rarely, if ever regained.

From this, it appears to be worse than useless for nursing mothers to attempt to keep themselves up on beer.

**Lungs.**—The principal diseases of the lungs are tuberculosis and pneumonia—both germ diseases.

Baudron found that the number of cases of tuberculosis in the wine-producing districts of France were closely proportionate to the amount of wines consumed by the inhabitants when the consumption of wine amounted to 12.5 liters per capita, the mortality from tuberculosis amounted to 32.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. In another district with a wine consumption of 35.4 liters, the deaths from tuberculosis amounted to 107.8 per 1,000 inhabitants—three times as much wine followed by three times as many deaths from the white plague.

Dr. Budine, experimenting in innoculating rabbits with the bacteria of pneumonia, found the alcoholized animals died of pneumonia, the non-alcoholized animals recovered. The blood of the dead rabbits was found to abound in pneumonia bacteria, the white cells apparently had destroyed but few of the disease germs, while the blood of the living rabbits was free from them.

**Liver and Kidneys.**—"The beer drinker, who is not at all a drunkard in the popular sense, is very frequently the victim of chronic inflammation of the kidneys, an enlarged and fatty condition of the liver, marked by a dull pain in the region of that organ, often follows from the habitual use of beer. The death-rate from liver diseases among the brewers of England is more than double that of all other occupations."—Dr. Hugo Hoppe, Nerve Specialist, Konigsberg, Germany.

Dr. S. P. Beebe, of the Cornell Medical College Laboratory, gave his conclusions from extensive experiments as follows: "After a consideration of these experiments, it hardly seems possible to doubt that alcohol, even in what is considered by the most conservative as a moderate amount, causes an increase in the excretion of uric acid.

Dr. Horsley in summing up says, "Alcohol produces in the liver congestion, cirrhosis, fatty degeneration and in the kidneys, cloudy swelling, fatty degeneration and an increase of fibrous tissue, followed by shrinkage of the kidney into what is known as the granular kidney."

**Muscles.**—Grehant and Quinquaud found that two injections of 100 grams, 56 per cent alcohol, reduced muscular efficiency 25 per cent and that "the ability of the muscle steadily fell off with each new injection."

"Experiments have been carried out and repeated again and again, and it has been found that alcohol, far from being a stimulant for muscle, is a poison for the muscle. The investigations of the greatest of the world's physicians, and I may mention German scientists specially, now unanimously agree in this verdict, "The use of alcohol to give muscular strength is completely irrational."—Prof. Dr. W. A. Osborne, Melbourne.

"The muscular apparatus becomes fatigued much sooner under the influence of alcohol than without. The thick tongue, the stiffness and trembling of the intoxicated person show the influence of the alcohol upon the musculature."—W. Pfaff, M.D., Munich.

Schumberg's careful investigations with the ergograph showed "alcohol to be devoid of direct dynamogenic power for muscular tissue."

**Stomach.**—"Alcohol prevents or retards digestion, hardens albuminous foods, thus preventing digestion, irritates the lining membrane of the stomach, and enlarges the myriads of small blood vessels and inflames them. After a while, bluish patches appear on the stomach walls usually leading to ulceration and stomach catarrh."—Alfred Noon, Ph. D.

Gluzinski made some conclusive investigations with a syphon. He found that alcohol entirely suspends digestion while it remains in the stomach.

Dr. Figg, of Edinburg, fed two dogs on mutton, after three hours, both dogs were killed. The dog without alcohol had digested his meal while the alcoholized dog had not digested his at all.

"It is one of the most definite facts that persons who indulge even in what is called "moderate" use of alcohol, suffer often from dyspepsia from this cause alone."—Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D.

**Senses.**—Within half an hour after alcohol is taken, the sight, hearing, taste and smell are all less acute and more or less confused. The "eye measurements" are less accurate. These changes are brought about mainly by the action of the alcohol in paralyzing the nerve apparatus rather than upon the organs themselves."—Dr. T. D. Crothers, Supt. Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Connecticut.

**Resistance to Disease.**—"Modern researches have done much to explain the extent and nature of the protective powers by which the organism endeavors to defend itself against the attacks of all kinds of injurious agencies, and especially against invasion by the germs of infective diseases. It is now a well-established fact that alcohol weakens the normal resisting power of the body against the above named disease-producing influences."—Prof. Laitinen.

Dr. Delearde found that immunity was less easily set up in alcoholics than in total abstainers. This was brought to his attention by two patients, a man and a child, both bitten on the

same day by the same mad dog. Both were given the same anti-rabic treatment. The man, and alcoholic, died and the non-alcoholized child recovered. Further researches showed that immunity could not be set up in alcoholized bodies and that immunity already set up in non-alcoholized bodies was seriously impaired by subsequent alcoholism.

**Longevity.**—The tables of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution show the death-rate among total abstainers to be but 58.1 per cent of that among drinkers.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company tables (New York) show among reformed drunkards 299 actual deaths compared with 238 expected deaths—an excess of 26 per cent.

**Inhibition or Self-Control.**—"It is the high development of the power of inhibition which, more than anything else, distinguishes the civilized man from the savage."—Dr. Vipont Brown.

"Self-control is one of the highest functions of the brain.\*\*\*\* Therefore we train our children as far as possible to control their emotions and their actions. \*\*\*\* Now the effect of alcohol in diminishing and breaking down this acquired self-control may be seen in every condition of social life, undoing the work of educationalists and parents. By deadening the brain-cells, wherein are registered the ideals on which we depend for calmness of judgment, alcohol causes serious lapses of self-control in many people, especially in young adults. Quite small doses are often responsible for the commission of reckless self-pleasing actions, and for the inordinate sway of the passions which are no longer kept in full control by the higher powers of the mind, because these are more or less in abeyance as the result of the paralyzing effect of the drug."—Dr. Horsley, in "The Human Body."

**Unfits for Parentage.**—"The same inexorable law holds for man as for animals and plants. A scientist having investigated more than 800 cases, announces that of children born to alcoholic parents, one of every five will be hopelessly insane, one out of three will be hysterical or epileptic. More than two-thirds will be degenerate. Another scientist located ten large families in which both parents were alcoholic, and in the same localities, with other conditions practically the same, ten large families in which both parents were total abstainers. Of the fifty-seven children of the alcoholic parents, ten were deformed, six were epileptic, six were idiotic, twenty-five were nonviable, only seventeen per cent were normal, 83 per cent being abnormal. Of the sixty-one children of the total-abstaining parents 10.5 per cent only were abnormal, and these chiefly backward, while 89.5 per cent were absolutely normal. Seventeen per cent were normal in the one case and 89.5 per cent in the other case, a difference of 72.5 per cent. Parents by becoming alcoholic will sacrifice three-fourths of their children on the altar of drink."—Congressman R. P. Hobson.

Prof. Laitinen sent out 15,000 circular letters to as many families, seeking information as to themselves and their children. Five thousand eight hundred forty-five replies were received relative to 20,008 children. The following is a summary of these replies:

Children of abstainers, dying in the first year, 13.45 per cent. Children of moderate drinkers, dying in the first year, 23.17 per cent.

Children of harder drinkers, dying in the first year, 32.02 per cent.

**Alcohol as a Medicine and Tonic.**—Advanced medical practice is increasingly against the use of alcohol as a medicine. The amount of alcohol used in the London (England) Hospitals, in the period from 1862 to 1902 decreased over 60 per cent. The cost of alcoholic liquors purchased for the London Almshouses fell from \$1,855 in 1875 to \$11.75 in 1905. In the asylums of the same city, the cost of alcoholic liquors, per inmate, was 34.8 cents in 1894, 25.5 cents in 1900 and 4.6 cents in 1909. In many of the best hospitals and sanatoria of America, the use of alcohol as a remedy has been entirely discontinued.

**Summary.**—Prof. William H. Welch, professor of pathology, John Hopkin's University, classifies the poisonous effects of alcohol on the human organism as follows: "(1) Disturbances of function; (2) Irritative effects, marked by hyperaemia, with which may be associated hemorrhages and transudation of serum; (3) cellular degenerations of various kinds; (4) production of new connective tissue; (5) abnormal metabolism, characterized especially by increased formation of fat or deposit of fat in abnormal situations."

## The Lincoln Legion

Abstinence Department of the Anti-Saloon League.

SIGNERS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PLEDGE, DECEMBER 31, 1911,—970,000.

General Secretary, Howard H. Russell, D.D.; Assistant Secretary, Rev. Milo G. Kelser; Field Secretary, Rev. M. J. Swearingen; Treasurer, Foster Copeland, Esq.

National Headquarters, Westerville, Ohio

### PLEDGE OF THE LINCOLN LEGION.

Written, Signed and Advocated by Abraham Lincoln.

"Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime; and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Founded by Howard H. Russell, organized by the Anti-Saloon League at Oberlin, Ohio, October 21, 1903, with the Lincoln total abstinence pledge, authenticated by Cleopas Breckenridge, Moses Martin, L. E. Berry, and others, as its foundation stone, the Lincoln Legion, up to February, 1911, had secured the signatures of more than a half million abstainers. To this number 270,000 more persons were added on Lincoln's Birthday, Sunday, February 12, 1911, and additional signers brought the total by December 31, 1911, to 970,000. The million mark will be reached and passed by March 1, 1912.

#### **Further Expansion of this Department.**

The 10th of May, 1911, saw the beginning of aggressive reorganization and extension of the Lincoln Legion movement. Upon that date, Dr. Howard H. Russell, Associate General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was released from his services as Financial Secretary of the Publishing House, to push the organization of the Lincoln Legion. He invited Rev. Milo G. Kelser to aid him as Assistant Secretary, and Rev. M. J. Swearingen as Field Secretary. The first six months were devoted in addition to the pledge work carried forward in Sunday Schools, to laying a financial foundation for the future expansion of the movement and up to December 31, about \$36,000 were raised in subscriptions payable at future dates. The plan to secure One Thousand "Founders," who contribute not less than \$100 each, has enlisted nearly the first one hundred Founders.

#### **The Lincoln Legion in the Sunday Schools.**

More than 5,000 Sunday schools have held a Lincoln Pledge day service. The duplicate Lincoln pledges have been used and since February, 1911, the originals have been retained by the signers and the duplicates sent to Westerville to begin the first National Enrollment of total abstainers. Other supplies for these pledge services, including programs of service, a Wall Roll, pictures of Lincoln pledging Breckenridge, a letter of President Taft to the Sunday schools, advising total abstinence, Lincoln Legion buttons, etc., have been furnished by the Lincoln Legion. This work meets the heartiest approval of Sunday school officers and is to be vigorously continued.

#### **The Lincoln Legion Patriots.**

At the launching of the Anti-Saloon League at Oberlin in 1893, Mr. Russell proposed with the other plans which have since been carried out, the formation of a "Boys' Army." This original suggestion is now to be realized in the marshalling of the boys of the country in the Lincoln Legion Patriots in connection with Sunday schools. They are to be marshalled by Units, Tens, Hundreds and Thousands in each state. The declared purposes are: First, Total abstinence from drink; Second, Abolition of the traffic in drink, Third, Loyalty to the church, the chief foe of drink.



# Political Aspects of the Liquor Problem

## Part I. National Legislation.

### Interstate Shipment Law

On December 14 and 15, 1911, a conference was held in Washington, D. C., following the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America. This conference was composed of governors, congressmen, judges and other representative delegates appointed by the governors of the several states, who had gathered for the purpose of discussing the question of interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors and of agreeing upon some measure to remedy the evils resulting from the shipment of intoxicating liquors under the interstate commerce law from the territory of one State into the "dry" territory of another State.

A committee was finally appointed to draft an effective bill upon which the temperance forces could unite and which would have some chance for passage. This committee was composed of Rev. Dr. A. J. Barton, of Texas; Hon. Fred S. Caldwell, of Oklahoma; Dr. James Cannon, of Virginia; Hon. J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana; Rev. S. E. Nicholson, of Washington; Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas; Senator P. J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Hon. E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina; Hon. Morris Sheppard, of Texas, and Hon. Fred S. Jackson, of Kansas, in addition to Mrs. M. D. Ellis, legislative representative of the national W. C. T. U., Dr. W. F. Crafts, of the International Reform Bureau, and Edwin C. Dinwiddie, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America, the National Inter-Church Temperance Federation, the Good Templars and other affiliated organizations.

As a result of the committee's deliberations the following bill was agreed upon and has been introduced in both houses of congress. It is known as the Sheppard-Kenyon bill.

(Senate 4043. H. R. 16214.)

#### A BILL TO PROHIBIT INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the shipment or transportation in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, or wine, from one State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but

subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited, and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions.

Sec. 2. That there shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this act.

## The Canteen

The liquor interests of the United States, assisted by certain sympathizers among army officers, are making a desperate effort to secure the repeal of the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in army canteens. The following tables show something of the beneficial effect which the anti-canteen law has had on the army of the United States:

### ADMISSION RATES FOR ALCOHOLISM PER 1,000 SOLDIERS.

BEER PERIOD	Army in United States	Whole Army	NON-BEER PERIOD	Army in United States	Whole Army
1890 .....	40.73		1901 .....	26.25	21.82
1891 .....	40.01		1902 .....	24.44	22.65
1892 .....	37.23		1903 .....	26.72	24.69
1893 .....	33.97		1904 .....	25.42	27.61
1894 .....	30.94		1905 .....	30.22	29.65
1895 .....	30.11		1906 .....	32.27	31.22
1896 .....	29.06		1907 .....	36.09	34.70
1897 .....	27.86		1908 .....	30.31	29.42
1898 .....	*16.00		1909 .....	24.98	23.88
1899 .....	18.70	14.49	1910 .....	23.51	23.48
1900 .....	22.43	18.38			
Av. including 1898	29.7		Average .....	28.	26.9
Av. excluding 1898	31.				

\*Spanish War.

### COURTS-MARTIALS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

BEER PERIOD		NON-BEER PERIOD	
1890 .....	7.7 %	1901 .....	4.12%
1891 .....	5.7 %	1902 .....	5.00%
1892 .....	3.97%	1903 .....	7.10%
1893 .....	4.85%	1904 .....	6.61%
1894 .....	3.15%	1905 .....	6.79%
1895 .....	3.42%	1906 .....	7.43%
1896 .....	4.03%	1907 .....	5.62%
1897 .....	3.13%	1908 .....	4.59%
1898 .....	*1.57%	1909 .....	4.97%
1899 .....	3.22%	1910 .....	3.66%
1900 .....	4.09%	1911 .....	2.28%
Average including 1898..	4. %	Average .....	5.3 %
Average excluding 1898..	4.3 %		

\*Spanish War.

## COURTS-MARTIAL FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The official figures, furnished by the Judge Advocate General Hon. George B. Davis, show the following courts-martial for drunkenness for ten years, including the last year and a half the sale of liquor was permitted in the canteens:

1900—when canteen was open.	1,645	1906—No canteens .....	504
1901—5 months of no canteen.	1,458	1907—No canteens .....	476
1902—No canteens .....	968	1908—No canteens .....	510
1903—No canteens .....	811	1909—No canteens .....	516
1904—No canteens .....	616	1910—No canteens .....	719
1905—No canteens .....	508		

The above figures are the general courts-martial and under articles of war 38 and 62—not the inferior courts-martial. These inferior courts-martial are of about the same proportions as in 1900.

## Part II. State Legislation.

**Prohibition.**—Prohibition, in its accepted meaning as it applies to the liquor traffic, refers not only to the sale but to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors as well. The system of license and regulation has, after thorough trial, demonstrated that it is unable to mitigate the evils of the saloon. The various reform movements which have been put into operation by the friends of the liquor traffic have also fully demonstrated the fact that the saloon as an institution cannot be reformed.

The experience of the American people for over a century in the efforts toward temperance reform has demonstrated the fact that there is no "royal road" to the solution of the saloon problem—that in a democratic form of government such as ours, all permanently effective temperance laws as well as all other laws must be backed by public opinion. A prohibition law, therefore, as well as any other law, in order to be permanently effective in any state, must be supported by the intelligent sentiment of the people.

For this reason, the Anti-Saloon League in its fight against the liquor traffic demands that prohibition must be secured in the various states just as rapidly as the public sentiment of these states will permit, but the League insists, on the other hand, that it is not only worthless but absolutely harmful to enact prohibition in any state before public sentiment on the liquor question in that state is strong enough to maintain such a system and that in such cases local option legislation is not only more effective but that it will serve to more speedily crystallize the public sentiment for prohibition.

Many states in the Union are now ripe for state-wide prohibition, it having been shown beyond the question of a doubt by the votes registered in the local option contests throughout those states, that public sentiment is in favor of a state-wide law. In other states a fight for state-wide prohibition at this time would be premature. The Anti-Saloon League, in its fight

for the annihilation of the saloons, acts upon the principle of securing and maintaining the asloon, acts upon the principle of securing and maintaining the immediate available vantage ground while pressing forward with all possible rapidity to the ultimate complete victory.

**Local Option.**—The Anti-Saloon League has secured and used local option whenever it has been possible to make an advance along temperance lines thereby. It has also, however, consistently opposed the adoption and use of local option where such adoption and use has meant a backward step in temperance reform. The Anti-Saloon League considers local option in most states, under present conditions, the best institution for the abolishment of saloons, but the work of the Anti-Saloon League does not consist in the saving or protecting of this or any other institution where public sentiment has advanced beyond such limits. The first and last business of the Anti-Saloon League is to abolish saloons; by state prohibition where possible; by local option in counties where state prohibition is impossible, and by local option in municipalities and townships where county local option is impossible, or by any other honest method that will secure results and at the same time be supported by public sentiment. In other words, the League has always insisted that the temperance people everywhere should take conditions, not as they ought to be, but as they are; should consider public sentiment, not as they would like it, but as it is; should deal, in this reform, not with an ideal commonwealth or community, but with the commonwealth or community which really exists, and press the fight for better conditions to a finish, never, however, refusing to gain an inch simply because it is impossible at any certain time to gain a mile.

**The Dispensary.**—The father of the system as a State institution in the United States is U. S. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, formerly governor of that state. Senator Tillman received the suggestion from the experiment tried on a small scale in the city of Athens, Georgia, and while governor of South Carolina, succeeded in having the plan inaugurated as a state institution.

The system practically provides for government ownership of the saloon business and attempts to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic by eliminating from the business such features as "private profit," "adulterated liquors," "night hours," "bar drinking," "the credit system," "the sale of liquors to drunkards and minors," etc., and placing the sale of intoxicants entirely under the control of the state or local government.

There are many things that can be said in favor of the ideal dispensary system, but practical experience in South Carolina for thirteen years fully demonstrated the fact that the system, in practice, is open to very serious objections by becoming a fruitful source of political corruption and graft, and by fastening itself onto the political spoils system. The theory of the dis-



pensary seems attractive as a step from license in the right direction, but its practical working in South Carolina as well as in numbers of smaller government units throughout many of the Southern States, has thoroughly demonstrated its failure as a reform measure.

**The License System.**—The system of high license in the United States originated in 1881. In that year the legislature of the State of Nebraska passed what is known as the Slocumb law, which fixed the State license at \$500 for all towns and cities under 10,000 population and \$1,000 for all cities of over 10,000 population. This law also required a bond of the saloonkeeper in the sum of \$5,000.

In 1883 the State of Illinois followed the lead of Nebraska and placed a license fee of \$500 upon the sale of all kinds of liquors and about the same time Missouri enacted a high license law fixing the minimum fee at \$550 and the maximum at \$1,000.

At the present time there are but three States in the Union which are entirely under license. These States are New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Nevada, and it is a very significant fact that fewer persons, in proportion to the population, live in "dry" territory in these three States than in the other States of the Union. In Nevada, the liquor traffic holds full sway; there is scarcely a provision in the statutes of that State which in any sense restricts the liquor business, and as a result, there are more saloons in proportion to the population and apparently more drinking per capita than in any other State of the Union. The internal revenue commissioner's report for 1910 shows that there are 190 liquor dealers to every 10,000 of the population, which is about one for every fifty-three persons. This is more than twice as many in proportion as are to be found in any other State.

There is no question but that a very high license sometimes reduces the number of saloons in a locality or in a section of a city, but experience has shown that this is simply a freeze-out game in the struggle for trade on the part of the brewers, who own a large number of saloons in the great cities. In New York State, for instance, when the Raines law was passed in 1896, there were 33,437 places where intoxicating liquors were sold. At this time there are in the State 28,149 places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Some of this decrease in the number of saloons is due to the operation of the local option provision in the rural townships of New York, but in the main, this reduction is due to the sharp competition of the many liquor forces in the cities of New York State.

As a result, the consumption of intoxicating liquors in New York has been increasing by leaps and bounds under the license law. The same is true of the State of Pennsylvania. No license law ever enacted for the liquor traffic has ever been known to do anything except to promote and protect the liquor interests.



All the talk about prevention of the sale to drunkards and minors through the provisions of a license law is ridiculous.

The record of beer consumption alone for the year of 1910, as compared with the year of 1909, is a splendid example of the value of high license laws as reform measures. In all the prohibition States together there was a net decrease in the barrels of beer withdrawn for consumption, of 71,701. In the State of New York there was a net increase for 1910 of 523,311 barrels, and in the State of Pennsylvania there was a net increase of 613,879 barrels.

The only possible benefit of a license law is the amount of money realized by the State or city government from the license fees, and this, in reality, is only a seeming financial benefit, for it does not begin to pay the cost of the liquor traffic.

## Speakeasies in "Wet" and "Dry" Territory

### NEW JERSEY, MAINE, KANSAS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressman Miller, of Kansas, speaking in the House of Representatives, March 4, 1911, said:

During the present fiscal year, up to December last, 474 revenue tax receipts have been issued to parties in my own State of Kansas; some of these are druggists doing a legitimate business, who hold receipts for the sale of patent medicines containing alcohol; others of these are now in jail awaiting trial, while perhaps a few who are actually doing business are hidden away in alleys and cellars, where they are hard to find.

Within the same period 657 tax receipts had been issued to dealers in Maine; of these 400 are druggists compelled to pay this tax for medicinal purposes; of the remainder about 200 require license to sell certain medicines containing alcohol; and seventeen are permitted to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes. But four brewers are licensed in Maine, and these brew a non-intoxicating beer in a small way.

Take the license State of New Jersey. The internal revenue report for 1909 indicates that 11,840 persons paid the internal revenue tax for selling liquor; about 1,000 of these are druggists, leaving 10,840; but the number of licensed saloons of New Jersey is not quite 8,000, which leaves nearly 3,000 persons paying the internal revenue tax, who are not allowed under the laws of that State to sell liquor; here in the license State of New Jersey, which has perhaps a less amount of "dry" territory in it than any other State in the country.

A leading paper of Philadelphia within the past two years has charged that in the high-license city of Philadelphia there are nearly 2,000 persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor. A comparison of records will show that in the city of Pittsburg there are a large number, running into the hundreds, who pay the government tax, and who apparently are not authorized under the laws of that State to engage in the liquor business. The same condition has been shown in the city of Baltimore. I assert that it is more difficult to enforce the regulatory features of the best license law, in order to prevent the illegal sale of liquor, than it is to enforce the more drastic and simpler features of the prohibitory law.

### SPEAKEASIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There are 140 per cent more illegal payers of internal revenue liquor taxes in the licensed places than in unlicensed places. The figures also show that there is one unlicensed place which pays the United States internal revenue tax for each 1,497 of the population in licensed cities and towns, while in the no-license

cities and towns there is only one for every 3,557 population. The figures of the number of places of unwarranted internal revenue liquor dealers paid in the different cities of Massachusetts who beyond all controversy had license does not even reduce the number of illegal liquor sellers. The following figures are certainly interesting:

LICENSE CITIES, 1910	Number internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes paid.	Number paying local license	Excess or unwar- ranted liquor dealers' taxes paid U. S. Govt.	NO-LICENSE CITIES, 1910	Number internal liquor dealers' licenses paid.	Number holding druggists' licenses or certificates of fitness.	Excess or unwar- ranted liquor dealers' taxes paid U. S. Govt.
Boston .....	1,605	1,218	387	Beverly .....	37	10	27
Chelsea .....	58	41	17	Brockton .....	30	27	3
Chicopee .....	44	27	17	Cambridge .....	72	63	9
Fall River .....	228	156	72	Everett .....	10	10	0
Fitchburg .....	92	68	24	Haverhill .....	42	25	17
Gloucester .....	87	60	27	Lynn .....	72	42	30
Holyoke .....	144	93	51	Malden .....	29	20	9
Lawrence .....	179	118	61	Medford .....	13	14	0
Lowell .....	206	149	57	Melrose .....	7	6	1
Marlborough .....	45	26	19	Newburyport .....	23	9	14
New Bedford .....	217	149	68	Newton .....	17	25	0
North Adams .....	58	43	15	Quincy .....	13	11	2
Northampton .....	37	28	9	Salem .....	46	24	22
Pittsfield .....	57	39	18	Somerville .....	41	35	0
Springfield .....	188	137	51	Woburn .....	11	7	4
Taunton .....	76	43	33	Waltham .....	18	12	6
Worcester .....	306	191	115				

### CHICAGO BLIND TIGERS.

President A. B. Farwell of the Chicago Law and Order League, in a statement published in the Chicago Tribune, said:

We have just concluded an inspection of records in the office of the collector of internal revenue for this district, showing the names, addresses, kind of certificate, and amount of tax paid by liquor dealers in Cook county, in which the city of Chicago is located. This record contains the names of all persons paying the United States internal revenue tax, whether as retail liquor dealer (R. L. D.), retail malt liquor dealer (R. M. L. D.), rectifiers, or brewers.

After deducting 650 who pay taxes for selling liquor outside Chicago, but in Cook county, we find there are at this time 9,628 Federal tax payers in this city. The records of the city collector's office show that 7,152 saloons have paid the current city licenses, and that 1,202 druggists' licenses had been issued to August 23, 1911, and that there are fifty-four licensed breweries or brewery agencies in this city. Record 10 shows forty-eight local breweries paying government tax, also 118 rectifiers.

This makes a discrepancy between the number of persons who pay the Federal tax as liquor dealers, 9,628, and the total paying city license as saloonkeepers, druggists, rectifiers, and brewers, 8,256, of 1,101.

### CINCINNATI VIOLATORS.

Old beer-soaked Cincinnati furnishes some interesting figures taken from the records of Hamilton county for the year

ending June 30, 1911. These figures show that for the year 26,073 persons paid the government retail liquor license. There were 1,600 saloons in the county which paid the State tax, 273 drug stores paid the government tax as did forty-nine railroads. This makes a total of 1,922 saloons, drug stores and railroads which paid the State tax. As 26,073 government liquor licenses were taken out it shows that several hundred speakeasies are doing business in the county. This county is the home of the Ohio Personal Liberty League and a number of wholesale and retail liquor dealers' associations but in none of their literature is any mention made of the hundreds of speakeasies in operation in that county.

## Court Decisions on Personal Liberty

Attorney Lemuel D. Lilly, of the Columbus, Ohio, bar, in his book "Bench vs. Bar," says:

Blackstone's definition of personal liberty, as quoted by Justice Harlan in the Civil Rights Cases, 3rd Sup. Ct. Rep. 42, is as follows:

"Personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one's person to whatever place one's own inclination may direct, without restraint, unless by due course of law."

The Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of Pinkerton vs. Verberg, 78 Mich. 573, 18 Am. St. Rep. 473, defines the phrase as follows:

"Personal liberty \* \* \* \* consists of the right of locomotion—to go where one pleases and when—and to do that which may lead to one's business or pleasure—only so far restrained as the rights of others may make it necessary for the welfare of all other citizens."

In the case of Board of Excise vs. Barrie, 34 N. Y. 657, decided in 1866, several defendants appealed from a conviction for selling liquor without a license, claiming that the law was invalid. The court said:

"Is it not an absurd proposition, that such a law by its own mere force deprives any person of his liberty or property, within the meaning of the constitution, or that it infringes upon either of these secured private rights?"

"Yet this is the only ground its violators can occupy to raise any question as to its validity. They are restrained of no liberty, except that of violating the law by engaging in a forbidden traffic; and the assumption is not even plausible that the act works a deprivation of property to any one within the meaning of the constitutional restrictions upon legislative authority. \* \* \* \* The necessary powers of the legislature over all subjects of internal police, being part of the general grant of legislative power given by the constitution, cannot be sold, given away or relinquished. Irrevocable grants of property and franchise may be made, if they do not impair the supreme authority to make laws for the right government of the State, but no one legislature can curtail the power of its successors to make such laws as they may deem proper in matters of police."

The Ohio Supreme Court, in the case of Palmer vs. Tingle, 55 O. S. 441, defines liberty as follows:

"The word 'liberty' as used in the first section of the Bill of Rights does not mean a mere freedom from physical restraint or state of slavery, but is deemed to embrace the right of man to be free in the enjoyment of the faculties with which he has been endowed by his Creator, subject only to such restraints as are necessary for the common welfare."

The same court in the case of State vs. Powell, 58 O. S. 344, says:

"Liberty, as understood in this country, is not license, but liberty regulated by law. The personal liberty of every man is subject to such reasonable regulations as, in the wisdom of the legislature, are regarded as necessary to promote, not only the peace and good order of society, but its well-being."

In the case of State vs. Kreutzberg, 114 Wis. 530, 91 Am. St. Rep. 939, the Wisconsin Supreme Court says:

"The very existence of government renders imperative a power to restrain

the individual to some extent. This is called 'the police power.' \* \* \* \*  
By the constitution is granted the police power—the power to restrain the individual of some measure of his liberty of action and of his property; but this goes no further than to authorize the enactment of laws necessary to a reasonable protection of the safety and welfare of the general community, and not depriving the individual of liberty in the constitutional sense. \* \* \* \*  
Absolute freedom in one is necessarily subversive of liberty for those with whom he comes in contact, unless such others be strong enough to resist and curtail his will."

"The police power of the State is co-extensive with self-protection, and is not inaptly termed the law of over-ruling necessity. It may be said to be that inherent and plenary power in the State which enables it to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and welfare of society. It is said to be limited only by the legislative discretion, provided its acts do not go beyond the great principle of securing the public safety."

In the case of Kentucky Board of Pharmacy vs. Cassidy, 74 S. W. 732, the Kentucky Court of Appeals cites with approval the language of Mr. Justice Field in Crowley vs. Cristensen, 137 U. S. 89, to the effect that liberty is not license to act according to one's own will—"It is, then, liberty regulated by law."

In United States v Hudson, 65 Fed. Rep. 74, the U. S. District Court for Arkansas, by Parker, J., says:

"All the liberty we know anything about under this government is liberty regulated by law. Everything else is licentiousness, because it gives to each person the right to trample upon the rights of all others."

In the case of McLean vs. Arkansas, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 208, Mr. Justice Day thus limits the liberty of the citizen:

"The liberty secured by the constitution of the United States to every person within its jurisdiction does not import an absolute right in each person to be at all times, and in all circumstances, wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good.

"It is, then, the established doctrine of this court that liberty \* \* \* \* is subject to restrictions passed by the legislative branch of the government in the exercise of its powers to protect the safety, health and welfare of the people."

In Butchers' Union Co. vs. Crescent City Co., 111 U. S. 746, Field, J., says:

That among the inalienable rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, "is the right of men to pursue any lawful business or vocation in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions."

In Allgeyer vs. Louisiana, 165 U. S. 578, 589, Sup. Ct. Rep. 427, the court said, by Mr. Justice Peckham:

"The liberty mentioned in that (fourteenth) amendment means not only the right of the citizen to be free from the mere physical restraint of his person, as by incarceration, but the term is deemed to embrace the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or avocation; and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be proper, necessary and essential to his carrying out to a successful conclusion the purposes above mentioned."

In Jacobson vs. Massachusetts, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358, Harlan, J., says:  
"The liberty secured by the constitution of the United States to every person within its jurisdiction does not import an absolute right in each person to be, at all times and in all circumstances, wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good. On any other basis organized society could not exist with safety to its members. Society based on the rule that each one is a law unto himself would soon be confronted with disorder and anarchy. Real



liberty for all could not exist under the operation of a principle which recognizes the right of each individual person to use his own, whether in respect of his person or his property, regardless of the injury which may be done to others. This court has more than once recognized it as a fundamental principle that 'persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens in order to secure the general comfort, health and prosperity of the State'."

In *Crowley vs. Cristensen*, 137 U. S. 86, 89, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 13, the United States Supreme Court said:

"The possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order and morals of the community. Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law."

Under these principles the United States Supreme Court, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358, upheld a statute of Massachusetts, which required the inhabitants of a city or town to be vaccinated when, in the opinion of the board of health, vaccination was necessary for the public health or the public safety. The court further says:

"Upon the principle of self-defense, of paramount necessity, a community has the right to protect itself against an epidemic of disease which threatens the safety of its members." \* \* \* \* "It was the duty of the constituted authorities primarily to keep in view the welfare, comfort and safety of the many, and not permit the interests of the many to be subordinated to the wishes or convenience of the few."

## Methods Used by the Liquor Interest

### BREWERY OWNED SALOONS IN ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Padburg, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, who has fallen out with millionaire brewer Stifel, because of Stifel's opposition to certain saloonkeepers as city councilmen, says:

Why are you opposed to saloonkeepers? If there are bad saloonkeepers, the brewers made them. The brewers hold 65 per cent of the leases on saloons and can weed out the bad ones, if there are any, by locking their doors. Is it any worse for a saloonkeeper to be a politician than for a brewer to get the peaches and cream as a political boss?

Sixty-five per cent of St. Louis saloons owned by the brewers, or 1,500 brewery-owned saloons in that city, and the statutes of Missouri make such ownership illegal.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate, speaking on the same subject, says:

The Kansas City Times published a few days ago the fact that out of 602 saloons in Kansas City, 420 are owned by the brewers. The evidence it gives is overwhelming. If the same proportion obtains in St. Louis we have over 1,600 saloons in St. Louis owned and operated by the brewers. Considering the fact that we have so many more breweries and so much larger breweries in St. Louis, the probabilities are that we may have near to 2,000 saloons in St. Louis owned and controlled by brewers. We would suggest that some one of our enterprising dailies of St. Louis find out exactly how many saloons in St. Louis are owned by brewers.

If the law was strictly enforced in Missouri in all probability between 2,000 and 3,000 saloons in the State would have to go out of business. If the present law cannot be enforced, the present legislature should make provision whereby it can be enforced; or enact a law that will put any brewer in prison who attempts to own and run a saloon. Any kind of a



saloon is a curse to humanity, but the brewery-owned saloon is an intensified, compounded curse.

### TOLEDO'S BREWERY-OWNED SALOONS.

Forty per cent of the saloons in Toledo and Lucas county are owned by the Toledo Brewery Merger, and nearly 75 per cent of the total belong to some brewery company. These facts were disclosed on the last day for paying liquor licenses. Taxes were paid on 669 saloons engaged in business in Lucas county.

Of the 669 saloons, taxes on 555 were paid on the last day allowed by law. The Brewery Merger paid taxes on 256 saloons, the Buckeye Brewing Company on 114, the Brand Brewing Company on fifty-seven, the Home Brewing Company on thirty-one, and the Schlitz Brewing Company on twenty-one.

The rivalry between these brewing concerns has caused scores of saloons to be opened in Toledo for which there is positively no demand. In order to pay expenses these saloonkeepers violate every law on the statute books.

### THE COST OF PROTECTION.

Our liquor friends, the enemy, seem not to be so free with Christmas presents to patrons as they were some years ago when everything was going their way and there was plenty of cash on hand to do the handsome thing with "the boys" once a year.

The fact is that the "ready cash" and much that is not "ready" is being expended in numerous States, counties and cities in the frantic effort to stem the tide of prohibition. How much money is being used in this way is, of course, to a large extent a matter of conjecture, but that it is an enormous sum is a fully demonstrated fact.

Down in Florida, in the recent fight, the leader of the liquor forces is reported to have had a contract with liquor organizations calling for \$100,000 for his services in defeating prohibition. This contract, as we are informed, provided for the payment of \$75,000 whether or not prohibition carried, with an additional \$25,00 if prohibition was defeated.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, in a recent editorial, called attention to the fact that the fight against the amendment in Florida was "one of the most expensive that has been conducted in defense of the trade." If the liquor interest could afford to give the manager of the campaign in Florida \$100,000 for conducting the contest in that State, where only about 360 saloons were at stake, and run a campaign there with other expenses in proportion, how much is being expended by the brewers and liquor dealers in the effort to block prohibition in the States where thousands of saloons are at stake?

Taking the Florida election as a basis from which to figure, it is not difficult to believe that the liquor traffic in all its branches throughout the United States is spending as much as \$100,000,000 a year in defense. At such a rate the liquorites will

be compelled to retire from the field eventually, for they cannot indefinitely continue a contest which requires a hundred dollars on their side to fight the work of a single dollar on the other side, with the moral sentiment which backs every cent put into the fight by the temperance forces.

### ENGLISH LIQUOR MONEY INTERESTED.

It is beginning to dawn on the people of Michigan where much of the money comes from so freely which compels citizens of many Michigan counties to continue to endure the saloon. It seems that London stockholders received \$90,000 in profits from a big Detroit brewing company last year, and so the press of that State declares these English capitalists returned \$10,000 of these profits to assist in keeping open the saloons of the State in order that their brewery stock may bring yet greater returns. The Allegan Press in discussing this piece of news says:

The working men, the farmers and the business men of Michigan will be interested in knowing that it is British capital and British interests that are mostly concerned in providing for the existence of saloons in this State. It is safe to say there will not be the slightest reference in any liquor literature to the fact that one important purpose in seeking to compel the return of saloons to many Michigan counties is to provide for increased dividends to the English stockholders of Michigan breweries.

### NO-LICENSE CITIES IN THE U. S. OF 25,000 OR MORE.

(1910 Census.)

Asheville, N. C. ....	25,000	Memphis, Tenn. ....	131,105
Atlanta, Ga. ....	154,839	Medford, Mass. ....	23,150
Augusta, Ga. ....	37,826	Muskogee, Okla. ....	25,278
Bangor, Me. ....	24,803	Nashville, Tenn. ....	110,364
Bellingham, Wash. ....	32,000	Newark, Ohio ....	25,404
Berkeley, Cal. ....	40,434	New Castle, Pa. ....	36,280
Brockton, Mass. ....	56,878	Newton, Mass. ....	39,806
Brookline, Mass. ....	27,792	Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	64,205
Cambridge, Mass. ....	104,839	Pasadena, Cal. ....	30,291
Charlotte, N. C. ....	34,014	Portland, Me. ....	58,571
Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	44,604	Quincy, Mass. ....	32,642
Everett, Mass. ....	33,484	Salem, Mass. ....	43,697
Everett, Wash. ....	26,000	Savannah, Ga. ....	65,064
Gloucester, Mass. ....	24,398	Shreveport, La. ....	28,015
Greenville, S. C. ....	25,000	Somerville, Mass. ....	77,236
Jackson, Mich. ....	31,433	Spartanburg, S. C. ....	25,000
Kansas City, Kan. ....	82,331	Springfield, Ohio ....	46,291
Knoxville, Tenn. ....	36,346	Topeka, Kan. ....	43,684
Lansing, Mich. ....	31,229	Waltham, Mass. ....	27,834
Lewiston, Me. ....	26,247	Wilmington, N. C. ....	25,748
Lynn, Mass. ....	89,336	Winston-Salem, N. C. ....	25,000
Macon, Ga. ....	40,665	Wichita, Kan. ....	52,450
Malden, Mass. ....	44,404		

# The Onward March Toward Sobriety.

## Part I. Nation-Wide Progress.

### THE EVOLUTION OF PROHIBITION.

Much has been said in recent years about the failure of prohibitory laws enacted in several States between 1850 to 1860. Pro-liquor advocates have repeatedly pointed to the repeal of many of those State provisions as evidence of the failure of prohibitory legislation wherever tried.

Of all the States which adopted prohibition in the 50's, not a single one can be said to have given prohibition a fair show. In most cases the prohibitory laws or constitutional amendments were practically without enforcement features, and in several cases prohibition was never in effect in these States from the time that the provision was adopted until it was repealed. Indeed, the remarkable fact in connection with the prohibition program of the early days is that a few of these States, in spite of all the difficulties, continue to keep prohibition on the statute books.

Until recent years no State prohibitory law anywhere in the Union has had anything like a fair show; but wherever a real opportunity has been given the prohibition of the liquor traffic in State, county, city or town, the results have fully demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that prohibition, with the people behind it, does prohibit. The laws in the old prohibition States have been made better by a hundred per cent during the past few years, and the new prohibitory laws adopted in other States are far more enforceable than any of the prohibitory laws adopted during the nineteenth century.

At the beginning of the twentieth century there were five State under prohibition—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Since that time six States have been added to the prohibition column—Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Alabama, while the prohibitory laws of Vermont, New Hampshire and Alabama have been repealed. In other words, ten years ago there were five States under prohibition; at the present time there are eight States under prohibition.

At first glance it may seem that this has not been a great advance, but when one considers the size of the States where prohibitory laws have been repealed during the past ten years as compared with the size of the States added to the prohibition column, there is a vast difference. The aggregate population of the prohibition States in 1901 was 3,239,336; in 1911 the aggregate population of the States under prohibitory laws is 13,464,842, showing a net gain in a decade of 10,225,506, or 315 per cent.

The great advance, however, in prohibition legislation and prohibition territory has not been confined to the States where

state-wide prohibition laws have been enacted; there has been a net increase of nine in the number of States under county option legislation since 1900, and a net increase of eleven in the number of States under municipal local option; two States have adopted residence district option for cities, while two others have abolished all saloons outside of incorporated villages and cities. As a result of these laws, thousands of municipalities, townships and counties have been added to the no-license column and millions of people who were living in saloon territory at the beginning of this century are now free from the curse of the liquor traffic in their immediate communities.

### THE UNITED STATES PRESS.

In order to ascertain the attitude of the daily and weekly newspapers, the standard magazines and other miscellaneous periodicals on the liquor question, the editor of the Year Book sent an inquiry by mail to the editors or publishers of these various publications throughout the United States. In the case of the daily papers, 1,880 publishers were addressed; 1,003 replies were received, of which number 526 stated that liquor advertisements were received by the publication on the same score as other advertisements, while 477 declared that all liquor advertisements were rejected. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six inquiries were sent to the weekly papers, and 1,061 replies were received. Of these 321 accepted and 740 refused liquor advertisements.

Seventy inquiries were addressed to the standard magazines and forty-two replies were received. Of these thirteen accept liquor advertisements and twenty-nine reject them. One hundred and fifty-two inquiries were addressed to agricultural semi-monthlies and weeklies; ninety-two replies were received. Of these seven accept liquor advertisements and eighty-five reject them. Twenty-two inquiries were sent to motor publications; ten replies were received, of which number two accept liquor advertisements and eight reject them. One hundred and twenty-three inquiries were sent to other monthly publications; eighty-three replies were received. Of these nine accept liquor advertisements, while seventy-four reject them. Inquiries were also sent to fourteen German publications; three replies were received, and all three claim to accept liquor advertisements. Twelve inquiries were sent to Scandinavian publications; eight replies were received. Three accept liquor advertisements and five reject them. One hundred and fifty-three inquiries were sent to miscellaneous publications; forty-one replies were received. Of these twelve accept liquor advertisements and twenty-nine reject them.

The following table shows the result of the investigation by States so far as the daily and weekly newspapers are concerned:

STATE OR TERRITORY	DAILY PAPERS				WEEKLY PAPERS			
	Number Inquiries	Number Replies	Number accepting Liquor advts.	Number rejecting Liquor advts.	Number Inquiries	Number Replies	Number accepting Liquor advts.	Number rejecting Liquor advts.
Alabama .....	22	13	5	8	13	11	3	8
Arizona .....	12	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Arkansas .....	23	17	8	9	14	8	6	2
California .....	111	56	26	30	21	21	9	12
Colorado .....	28	22	9	13	12	4	1	3
Connecticut .....	34	14	10	4	14	2	0	2
Delaware .....	3	2	2	0	3	2	1	1
Florida .....	14	8	5	3	9	2	1	1
Georgia .....	22	10	4	6	26	9	7	2
Idaho .....	9	3	2	1	4	0	0	0
Illinois .....	124	82	37	45	97	42	8	34
Indiana .....	133	66	42	24	81	32	10	22
Iowa .....	52	39	10	29	107	64	11	53
Kansas .....	52	37	1	36	58	28	2	26
Kentucky .....	25	11	9	2	43	22	5	17
Louisiana .....	12	10	7	3	8	2	0	2
Maine .....	15	13	0	13	23	13	1	12
Maryland .....	15	9	7	2	13	6	2	4
Massachusetts .....	73	40	27	13	37	19	8	11
Michigan .....	74	41	17	24	48	30	6	24
Minnesota .....	26	19	15	4	35	13	6	7
Mississippi .....	14	5	1	4	11	5	0	5
Missouri .....	57	40	9	31	71	34	30	4
Montana .....	13	6	6	0	4	0	0	0
Nebraska .....	20	14	7	7	16	16	5	11
Nevada .....	9	1	1	0	5	1	1	0
New Hampshire .....	10	0	0	0	17	3	0	3
New Jersey .....	41	22	15	7	29	15	9	6
New Mexico .....	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
New York .....	142	76	66	10	146	69	26	43
North Carolina .....	26	15	0	15	34	24	0	24
North Dakota .....	8	7	0	7	10	4	0	4
Ohio .....	136	67	23	44	312	124	17	107
Oklahoma .....	26	19	0	19	85	45	5	40
Oregon .....	18	3	0	3	32	19	11	8
Pennsylvania .....	206	91	65	26	255	127	45	82
Rhode Island .....	11	6	6	0	17	5	2	3
South Carolina .....	12	7	5	2	33	18	1	17
South Dakota .....	13	5	3	2	35	17	8	9
Tennessee .....	11	8	3	5	54	22	1	21
Texas .....	60	24	17	7	147	51	19	32
Utah .....	12	4	2	2	6	6	2	4
Vermont .....	9	7	5	2	30	24	3	21
Virginia .....	31	14	10	4	29	11	7	4
Washington .....	27	7	7	0	42	11	5	6
Washington, D. C. ....	4	0	0	0	5	4	2	2
West Virginia .....	22	12	9	3	41	16	2	14
Wisconsin .....	44	23	20	3	144	59	32	27
Wyoming .....	4	2	1	1	9	0	0	0
Totals .....	1,880	1,003	526	477	2,286	1,061	321	740



## New Rule for Manufacturers

The following is a copy in part of the letter recently written by the Ohio Manufacturers' Association concerning the proposed anti-liquor rule, to the members of that Association:

It is admitted by all that but a small portion of accidents are due solely to the neglect of the employer. This being true, it would seem that in order to further materially decrease the number of accidents to employees, it is necessary for the employer to go further than the elimination of neglect on his part, and indeed, that it is his duty to do so. It is certainly his right to protect his own employees and their families, where possible, from injuries resulting from the neglect, carelessness and indifference of others.

State laws looking toward accident prevention are all directed at the employer. He must do thus and so, or suffer certain penalties. The State is taking no steps to provide that the employee in manufacturing establishments must assist in the prevention of accidents or suffer certain penalties. Therefore, it becomes the duty as well as the right of the employer to prescribe any reasonable conditions that may contribute to the reduction of accidents.

In Europe, where the most careful attention has been given to the subject of accident prevention, and where accurate statistics have been compiled, it has been found that very many accidents are due either directly or indirectly to the use of alcoholic beverages.

The direct effect of small doses of alcohol is to increase confidence to recklessness, and at the same time dull the sense of touch. This multiplies the danger from tools which cut or crush. If the amount of alcohol taken is larger, the movements of the arms are not under perfect control—even in the regular automatic ones of the machine hand. A man walks automatically, but the action of his leg muscles is uncertain when he is stimulated. This is true of the arms when weights are handled.

The relaxation following alcoholic stimulation produces the same dangers, for muscular movements are slowed and the brain made sluggish to the appreciation of danger. The habitual drinker cannot be an effective worker. The user of alcohol does not get the same quick response to nervous impressions as the healthy man, and consequently is a frequent loser of that one-fifth of a second which has saved or lost so many lives.

The American Museum of Safety of New York has recently issued a manual entitled "Alcoholism in Industry," from which the following quotations are taken:

"In speaking of the Dutch railways it is said:

"All candidates for any position on the road must be examined by a doctor in order that strong and healthy men shall be employed."

"The National League Against Alcohol, with headquarters at Paris, makes a special appeal to the industries, on the ground that the habitual use of alcohol lessens the skill of the workmen.

In depriving him of his self-control he becomes clumsy in his movements, whereby the tendency to accidents is augmented, not only for himself, but for his fellows."

In relation to accidents in the brewing industries, the following is significant:

"In the German Trades Associations, forty-three accidents out of 1,000 workmen, but in the brewing industries, 109. In the mines in Upper Silesia, where there is always danger from accidents to be apprehended, there were ninety accidents to the 1,000, as compared to 191 in the breweries in the same district. This high accident list due to alcohol is recognized by the brewers, who are seriously setting to work to reduce the consumption of beer in their works, especially the free allowance."

But it is not necessary to go to Europe for experience in this matter. The railroads of the State of Ohio, employing over 100,000 men, have adopted the following rule:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

It is believed that no one, for a moment, will accuse the great railroad

corporations of entertaining any idea of interfering with personal liberty, or assisting in any propaganda. The purpose of the rule is solely that stated—the prevention of accidents.

Under these circumstances, it would seem that manufacturers will be obliged to select their employees with greater care, declining to take chances with defectives of all kinds, and weeding out undesirables as fast as they become known. In this connection modern, practical psychology clearly demonstrates that the man addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors is more liable to accidents, and to cause accidents to others, than the man who is at all times sober.

## Decrease in Number of Liquor Dealers

If the United States Internal Revenue Commission's reports are to be relied upon, the tribe of saloonkeepers in the United States is rapidly on the decline. The list of special taxpayers on the Internal Revenue Department's books includes, of course, all druggists who sell intoxicating liquors of any kind for any purpose. It also includes the large majority of blind tiger operators in "dry" territory who are willing to risk the attempt to evade the State's laws, but who are afraid to violate the Federal law by not paying the Federal tax. The number of druggists in the United States has been constantly on the increase, and investigation shows that the blind tiger operators in "wet" cities who pay the Federal tax, but evade the State laws, have been constantly increasing.

It is apparent, therefore, that even though the number of saloonkeepers have not increased at all during recent years, the number of special taxpayers, as reported by the internal revenue commissioners, would naturally have increased on account of the increased number of druggists and blind tiger operators in the large "wet" cities of the United States. The records, however, show a very decided decline in the number of those paying the special federal tax. In 1877 the total number of special taxpayers as retail liquor dealers in spirituous or malt liquors or both in the United States, was 164,598. The number in 1893, when the Anti-Saloon League came into existence, was 229,936. In 1910 the number was 237,468. In other words, from 1877 to 1893 the number of liquor dealers in the United States increased 140 per cent, while from 1893 to 1910 the number increased only 3 per cent.

It is also worthy of notice that the number of retail liquor dealers for the year 1910 was less than the number for any year since 1902. The records show that the largest number of liquor dealers in any single year was 298,271, which was the number for 1908. Since that time the number has decreased 20 per cent, all of which goes to show that while it is unquestionably true that "The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth," nevertheless, in the language of one of the prophets of the twentieth century, "He maketh better time when someone is after him."

### DECREASE IN NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS IN FOUR YEARS.

The following table shows the number of all retail liquor dealers in each of the several states for 1907 and 1911. These figures are taken from the United States Internal Revenue Commissioners reports and include druggists and all other classes paying the federal tax:

STATE OR TERRITORY	Retail Dealers 1907	Retail Dealers 1911	Increase	Decrease
Alabama .....	1,748	1,185		437
Alaska .....	527	343		184
Arizona .....	1,309	877		532
Arkansas .....	1,106	878		228
California .....	14,576	15,768	1,192	
Colorado .....	3,310	3,055		255
Connecticut .....	3,498	3,474		24
Delaware .....	410	391		19
District of Columbia .....	930	935	5	
Florida .....	932	957	25	
Georgia .....	1,427	1,513	86	
Hawaii .....	339	319		20
Idaho .....	1,420	776		644
Illinois .....	22,036	21,296		740
Indiana .....	8,936	7,487		1,449
Iowa .....	4,491	3,395		96
Kansas .....	2,583	733		1,850
Kentucky .....	3,640	3,065		575
Louisiana .....	4,725	3,652		1,073
Maine .....	358	732	374	
Maryland .....	4,841	3,098		1,743
Massachusetts .....	4,826	4,669		157
Michigan .....	9,298	7,173		2,125
Minnesota .....	6,573	5,795		778
Mississippi .....	515	647	132	
Missouri .....	9,070	7,910		1,160
Montana .....	2,154	2,563	409	
Nebraska .....	2,526	2,272		254
Nevada .....	1,696	1,203		493
New Hampshire .....	920	782		148
New Jersey .....	10,588	10,894	306	
New Mexico .....	1,097	981		116
New York .....	34,753	33,806		947
North Carolina .....	817	604		213
North Dakota .....	1,055	742		313
Ohio .....	13,616	12,264		1,352
Oklahoma .....	1,017	1,658	641	
Oregon .....	2,295	2,497	202	
Pennsylvania .....	18,689	19,990	1,301	
Rhode Island .....	1,893	1,513		380
South Carolina .....	665	962	297	
South Dakota .....	1,426	1,314		112
Tennessee .....	2,064	2,465	401	
Texas .....	3,585	2,858		727
Utah .....	984	957		27
Vermont .....	242	242		
Virginia .....	2,357	1,369		988
Washington .....	4,271	3,213		1,058
West Virginia .....	1,555	1,266		289
Wisconsin .....	12,141	11,169		972
Wyoming .....	618	687	69	
Total .....	236,448	218,393		18,055

## NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS BY STATES, 1911.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers	Wholesale liquor dealers	Manufacturers of stills	Brewers	Retail dealers in malt liquors	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	Totals
Alabama .....	.....	1,185	45	.....	2	132	29	1,393
Alaska .....	.....	343	5	.....	3	9	11	371
Arizona .....	1	877	25	.....	2	31	35	971
Arkansas .....	3	878	67	.....	1	172	75	1,196
California .....	164	15,768	757	2	89	571	404	17,755
Colorado .....	12	3,055	147	.....	13	426	161	3,814
Connecticut .....	39	3,474	77	1	23	132	308	4,054
Delaware .....	6	391	7	.....	7	30	18	459
District of Columbia .....	19	935	23	.....	5	44	22	1,048
Florida .....	30	957	109	.....	1	228	63	1,388
Georgia .....	1	1,513	53	1	4	496	59	2,127
Hawaii .....	5	319	58	.....	2	2	5	391
Idaho .....	2	776	7	.....	7	113	23	928
Illinois .....	210	21,296	555	2	116	1,339	1,093	24,611
Indiana .....	33	7,487	119	.....	37	721	455	8,852
Iowa .....	16	3,395	72	.....	19	325	546	4,373
Kansas .....	.....	733	5	.....	.....	86	22	846
Kentucky .....	73	3,065	210	3	22	816	107	4,296
Louisiana .....	22	3,652	190	.....	10	457	110	4,441
Maine .....	.....	732	6	.....	3	501	65	1,307
Maryland .....	68	3,098	120	1	25	201	160	3,673
Massachusetts .....	169	4,669	244	.....	40	132	482	5,736
Michigan .....	27	7,173	97	1	75	706	510	8,589
Minnesota .....	49	5,794	121	.....	71	1,444	636	8,115
Mississippi .....	.....	647	13	.....	.....	47	13	720
Missouri .....	93	7,910	240	1	48	430	381	9,103
Montana .....	4	2,563	58	.....	20	190	175	3,010
Nebraska .....	8	2,272	47	.....	14	316	616	3,273
Nevada .....	.....	1,203	26	.....	5	13	49	1,296
New Hampshire .....	7	782	18	.....	4	79	69	959
New Jersey .....	71	10,894	195	.....	40	255	527	11,982
New Mexico .....	2	981	21	.....	2	22	48	1,076
New York .....	466	33,806	1,518	9	194	562	1,029	37,584
North Carolina .....	.....	604	11	.....	.....	733	24	1,372
North Dakota .....	.....	742	1	.....	.....	272	14	1,029
Ohio .....	154	12,264	367	5	113	247	405	13,555
Oklahoma .....	.....	1,658	30	.....	.....	123	53	1,864
Oregon .....	17	2,497	62	.....	20	230	110	2,936
Pennsylvania .....	347	19,990	678	1	247	887	1,294	23,444
Rhode Island .....	21	1,513	41	1	8	18	44	1,646
South Carolina .....	.....	962	24	.....	1	301	13	1,301
South Dakota .....	1	1,314	26	.....	5	143	194	1,683
Tennessee .....	30	2,465	101	.....	4	1,305	80	3,985
Texas .....	23	2,858	71	.....	14	1,938	310	5,214
Utah .....	6	957	27	.....	5	123	72	1,190
Vermont .....	1	242	3	.....	.....	35	39	320
Virginia .....	49	1,369	90	1	6	140	99	1,754
Washington .....	13	3,213	112	.....	29	251	188	3,806
West Virginia .....	9	1,266	27	1	14	313	173	1,803
Wisconsin .....	72	11,169	131	.....	151	740	670	12,933
Wyoming .....	.....	687	13	.....	3	54	89	846
Total .....	2,343	218,393	7,070	30	1,524	18,881	12,177	260,418
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, .....	2,413	217,813	6,652	34	1,568	19,655	11,645	259,780



## STATE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUPERINTENDENTS.



REV. E. I. STEARNS  
NEW JERSEY



ERNEST A. SCROGIN  
ILLINOIS



HON. H. L. SHELDON  
OKLAHOMA



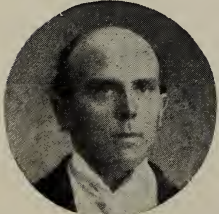
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ARKANSAS



REV. CLIFFORD H. SMITH  
VERMONT



REV. F. L. WATKINS.  
NORTH DAKOTA



REV. J. W. OCHELTREE  
ARIZONA



REV. G. W. EICHELBERGER, D.D.  
MISSISSIPPI



H. F. CARSON  
NEBRASKA



A. E. SHOEMAKER  
DIST OF COL.



HON. JOHN G. WOOLLEY  
WISCONSIN



REV. R. N. HOLSAPLE  
SOUTH DAKOTA



# STATE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUPERINTENDENTS.



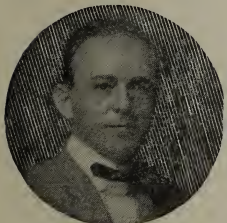
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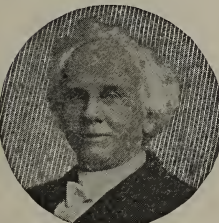
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MONTANA



WM. H. ANDERSON, ESQ.  
MARYLAND



REV. BROOKS LAWRENCE  
ALABAMA



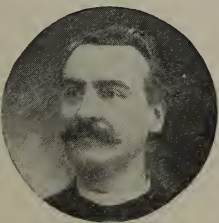
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REV. E. E. MCLAUGHLIN  
COLORADO



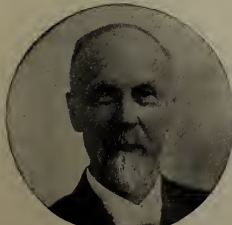
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INDIANA



REV. W. H. CHASE  
FLORIDA



REV. W. C. BARBER  
IOWA



REV. W. F. BERRY, D.D.  
MAINE



REV. J. D. MCALLISTER  
VIRGINIA

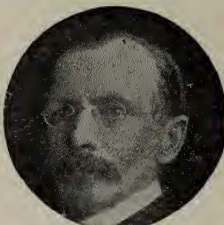


FRANK M. STAHL  
KANSAS

# STATE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUPERINTENDENTS.



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KENTUCKY



REV. E.J. MOORE, PH.D.  
MISSOURI



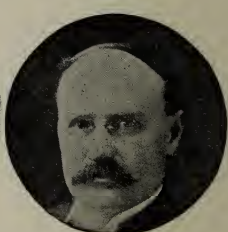
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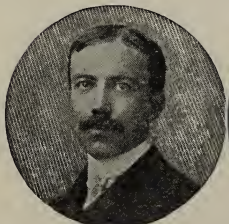
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NEVADA



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NEW HAMPSHIRE



REV. J.A. PATTERSON, D.D.  
NEW YORK



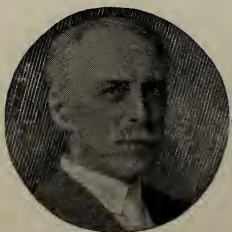
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OHIO



REV. C.W. CARROLL, D.D.  
PENNSYLVANIA



H. H. SPOONER, ESQ.  
CONNECTICUT



REV. A.B. CRISTY  
RHODE ISLAND

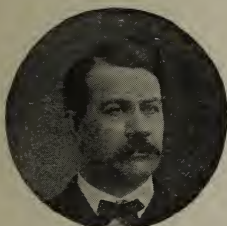


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SOUTH CAROLINA

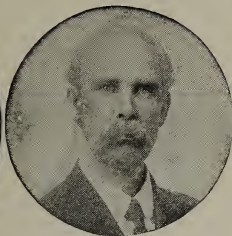


REV. S.J. CLEELAND, D.D.  
DELAWARE

# STATE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUPERINTENDENTS.



REV. T. M. HARE  
W. VIRGINIA



REV. J. H. GAMBRELL, D. D.  
TEXAS



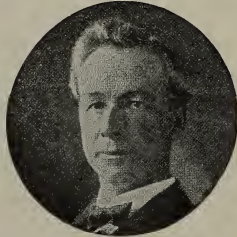
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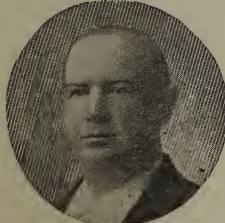
REV. J. I. SEDER  
N. MEXICO



P. J. YOUNGDAHL  
MINNESOTA



REV. A. C. BANE, D. D.  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



REV. R. L. DAVIS  
N. CAROLINA



REV. G. W. MORROW  
MICHIGAN



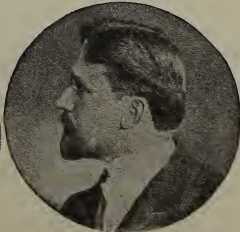
W. R. HAMILTON, ESQ.  
TENNESSEE



REV. J. B. RICHARDS  
GEORGIA



REV. S. A. SMITH, D. D.  
LOUISIANA



REV. W. J. HERWIG  
IDAHO



## Part II. Progress of the Anti-Liquor Movement in the Several States

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### ALABAMA.

The Alabama legislature of 1911 repealed the prohibitory law, enacting in its place a county local option law. Under this law thirteen counties have voted. Seven of the thirteen have voted "dry," one voted for dispensary and five for the open saloons.

When the prohibition law went into effect in 1908 there were seventeen counties in the state where saloons existed. Present indications are that however many counties may vote under the present local option law, it will be practically impossible to put the saloons back in all these seventeen counties. The no-license provision is being well enforced in the other counties of the state.

By premature action on the part of some of the friends of the temperance cause, a good and sufficient test of state-wide prohibition by statutory provision was prevented. The statutory provision went into effect in 1908, and on account of pressure brought to bear by over-enthusiastic enemies of the liquor traffic, a prohibitory amendment to the constitution was submitted in 1909, with the issue clouded in several different ways. The loss of the amendment both encouraged the liquor forces and discouraged the temperance forces to the extent of making possible the repeal of the statutory provision in the last legislative session. But the tide has already turned, and at the present time in Alabama there is greater demand for state-wide prohibition than when the prohibitory law was enacted in 1907. If the present sentiment of Alabama is properly conserved during the next two years it will crystallize into a prohibitory law at the legislative session of 1915.

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### ALASKA.

The issuing of liquor licenses in Alaska is controlled absolutely by the judges of the courts.

The sale of intoxicating liquors at dance halls and gambling rooms has been prohibited. All sales of intoxicating liquors, moreover, in mining camps, are prohibited except in camps where an officer is supported to keep the peace. In 1909 of the appropriations made by Congress for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, \$6,000 was made available for the governor of Alaska for the enforcement of the Federal laws in that country.

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### ARIZONA.

Arizona is under local option, the present law having been enacted by the territorial legislature of 1909. Two entire counties

of the State are "dry." There are also three "dry" municipalities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 and two "dry" municipalities of less than 1,000. The law of Arizona also provides for the segregation of saloons where it is deemed advisable, and some progress has been made by the use of this provision. The large Indian reservations in the State are "dry," which makes a considerable amount of "dry" territory in spite of the fact that comparatively few people live under no-license.

The fight is on for county local option without the segregation feature contained in the present law. The prospects for the passage of such a measure are bright.

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### ARKANSAS.

Under the local option law of Arkansas the liquor traffic has been driven from 98 per cent of the State and 90 per cent of the population now lives in no-license territory.

Sixty-three of the seventy-five counties are wholly "dry." Ninety-eight per cent of the population lives in "dry" territory. There are at the present time only twenty-eight towns in the State in which liquor is sold, and only 288 saloons in all the "wet" towns. In the State election of September, 1910, the aggregate vote of the various counties showed a net majority against license of 23,262. In this election seven counties changed from license to no-license, leaving only twelve counties where saloons exist.

An active fight is now being made for state-wide prohibition.

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### COLORADO.

Colorado has a local option law which applies to municipalities and wards of cities. Under the provisions of this law nine counties are now "dry," and 85 per cent of the territory of the State is under no-license.

Three-fourths of the State's population live in prohibition sections. This includes parts of the population of Denver and Pueblo which live in "dry" districts. Three hundred saloons have been put out of business in Colorado since the Anti-Saloon League began operations.

The liquor forces have made terrific efforts to repeal the present local option law in the last two sessions of the legislature, but without success.

The fight is on for county local option.

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### CALIFORNIA.

The result of the local option fight in the legislature of 1911 was somewhat different from the result of the struggle in the previous California legislature. In 1909 the local option bill was smothered in committee in the lower house and in the senate, where it finally came to a vote, it received but twelve votes. In



1911, after a most effective campaign on the part of the moral forces, a law was enacted providing for local option in towns, cities and supervisorial districts, outside of municipalities. This new law, which has been in operation only a few months, has already made itself felt in an effective manner. About 42 per cent of the area of the State is now "dry." There are 252 "dry" villages, towns and cities in Northern and Central California. At least 100 of these have been made "dry" within the past two years. During the last three and a half months of 1911, twelve supervisorial districts were made "dry" under the new local option law.

More than two-thirds of the territory contained in the counties of Southern California are without saloons, having been made "dry" under the provisions of the old law, which permitted the board of supervisors in any county to submit a vote on the liquor question to the people.

Many local option contests will take place in the April elections, and the prospects for the temperance forces are bright.

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### CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut has local option for towns. There are 168 such subdivisions in the State, ninety-five of which are at the present time under no-license and seventy-three are under license. The Connecticut law provides for a vote on the liquor question in any town once a year upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters.

Saloon licenses are limited to one for every 500 of the population, and saloonkeepers are prohibited from delivering liquors in any town except the one in which their licenses are held.

The last general assembly added a number of wholesome anti-liquor provisions to the present laws. Among these provisions was one prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists, except on prescription, during the hours or days when saloons are closed, while another prohibits the employment of women in places where liquors are sold. Strong safeguards have also been put around the sale to minors, drunkards and those who are under the care of probation officers.

The State police, especially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws, are a great help to better conditions.

Approximately 2,120 saloons are now in operation in Connecticut.

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### DELAWARE.

Conditions in Delaware from the standpoint of temperance reform, have not changed greatly during the year 1911, except in the matter of law enforcement, which has been vigorous in many sections of the State. Two of the three counties are under

prohibition and the Southern part of Newcastle county is also "dry."

There are about 200 saloons operating in the State and a large majority of these are in the city of Wilmington. Thirty municipalities and twenty-three hundreds of Delaware are without saloons, and approximately 80,000 people live in no-license territory.

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress has allowed the District of Columbia to fall behind nearly all the States of the Union in progressive excise legislation. The people have no votes, and are wholly dependent upon Congress. The present excise law is satisfactory to the liquor interests, who always oppose any and all attempts to change it. It is equally unsatisfactory to the anti-saloon element. The District League has pressed for new legislation year after year, but without success. The present Congress, however, gives unusual hope and League workers are confidently expecting the League bill now pending, or one similar, to become law this session.

As bad as the present law is, the work of the local League carried on constantly since it was organized in 1893, in behalf of the community, has been effective. Large sections of the District are entirely free from liquor places of any kind. Further encroachment of the traffic has been successfully resisted. During the past license year, seventy-five district efforts to establish new liquor places were defeated. There are fewer licenses in the District now than at any time since the League began work, when the number was 1,100, or one for every 218 of population. There are now 635 licenses (including wholesale), or one for every 521 of population.

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### FLORIDA.

Of the forty-eight counties in Florida, thirty-six are without saloons. In the twelve "wet" counties, there are sixteen saloon cities and towns. The rest of the territory in these counties is "dry." About four-fifths of the population of the State live in territory made "dry" under the local option law. There are only 360 saloons left in the State. These are located in the villages and cities, there being no saloons in rural districts.

The fight is on for state-wide prohibition. The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in November, 1910, by a majority of 4,674, has not in any sense discouraged the temperance forces. The majority of the white vote cast in that election was favorable to prohibition. The four counties containing the largest negro vote gave a majority of almost 5,000 against the amendment. The cities of Jacksonville, Tampa, and Pensacola are the liquor strongholds from which interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors go into the neighboring States.

### GEORGIA.

The prohibition question in Georgia became a very prominent factor in the gubernatorial primaries of 1911, with the result that the temperance forces were victors in the nomination of a candidate who stands for the enforcement of the present prohibitory law.

Since state-wide prohibition went into effect in Georgia on January 1, 1908, the law has been well enforced in most sections of the State. In the larger cities, however, there has been more or less nullification. In most of these cities the law is well enforced so far as the sale of spirits is concerned, but many of the so-called "near-beer" establishments continually violate the law by the sale of real beer.

The liquor forces have made a desperate effort to secure the repeal of the prohibitory law by an amendment which would make the sale of fermented liquors lawful, while continuing the prohibition against the sale of spirituous liquors. Thus far, however, all efforts along this line have met with defeat and prohibition still stands.

Georgia suffers from the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors, which condition can be remedied only by Congressional action.

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### INDIANA.

The legislature of 1911 in Indiana repealed the county option law passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. The old remonstrance law, together with the Moore amendment to that law, which was adopted in 1905, remains in full force, so that the people have an opportunity under present conditions to abolish saloons in townships either by remonstrance or by a local option election. The remonstrance feature also applies to city wards and the local option feature to all municipalities.

Under the county option law seventy of the ninety-two counties of the state had abolished the saloons. By reason of the repeal of the law, forty-six of these counties now have saloons located at one or more places in the county, the total number of saloons brought back into this "dry" territory being approximately four hundred.

At the present time there are twenty-four "dry" counties in the State and six "dry" cities with a population of 5,000 or more. There are 103 "dry" municipalities having a population of 1,000 to 5,000 each and 227 such municipalities having a population of less than 1,000 each. The number of "dry" townships in the State at the present time is 825.

In the main the repeal of county option has simply meant the restoring of saloons to the county seat towns and cities, other portions of the counties for the most part being "dry" under the township remonstrance law. Eighty-one per cent of the area is

under no-license and 65 per cent of the population lives in "dry" territory.

The anti-liquor forces of Indiana are making a strong fight for the immediate re-enactment of the county option law and for a state-wide prohibitory amendment which, under the mode of procedure in the State, cannot be enacted before 1915. The indications are that a vote on the question of state-wide prohibition would result in an overwhelming victory for the temperance forces.

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### IDAHO.

The State of Idaho has a county local option law passed in 1909. Under this law twenty-two counties have voted on the liquor question, seventeen of which gave a majority against license, while five voted in favor of license by small majorities. When the county option law went into effect in Idaho there were 700 saloons in the State. That number has been reduced in two years to 165.

At the present time twenty of the twenty-seven counties are "dry;" twenty of the twenty-five cities are "dry," as are also fifty-one of the sixty-three villages.

The last legislature passed a strong search and seizure law and a number of other anti-liquor measures, all of which were vetoed by the governor.

At the present time, of the 325,594 persons living in Idaho, 217,159 live in "dry" territory. About 30,000 square miles of the State's area are under no-license.

The greatest drawback to the enforcement of anti-liquor laws of Idaho is the interstate commerce law, whereby brewers and liquor dealers in surrounding States are permitted to ship intoxicating liquors into the "dry" counties of Idaho under Federal protection. The last legislature memorialized Congress in favor of an amendment to the present interstate commerce act.

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### ILLINOIS.

The Illinois law provides for local option by municipalities and townships. It was passed by the legislature in 1907 and under its provisions about two-thirds of the State's area has been made no-saloon territory.

The passage of three new laws against liquor marked an advance in temperance legislation in Illinois for 1911. One of these, the most important, prohibits drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains or interurban cars. Another establishes a "dry" zone around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, two-thirds of a mile in radius. The third prohibits intoxicating liquor in any form or quantity to be sold, used or given away in any State park of the State of Illinois. In addition to this distinct advance, the

liquor interests were overwhelmingly beaten in their attempt to repeal the township local option law.

No material change marks the status of "dry" territory in Illinois. In November the largest "dry" city of Illinois, Jacksonville, voted the third time against saloons. Thirty-seven thousand square miles of territory remains "dry" under the local option law.

The fight is again on for county option, which was defeated in the legislative session of this year, after a fight that brought the temperance forces nearer it than ever before. Three great contests will mark the year 1912: the wide-spread township local option elections on April 2, the legislative and gubernatorial primary on April 9, and the general election on November 5.

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### IOWA.

As a result of a Supreme Court decision, handed down on December 18, 1911, 247 saloons in the State of Iowa were put out of business at a single stroke. This decision, which was an interpretation of the Moon law, passed for the purpose of limiting the number of saloons in operation under the Mulct law, makes it impossible for more than one saloon to operate in any town in Iowa having a population of less than 1,000.

Five years ago there were more than 3,000 saloons in Iowa. Just before the Supreme Court decision, referred to above, was handed down, there were 795. This decision, therefore, brings the number of saloons in the state down to 548. Thus it is shown that saloons have been driven from Iowa during the past five years at the rate of forty per month.

Of 830 incorporated cities and towns, 706 are "dry." There are fourteen large cities in the state, all located in otherwise "dry" counties, where 324 saloons are now in operation. The remaining 223 saloons are confined to the different sections of twelve "wet" counties.

Iowa is primarily under prohibition, but the so-called Mulct law of the state, repealed the prohibition law to the extent of providing for the operation of saloons in counties where petitions requesting licenses show the valid signatures of 65 per cent of the voters who voted at the "last general election," and in cities of 5,000 population or more where a special petition shows the valid signatures of a majority of such voters. In cities of 2,500 population and under 5,000, the law requires a petition with the signatures of 85 per cent of the voters in order to make liquor selling legal.

The fight is on for state-wide prohibition, and permanent advance toward that end has been made every year for the past five years.



## KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has a county option law which exempts cities of 3,000 or more from the operation of the law's provisions.

There are 119 counties in the State. Ninety-five of these are "dry." About fifty of the ninety-five are "dry" under the precinct and the magisterial district laws or by special acts of the legislature. The other forty-five "dry" counties were made so under the county option law enacted in 1906. In twenty-two of the twenty-five so-called "wet" counties, there are but twenty-seven "wet" municipalities. Practically all of the rural territory of these counties is "dry," having voted independently of the municipalities.

There are several "dry" precincts in the remaining three "wet" counties, in which are located Louisville, Covington and Newport. Outside of these three counties there are only about 460 saloons in the State. Ninety-six per cent of the area of Kentucky is "dry," and 75 per cent of the population live in "dry" territory.

During the two years 1910 and 1911, practically all of Kentucky has been due for a vote to return saloons or not to do so. The liquor interests have in thirty instances undertaken to return saloons and in all but three have failed; the temperance people have attempted to vote saloons from eight places and have succeeded in three counties and two municipalities. More than 75 per cent of the population of Kentucky is living in "dry" territory.

During 1911 the "dry" territory was increased by about 150 square miles, but this does not materially change the percentage of "wet" and "dry" territory.

The present indications are that the legislature of 1912 will enact a uniform county option law which, if passed, in all probability will abolish saloons in all but six or seven counties.

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## KANSAS.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Kansas has never been so thoroughly satisfactory to the people of the State and has never been so well enforced as it is at the present time. The State administration and perhaps 90 per cent of the administrations in the cities and towns are favorable to the law and insist upon its enforcement. The great majority of the newspapers of the State are not only in thorough sympathy with the prohibition regime, but refuse to accept liquor advertisements of any character.

The law passed in 1909 prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for any use whatsoever except for sacramental purposes, has proved to be a great law enforcement measure, and has eliminated the so-called drug store saloon, which for many years cursed Kansas.

Conditions in Kansas so far as the charitable and penal

institutions of the State are concerned, have not changed greatly from what they were two years ago.

On July 1, 1909, according to statistics from the office of the State Board of Control, Kansas had a total population in her county poor farms of seven hundred and twenty-three. There are one hundred and five counties in the state, and eighty-seven counties have no insane inmates, fifty-four counties have no feeble-minded inmates, ninety-six counties have no inebriate inmates, and ninety-seven counties have no children inmates; twenty-eight county poor farms had no inmates of any kind, ten counties had but one inmate, five others had but two inmates, while only twenty-three counties had over ten paupers, and only thirteen had over fifteen. The population of the counties having six or less than six paupers to the county is 542,148, or over one-fourth of the population of the State. This makes an average of about one pauper in Kansas to every 2,000 of the population.

On the same date, July 1, 1909, out of the one hundred and five counties in the State, there were thirty-three that had no prisoners in their county jails; fifty-three counties had no prisoners under sentence, the only prisoners being those awaiting trial; eleven counties had but one prisoner, and sixteen other counties had but two prisoners, while only eight counties had over ten prisoners in their jails, and only seven had over fifteen. The total number of prisoners in the county jails on that date was four hundred and forty-eight, of whom two hundred and fifteen were prisoners awaiting trial. The population of the counties having six or less prisoners in the jails was 1,111,190 the average number of prisoners for the State being about one to every four thousand of the population. Sixteen counties had no paupers in the poor farms and no prisoners in the jails.

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### LOUISIANA.

The map of Louisiana has undergone very little change during the year 1911 so far as "wet" and "dry" territory is concerned. The law remains the same. The last regulation law known as the Gay-Shattuck law, is everywhere openly violated, demonstrating the futility of trying to regulate saloons. The State has been in the hands of a set of officials who do not care about the enforcement of law. The city government of New Orleans, the Gibraltar of the liquor traffic in the South, is in control of men who are dominated by the saloons and who make no pretense to enforce Sunday laws or other regulative measures to which saloonkeepers would object. In addition to the licensed saloons at least one thousand blind tigers carry on their lawless work.

The prohibition law in over one-half of the parishes (counties) of the State is for the most part well enforced.

The anti-liquor forces are seeking to have the legislature of 1912 pass a law which will separate all restaurants from saloons,

and prohibit gambling in and about saloons. The fight will also be made to secure a law against the shipment of liquor by jugs from the "wet" portions of the State into any "dry" parish, and a ward local option law for the city of New Orleans.

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### MARYLAND.

Maryland has no general local option law, but a number of counties have been permitted to vote on the liquor question by virtue of special acts passed by the legislature. As a result of these special elections ten of the twenty-three counties of Maryland are now without saloons. Three other counties have saloons in only one place each, and there are but three counties in the State that do not have some "dry" territory. Almost two-thirds of the state's area is "dry," and about one-third of the population of the state lives in "dry" territory. The city of Baltimore has a number of "dry" residence districts which have been made so by special legislation. The fight is now on for a uniform state-wide law providing for local option by counties, districts, municipalities and wards.

The proposed bill was beaten by thirteen majority in 1908 and by two majority in 1910, and the League by electing three senators and about twenty members of the house of delegates on the straight local option issue, in addition to many primary and convention victories, obviating the necessity for contest in the election, has secured a majority in favor of local option in both houses of the 1912 legislature.

In the city of Baltimore of the five Republican candidates for the house of delegates who declared openly for the local option bill in the Second and Third legislative districts, each normally 3,000 Democratic, four were elected. Of the seven other candidates in the same two districts who ignored the local option issue, not one was elected.

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### MAINE.

Laws prohibiting the liquor traffic in Maine were enacted in 1851, repealed in 1856 and re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 prohibition was placed in the constitution.

Like the laws prohibiting gambling, the social evil and other like vices and crimes, the prohibitory liquor laws of Maine from the first have been more or less nullified, especially in the larger centers.

In 1905, at the request of Governor Cobb, what has been known as the Sturgis law was passed. This law created an enforcement commission of three to be appointed by the governor, and gave them the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws. They were empowered to appoint deputy commissioners having the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws, and to

send them into centers where the local authorities failed to enforce the liquor laws.

The enactment of this law gave to Maine the most effective and wide-spread enforcement of the liquor laws the State ever had. Since 1892, the Democratic party of Maine has committed itself in its platform to the resubmission of constitutional prohibition. This party came to power in the fall of 1910, electing the governor and a majority of the senators and representatives.

Among the first acts of this legislature was the repeal of the Sturgis law and the passage of a resolve resubmitting constitutional prohibition. The vote on resubmission was taken September 11. It was preceded by a vigorous campaign by friends and foe alike. No speeches were made for repeal. That side of the campaign relied upon the distribution of literature, personal canvass by paid workers, and the purchase of votes.

The friends of repeal predicted a majority of from 15,000 to 24,000 for repeal, but prohibition was retained by a majority of 758.

A leading cause for the small majority was the large stay-at-home vote. In the city of Portland there were in round numbers 13,000 registered voters and 10,000 votes were cast. In a rural town having 228 registered voters, 113 voted. The total vote cast was 120,948, while the total vote for governor in September, 1910, was 141,564. The total vote on prohibition was 20,616 less than for governor.

A special session of the legislature has been called by Governor Plaisted to convene on March 20, avowedly to submit to the people a constitutional amendment to the constitution providing for local option. If this amendment is submitted it will mean another campaign in Maine in 1912.

The anti-liquor laws of Maine are being nullified at the present time, by the dominant political party leaders and officers in spite of that party's promise of enforcement. This is evidently being done with a view to assist the liquor forces in their effort to repeal constitutional prohibition.

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### MICHIGAN.

Under the provisions of the county option law of Michigan thirty-nine of the eighty-three counties in the State are wholly "dry." These counties constitute about 50 per cent of the State's area. As a result of elections held in 1910, forty counties were made "dry." The elections of 1911 resulted in changing a number of "wet" counties to the "dry" column, but a number of "dry" counties returned to license. The vote in these counties, however, indicates that the sentiment against the saloon is even stronger than it was when the counties voted "dry."

Genesee county went "wet" by eighty-one majority, but she cast 675 more "dry" votes than two years before when she won. Jackson county went "wet" by thirty-three majority, but cast

861 more "dry" votes than two years before when she won. Calhoun county broke about even, but Battle Creek as a city cast nearly 500 more "dry" votes than two years before. Kalamazoo county three years ago voted "wet" by a majority of 2,075. She voted again this year and that "wet" majority was whittled down to 575, and that in spite of the fact that the county cast 2,500 more votes than she cast three years before. The aggregate "dry" majority of the various counties voting last spring was 4,027. The aggregate "wet" majorities 2,642, giving a total "dry" majority in the aggregate of the counties voting of 1,385.

Montcalm county lost prohibition in 1905, tried again to vote out the saloons in 1909, but failed. But this year, 1911, she won out by nearly 500 majority, and the saloons had to be closed. Iosco county failed to abolish the saloons in 1909, but this year went "dry."

In January, 1908, there was just one "dry" county in the State of Michigan. In January, 1909, there were eleven "dry" counties; in January, 1910, there were thirty "dry" counties; in January, 1911, there were forty "dry" counties; in January, 1912, there are thirty-nine "dry" counties. More than 1,200 saloons have been closed by the county option law during the past four years.

The liquor forces made a desperate effort to repeal the county option law in the legislature of 1911, but met with defeat. A law was enacted permitting the saloons to open on Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday and Columbus Day. The anti-liquor forces, however, succeeded in tacking an amendment to this holiday bill which gives to the councils of cities and villages and to the township boards the right to reject any and all liquor bonds so that it is now possible to prevent saloons from operating in townships, villages and smaller cities through the action of "dry" councils and boards.

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### MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has local option for villages and for about 14 per cent of her cities. Nearly half of the villages are "dry" and four-fifths of the cities that are permitted to vote are "dry."

There are approximately 4,000 saloons in Minnesota. Out of a total of almost 200 villages and fourth class cities voting in the last election, there were six which were formerly "dry" and which voted to take back the saloon, while fifteen formerly "wet" swung "dry."

For the first time in Minnesota's history more than half of all the villages and cities voting voted "dry."

About two-thirds of the townships of Minnesota are without saloons, and the number of "dry" villages and cities is increasing every year.

The fight is on for county option with good prospects for an early victory.

A change of 218 votes of more than 300,000 would have



elected a county option senate in 1910, and a change of 1,173 would have made possible a county option house. Out of twenty-two men seeking renomination and re-election, who were defeated, four were temperance men and eighteen saloon men.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is under municipal and town local option. This law went into effect in 1881. From that time to August, 1911, there had been held in the cities and towns of Massachusetts 10,602 local option elections, of which number 8,068 resulted in no-license victories and 2,534 resulted in license victories.

Of the above number, 937 elections were held in cities, of which 531 resulted in no-license victories and 406 in license victories. Seventy-eight per cent of the town elections during these thirty years have resulted in no-license victories.

For the year beginning May 1, 1911, of the thirty-three cities in Massachusetts, seventeen are under license and sixteen are under no-license. Of the 321 towns, seventy are under license and 251 are under no-license, showing a net gain of seven towns for no-license over the record for the year beginning May 1, 1910.

In the legislature of 1910 the temperance forces of Massachusetts led by the Anti-Saloon League secured the passage of the so-called Bar and Bottle bill, which is the most advanced legislative step taken in twenty years. After the passage of the bill the liquor organizations of the state raised a large sum of money which was spent in the attempt to elect a legislature which would repeal the law before the day set for it to become operative. In this they were unsuccessful, and in spite of the hard fight they made for repeal in the legislature of 1911, the law went into effect on the first day of May, 1911.

Briefly, the law prohibits the sale of bottled goods, or liquor sold to be taken out, in the same place where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises. The main object of the law was to decrease drunkenness caused by the sale of bottled goods in saloons to men who were partially intoxicated. Incidentally the pitcher and can trade was eliminated from saloons and confined to wholesale stores.

It is too early to secure complete statistics covering the whole State, showing the effects of the law as indicated by arrests for drunkenness; but such partial returns as are at hand show a general and decided decrease in arrests for drunkenness during the months since the law went into effect, as compared with a constant increase in arrests for the same months in successive preceding years.

Another effect of the law has been to reduce considerably the number of liquor licenses of the first and fourth classes. A first class license permits the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, i. e., a saloon license. A fourth class license permits the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises, i. e., a whole-

sale license. But the number of places that may be licensed in any city or town that votes for license is limited to one for every thousand of the population (except that in the city of Boston the whole number of license places is limited to one thousand), and whereas formerly a first and fourth class license could be sold conjointly in the same licensed place, under the Bar and Bottle law the two classes of licenses must be separated and each license counts as one licensed place. Thus, although the number of licensed places per capita remains practically the same, liquor dealers have been obliged to choose between the two classes of licenses. The result is that there are in Massachusetts in 1912 over 250, or 15 per cent, fewer saloons, and over 1,200, or 70 per cent, fewer wholesale licenses than there would have been except for the Bar and Bottle law.

The bill which the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League will advocate in the legislature of 1912 will be one to change the opening hour of saloons from six o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock.

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### MISSISSIPPI.

The prohibition law of Mississippi, adopted by the legislature in 1908, which went into effect January 1, 1909, is still in operation, in spite of the united efforts of the liquor interests outside of Mississippi to overrun the State with blind tigers and bootleggers and to do everything possible to break down confidence in state-wide prohibition. All the tricks known to the trade have been used by the liquor forces in Mississippi, but the law stands and sentiment in favor of the law is growing.

Until the past year the anti-liquor forces of Mississippi confined their efforts largely to a law enforcement organization. Recently, however, the Mississippi Anti-Saloon League has been organized with Rev. G. W. Eichelberger, D. D., as State superintendent. The League is not only emphasizing the work of law enforcement more than it has ever been emphasized before, but at the same time is doing the necessary agitation and organization work essential to permanent success.

The anti-liquor forces are pressing for a law making the selling of intoxicating liquors a felony and the advertising of intoxicating liquors for sale in any newspaper within the State a misdemeanor.

The present governor, Hon. Earl Brewer, is in thorough sympathy with the prohibition regime, as was his predecessor, Ex-Governor Noel.

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### MISSOURI.

Missouri is under local option, the law permitting the liquor question to be settled by a vote of the people in each county, exempting only from the operation of the law cities containing

a population of 2,500 or more, and permitting these cities to vote as separate units. Under the law, an election cannot be held in either county or city oftener than once in four years. There are 114 counties beside the city of St. Louis (it being a separate civic unit) in the state. Of these, sixty-one are wholly "dry," and nearly a score of others have saloons in the cities only.

During 1911, ten county elections were held in Missouri. Most of these elections were brought on by petitions circulated by the liquor forces. Eight of the ten counties voted "dry" and two voted "wet" by a small majority. In the ten elections held in 1911 the net "dry" majority was 6,256 as against a net "dry" majority of 2,478 for the same counties four years ago.

In spite of the united liquor organization, which fought bitterly every effort toward advanced temperance legislation in the last session of the legislature, the county unit local option bill passed the house by a large majority, and would, in all probability, have passed the senate and become a law but for the action of the lieutenant-governor, the presiding officer of the senate, who arbitrarily referred the measure to a committee which had nothing to do with such matters, one member of which committee was a saloonkeeper in the city of St. Louis. As a result of this action, the bill did not get to a vote in the senate.

The fight for a county unit law continues in Missouri. The Anti-Saloon League force will present such a measure to the next legislature and will also urge the passage of a residence district option law, which if passed, will give the residence districts of the cities the right to exclude the saloon.

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## MONTANA.

There is practically no efficient anti-liquor law on the statute books of Montana. There is a provision for county local option, but the measure is so defective that the temperance forces have been unable to use it to any advantage. There is a strong, latent temperance sentiment in the State which would be able to place much of the territory under no-license under any sort of efficient law. The present fight, therefore, is for some measure that will give the temperance sentiment of the State a legal voice on the liquor question. The only "dry" territory at the present time consists of Indian reservations, where the sale of liquors is prohibited under Federal law.

The few statutes against the liquor traffic are being well enforced in many sections of the state. A number of towns that have formerly been known as wide-open towns are at present enforcing the midnight and Sunday closing laws.

The anti-liquor forces will make a fight for a workable local option law at the next session of the legislature.

### NEBRASKA.

Under the provisions of the Nebraska local option law, a large part of the State is at present under no-license. There are thirty-one "dry" counties, two "dry" cities of 5,000 or more, five "dry" municipalities ranging in population from 1,000 to 5,000, and 340 "dry" municipalities having a population of less than 1,000 each. At the present time one-half of the population of the State is in "dry" territory. Under a State law all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m.

The county local option bill submitted to the legislature of 1911, was defeated by a small majority, but the fight is being continued under the best anti-liquor organization the state has ever known.

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### NEVADA.

The State of Nevada is under license. There is, however, a provision in the law making it possible to close saloons in rural districts upon petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers in any school district, if the petitioners can testify to the fact that the saloons are detrimental to the public health and the public morals of the community.

By means of these petitions the county commissioners of several counties have closed saloons in a number of rural sections. This has been especially true in Elco county. The town of Elco, however, with a population of 1,700, has seventeen saloons.

Imlay, a division point on the Southern-Pacific Railroad, and Montello are both under no-license by reason of the fact that the deeds to all property in both of these towns prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The anti-gambling law is now generally observed throughout the State. Even in Reno, the old Gamblers' Mecca, gambling has been suppressed and conditions changed in many other ways for the better during the past two years.

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From 1855 until 1903 the State of New Hampshire was under prohibition. In 1903, however, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns are required to vote at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years, on the question of license or no-license. If a majority of the votes on this question are in the affirmative the license provisions go into effect on the first day of the May following and continue for two years in the towns and four years in the cities, when another vote must be taken.

If the majority of the votes cast is against license, then the prohibitory law of 1855 with its amendments, remains in full force and effect.

In 1909 a law was enacted by the legislature prohibiting license holders shipping liquors from any part of the State into no-license cities and towns.

The first vote was taken in the whole State at a special election in May, 1903, when the eleven cities and fifty-nine towns voted for license, and 165 towns voted against license.

In 1906 when next the whole State voted, six cities and 193 towns voted no-license.

In 1910, eight cities and twenty-three towns voted for license and three cities and 201 towns voted against license. Three cities and twelve towns changed from "dry" to "wet" and fourteen towns changed from "wet" to "dry."

In 1903 the whole State gave 7,700 majority for license. In 1906 the majority was 513 against license. In 1910 the majority against license was 3,435.

Approximately 230,000 of the population live in prohibition territory.

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### NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is under high license. There is no local option or other provision whereby the people have a legal voice on the liquor question. While New Jersey is the eleventh State in population and the forty-fourth in area, it is the second in point of the proportionate size of the territory in which saloons are permitted. There are 50 per cent more saloons in the State of New Jersey than there are in fourteen States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

There are eighty municipalities and ten townships where saloons are not permitted. These communities are "dry" under the provisions of special acts passed by the legislature many years ago. There are almost 8,000 saloons operating in the State. The fight for a local option law, which has been the main fight of the temperance forces in New Jersey for several years, will continue.

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### NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico has just been admitted to the Union of States. A strong effort on the part of the temperance forces was made to have the new State come in without saloons, but finding this impossible, the effort was made to secure a clause in the constitution providing for local option with the county as a unit. This provision was defeated in the constitutional convention, however, lacking six votes out of a total of 100. The fight will be continued in the legislature of 1912 and the prospects for the passage of the law are good.

At the present time no saloons are permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated villages and cities having a population of 100 or more. Two counties, San Juan and Chavez, have no saloons. Eddy county has but two, and the famous Pecos



Valley, two hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide, contains only five saloons. Roswell, the second largest city of the State, is "dry."

The enforcement of the Federal laws through the efforts of Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson, of the Indian Service, has marked the large progress made in the way of saloon suppression in New Mexico during the past few years.

The Pueblo Indians have formed a total abstinence society of about 500 members, and temperance missionary work is being planned among all the tribes.

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### NEW YORK.

During the past three years in New York State more territory has been made "dry" under the local option provisions of the Raines License law than had been added to prohibition territory in the State for thirteen years preceding January 1, 1909. During these thirteen years there was a net gain of fifty-one "dry" townships in the state. During the two and a half years following January 1, 1909, there was a net gain of one hundred and two "dry" townships. At the present time, of the 933 townships in New York State, 324 are under full license, 193 are under partial license, and 416 are under no-license. The 1911 legislature in New York State was so overwhelmingly favorable to the liquor interest, that the leaders of that interest overreached themselves in the effort to kill practically all the temperance legislation on the State statute books. At one session sixty-eight pro-liquor bills were introduced. Five liquor bills were finally enacted into law. Four of these, however, were administrative measures.

As a result of the recent election the indications for advanced temperance legislation in the next legislative session are more favorable than they have been for many years.

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### NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is under statutory prohibition. The law was adopted by a referendum on May 26, 1908, the vote being 113,612 to 69,416. This law prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It became operative on January 1, 1909.

Since the adoption of prohibition in North Carolina, the main fight of the temperance forces has been against the so-called near-beer saloons. In 1911, however, the legislature by an almost unanimous vote in both houses, passed a law prohibiting the sale of near-beer, beerine and other similar drinks containing alcohol, cocaine, morphine or other opium derivatives, except in certain specific cases. The legislature of 1911 also put a stop to the so-called "clubs," prohibiting such corporations or associations from directly or indirectly keeping a club room where

intoxicating liquors are received, kept or stored for barter, sale, exchange or distribution.

Thirty of the 100 counties have splendid local search and seizure laws, and the sentiment for law enforcement in practically all sections of the state is strong and growing. The state officials are favorable to the law and the State as a whole is having as little difficulty with the prohibition law violators as any prohibitory State in the Union.

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### NORTH DAKOTA.

The prohibition amendment to the constitution of North Dakota continues in operation and the provisions of the law are better enforced than they have ever been since the amendment was adopted. The territorial legislature of North Dakota passed a county option law in 1887 which was followed by a prohibition statute enacted in 1889. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by a vote of the people when the territory of North Dakota came into the Union as a State.

During the past few years a number of laws have been enacted by the legislature of North Dakota, making the enforcement of prohibition much easier than it has been heretofore.

The courts of the State also, as well as the Federal Courts of that section, have handed down decisions during the past few years which have given the people a much better opportunity to prosecute and secure convictions against violators of the law. The publication of liquor advertisements in the newspapers of North Dakota is prohibited, and the solicitation of orders for intoxicating liquors is a crime.

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### OHIO.

For the first fifty years of Ohio's history under statehood and for many years before under territorial government, the license system of dealing with the liquor traffic was tried out in almost every conceivable way.

The territorial governor and three judges who had power to enact laws before the territorial legislature was elected, adopted a tavern license law for the territory, which permitted tavern keepers to take out a license for one year, providing they kept good liquors.

The territorial legislature passed another license law in 1780 very similar to the so-called model license provision being advocated at the present time by the liquor interest. This law provided that the applicant must be a fit person and recommended by twelve freeholders of the county, and also attached a penalty of \$8 for permitting any disorder, drunkenness or revelry. The same law provided for a revocation of license for a second offense.

In 1805 another license law was adopted requiring county

commissioners to fix the license and prohibiting tavern keepers from selling liquors in less quantities than one gallon.

In 1819 another law was adopted which placed the granting of licenses in the hands of the Common Pleas Court, and raised the penalty for allowing rioting or drunkenness to \$50 and a suppression of license for four months. Grocers were licensed to retail liquors in 1829.

In 1831 many of the restrictions of former laws were taken off and under the provisions of the new law a license was granted when one or more creditable witnesses testified that it was necessary for public convenience and that the applicant was of good moral character. This law also provided for a public hearing before the court in case ten or more freeholders protested. In 1845 the question of granting licenses was made entirely optional with the court.

In 1851, when the present constitution was adopted, the people of Ohio, by a vote of 113,237 to 104,255, voted against the license system.

This provision of the constitution was unquestionably intended to prohibit the liquor traffic in the State, but the legislature has devised means of taxing the traffic in a way which, while conforming technically to this provision of the constitution, in reality nullifies the provision.

The Dow law was adopted in 1886. This law provided for a tax of \$200 for every license. The tax was raised to \$250 in 1888, it was raised to \$350 in 1896 and was finally raised to \$1,000 in 1906.

The township local option law, providing for a vote on the liquor question in townships outside of incorporated villages and cities, was adopted in 1888, and under this law about 1,200 of the 1,371 townships in the State have been made "dry." The Beal municipal local option law was adopted in 1902, under which law about 500 incorporated villages and cities are "dry." The residence district option law in its present form, was adopted in 1906, and has been the instrument by which city residence districts containing a population of approximately 500,000 have abolished the saloons.

In 1908 the county option law was enacted. During the two years following the enactment of this law, fifty-eight counties of the State voted "dry." One of these reverted to the "wet" column through contest proceedings. These, together with five other counties, already "dry" under the provisions of the township and municipal local option laws, make a total of sixty-two of the eighty-eight counties in the state which were without saloons January 1, 1911.

The county law makes it possible to vote on the liquor question in each county every three years. During the latter part of 1911 the three year limit for a large number of "dry" counties expired and elections were called through petitions circulated by

the liquor forces. Up to January 1, 1912, twenty-one elections were held in as many "dry" counties of the State. Of this number, fourteen gave majorities favorable to license and seven reaffirmed their "dry" decisions of three years ago. At present, therefore, (January 1, 1912) forty-eight of the eighty-eight counties in the state are "dry."

In all these recent elections the "dry" forces have been at a disadvantage because they have been on the defensive, and the victories won by the liquor forces have been brought about through promises to install so-called "well-regulated saloons" devoid of the objectionable features connected with the saloons that were voted out under the county law in 1908. This meaningless promise has been believed by a sufficient number of voters who, by their change of attitude at the polls or by remaining at home on election day, have made it possible for saloons to come back into these counties.

The people of Ohio are going through the same experience they did when the municipal option law was enacted in 1902. Hundreds of villages and cities promptly voted out the saloons, but at the end of two years a large number returned majorities favorable to the saloons. Later on, however, practically all of these communities voted out the saloons permanently.

A new constitution will be submitted to the voters for their adoption or rejection in 1912. The liquor interests are endeavoring to force a license clause into the constitution which will tend to destroy in whole or in part existing legislation. The temperance forces, on the other hand, are lined up not only to hold the temperance laws now in force, but to press the fight still further into the enemy's country. The struggle of 1912 between the temperance and liquor forces will unquestionably be the most desperately fought contest in which these forces in the State of Ohio have ever been engaged. Whatever may be the result in this specific contest, the war will continue until there has been established a permanent sentiment in the state which will no longer tolerate the liquor traffic.

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### OKLAHOMA.

The constitution of Oklahoma provides for absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. This provision of the constitution was adopted when that State voted to come into the Union, the majority in favor of the prohibitory amendment at that time being 18,000. In 1910 an effort was made to repeal the amendment and the question was finally submitted to a vote on November 8, 1910. The repeal provision, however, failed of adoption by a majority of more than 23,000 votes. Another effort is being made to change the constitutional amendment from prohibition to local option. A petition is being circulated calling for a vote.

The prohibitory law is well enforced. The state administra-

tion stands back of it in every way and the municipal administrations in most towns and cities of the state are favorable to strict enforcement. The most difficult fight for law enforcement is in Oklahoma City. During the period from January 9, 1911, to November 1, 1911, ninety bootleggers were convicted in Oklahoma county and the fines and costs amounted to \$31,000, while the jail sentences aggregated 9,000 days. In thirty-seven counties of the State during 1911 the fines aggregated \$78,000 for violation of the prohibition law and the jail sentences aggregated 29,154 days.

The indications are that prohibition in Oklahoma came to stay.

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### OREGON.

Very little change was made so far as conditions in Oregon are concerned during 1911. At the present time there are but nine "dry" counties in Oregon, and it is an open question as to whether these are really "dry." The amendment to the constitution secured by the liquor forces in 1910, according to the contention of the liquor interest, allows "wet" cities in "dry" counties. The temperance forces have contended that the change in the constitution did not have the effect of doing all the liquor men insisted had been done by this change, but a late court decision seems to uphold the contention of the liquor forces.

In spite of the defeat which the anti-saloon forces suffered in the elections of 1910, the temperance forces generally are not discouraged but are simply preparing for the prosecution of a more vigorous warfare, not only to regain the ground lost, but to press for even larger results just as rapidly as conditions will permit.

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### PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania remains the so-called model license State of the Union. The results of the last general election however, and the showing of the anti-liquor forces in the fight before the last legislature gave indications of the early adoption of legislation on the liquor question which will make for the moral betterment of the people of that state as no license law can ever do. In the last gubernatorial election the Anti-Saloon League endorsed the Keystone party candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, who came within 35,000 votes of defeating the Republican candidate who was supported by the liquor interests. In view of the fact that the normal Republican majority in Pennsylvania is usually between 200,000 and 500,000, the vote for the Keystone party candidate was a great victory for the moral forces.

For the first time in recent years the members of both houses of the legislature of 1911 were put on record as to their attitude on the liquor question. A local option bill, making townships,



wards, and boroughs of cities voting units, which was introduced in the house, received seventy-six votes, as against one hundred and twenty-one on motion to place it on the calendar. This was a gain of ten over the result of the fight in the legislature of 1909.

Two vicious liquor bills were introduced in the senate at the last session. That body had a good working majority in favor of the liquor interest. One of these measures provided for the transfer of the power to grant licenses from the Court of Quarter Session to a commission appointed by a pro-liquor governor; and the other provided for a state treasurer's license which would give brewers and distillers the opportunity to sell their products everywhere, in "dry" counties as well as in "wet" counties. As a result of the campaign of publicity carried on by the temperance forces both measures were defeated.

Pennsylvania has four counties without saloons. The principal cities under no-license are Washington and New Castle. Three hundred and ten of the 922 municipalities are "dry." One hundred and four municipalities containing a population of one thousand each, or more, are now without saloons. Eight hundred and sixty-four of the 1,565 townships are also without saloons.

Under the present law the granting of licenses is in the hands of the Court of Quarter Session. These courts have almost unlimited power so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. The fight for a good local option law will continue in Pennsylvania until a legislature is elected which will at least be willing to give the temperance forces as fair a show on the liquor question as the liquor forces now have.

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### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island was among the first States to adopt a local option provision in the battle against the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1838 the first "Local Option" law was passed, giving to the towns the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Under this law certain town councils refused to license at all and the famous "license cases" which went to the United States Supreme Court grew out of this refusal. In July, 1852, the so-called Maine law went into effect and was not changed to a license law until 1863. It was strengthened in 1857 by a "Nuisance Act." In 1872 the "Ohio Civil Damage law" was passed. In 1874 another prohibitory law was passed, but the next year the license law was re-adopted. In 1886 the last effort of that first generation of fighters was made and a constitutional amendment was passed and endorsed by popular vote. But again the influx of immigrants who were accustomed to use intoxicants supplied the voters who repealed the amendment in 1889. The present license law is as near a "Model License law" as any State has passed.

The State is like a large city; 70 per cent of the population is foreign born.

At the last election on November 7, 1911, eight towns with a population of 15,906 voted "dry," and thirty towns and cities with a population of 526,704 voted "wet," which was a gain of one town for the temperance forces; all of the towns previously "dry" voting to remain under prohibition. In addition to this result the "dry" vote in twenty-four towns was larger than it was in 1910, and in seven towns the "dry" vote was the largest in twenty years. The law is well enforced. The anti-liquor forces are now pressing for a State police system under the direction of the governor and a district option law by which each voting district in the State can decide the liquor question for itself.

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### **SOUTH CAROLINA.**

South Carolina is under what may be properly termed "near-prohibition." Of the forty-three counties in the state, thirty-seven are under prohibition, and the other six operate dispensaries. Of these six, four were lost to prohibition in local option elections by less than eighty votes each, and one carried for the dispensary by only seventeen votes. A recent attempt on the part of the liquor interest to reclaim one of the no-license counties where there had been more law violation than perhaps in any other "dry" county of the state, resulted in a liquor defeat by a vote of four to one, every precinct in the county voting to continue the no-license regime.

At the present time, 1,100,000 people in South Carolina, of the 1,515,400, are living in no-license territory. The fight is on for state-wide prohibition.

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### **SOUTH DAKOTA.**

Saloons cannot exist in any part of South Dakota except where local option elections are called and a majority vote is cast in favor of licensing saloons. Wherever this is done saloons may exist for one year, at the end of which time prohibition again goes into effect unless a new election is held and a majority vote is cast in favor of the saloons.

There are approximately 1,000 townships and 150 incorporated cities and towns in the State under prohibition.

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, every newly incorporated city or town must of necessity be "dry."

A law passed by the last legislature closes all saloons in South Dakota at nine o'clock. The population of the "dry" territory is approximately 400,000. There are about 500 saloons in the State.

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### **TEXAS.**

Of the 243 counties of Texas, 168 are under prohibition through the provisions of the county local option law. Eighty per cent of the territory of the State is "dry," and practically

85 per cent of the population lives in "dry" territory. During the first eleven months of 1911, five "wet" counties of Texas were added to the "dry" column, and all "dry" counties having elections remained "dry." The principle fight of the temperance forces in Texas centered in the election on July 22, 1911, when the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people. On the face of the returns the majority against prohibition was between 6,000 and 7,000, out of a total of 466,000. A study of the election returns shows that the white vote of the State was overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. The 7,000 Mexicans who participated in the election, however, were practically a unit against the amendment, and it is conservatively estimated that at least 80 per cent of the negro vote was cast against the amendment. There are 126,000 negro voters in the State. Leaders of the temperance forces insist that but for the wholesale frauds both in the vote polled and in the count, prohibition would have carried by a good majority.

A special session of the legislature in August, 1911, appointed investigating committees in both houses to consider the matter of campaign methods and money used in the prohibition election. The leaders of the prohibition forces appeared before the committees and filed sworn statements of moneys used, and gave a complete account of their campaign, but the chairman of the pro-liquor organization refused to render an account, basing his refusal on the ground that the legislative committee was without authority to compel him to disclose the financial transactions of his committee. He was brought before the bar of the house, which adjudged him in contempt and sentenced him to jail; but he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

State-wide prohibition will be the issue in the 1912 election for United States senator, eighteen congressmen and all State officials. An effort will also be made by the reform forces to secure at the hands of the next legislature amendments to the election laws to prevent fraudulent voting and the corrupt use of money as well as to secure a resubmission of the prohibition question in 1913.

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### TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is under prohibition, both as regards the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The law was enacted in 1909 and is well enforced outside the large cities where pro-liquor officials make the enforcement of the law a difficult task.

The last gubernatorial election resulted in a splendid victory for the temperance forces in the election of Governor B. W. Hooper, the Republican candidate. His election was most bitterly fought by the liquor interest under the leadership of Ex-Governor Patterson.

At the last session of the legislature a desperate effort was made to repeal the prohibitory law, but in spite of a pro-liquor

senate and a close vote in the lower house of the legislature, the law was saved.

The friends of prohibition are becoming more thoroughly aroused on the question of law enforcement, and are more determined than ever before to see that the present laws are enforced, not only in the rural districts, but in the large cities of the State as well. Governor Hooper called a special conference on November 30, 1911, for the purpose of devising plans for the solidifying of the temperance forces in the effort to enforce prohibition.

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### UTAH.

The State of Utah is about as near state-wide prohibition as any license or local option State in the Union. On June 27, 1911, local option elections were held in 110 cities and towns in the State. Salt Lake City and Ogden, the two largest cities, together with twenty-one other towns, voted "wet;" eighty-seven towns and cities, however, voted "dry."

The vote in Salt Lake City stood 14,008 "wet" and 9,328 "dry." The majority in favor of saloons in Ogden was only 1,652.

As a result of the 1911 elections 101 saloons were swept out of existence. Only 235 saloons are left in the State. Of this number, 141 are in Salt Lake City, thirty-two are in Ogden and the other sixty-two are scattered throughout the state.

The fight is on for state-wide prohibition and the prospects are brighter than ever before.

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### VERMONT.

The annual local option elections in Vermont, held on March 7, 1911, resulted in twenty-eight towns and cities of the State voting in favor of license and 218 towns and cities voting against license. Of the twenty-eight towns and cities voting in favor of license, the majorities were so small that a change of forty votes from one side to the other would have put twelve of these "wet" towns in the no-license column. Five of the twenty-eight license towns at the present time have no saloons, and the saloon license in one other license town has been revoked, so that in reality there are but twenty-two towns where saloons exist. The aggregate vote on the liquor question at the last election showed a majority in the state against license of about 7,000. The fight is on for state-wide prohibition.

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### VIRGINIA.

The anti-liquor forces of Virginia are operating under local option. There are about 900 saloons in the State, a decrease of 2,100 in ten years. There are 100 counties in the State,—seventy one have no form of liquor license, eighty-five have no saloons. There are over 2,000,000 people living within the commonwealth

—1,500,000 live in saloonless territory. There are nineteen incorporated cities in the State—eight cities are “dry.” Of the 161 incorporated towns, 145 are “dry.”

Two years ago the Anti-Saloon League endeavored to secure a state-wide enabling act from the legislature which would have allowed the people of the State to vote on the question of state-wide prohibition; only twelve out of forty senators voted for the measure.

The legislature will again be asked to pass an “Enabling Act” at the next session, January, 1912. The measure will secure a much larger number of votes in the senate than it did two years ago, and is likely to secure a majority. The house will pass the bill without question. A fair expression will show Virginia “dry” by a good majority.

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### WASHINGTON.

The local option law of Washington, which provides for a vote on the liquor question in towns, cities and the unincorporated portions of counties as separate units, has been in operation since 1909. Thus far 129 elections have been held; eighty-four of these elections have resulted in “dry” victories, while forty-five have resulted in “wet” victories. As a result of these elections 360 saloons have been abolished and 71 per cent of the area of the state has been made “dry.” At the present time the unincorporated portions of nineteen counties are without saloons, four counties are entirely “dry” and seventy-one municipalities, including fifteen county seats, are under no-license.

There are more people living in “dry” territory in the State of Washington at the present time than the entire population of the State numbered in 1900.

Most of the railroads have discontinued the sale of intoxicating liquors and the steamboat companies are rapidly following the example of the railroads.

Between 1,400 and 1,500 saloons are operating in all parts of the State. The saloons of Seattle are confined by a city ordinance to a very small portion of the city's area.

One of the most important and far-reaching decisions of the State Supreme Court in recent years is that just handed down in the case of State vs. Falkenstine.

Falkenstine, as steward of the steamboat “Kennedy,” plying between Seattle and Bremerton, conducted a bar on the boat without having a license from the Kitsap county authorities. Twice convicted, he appealed to the Supreme Court, which conviction was affirmed, the court holding that it was necessary not only to have paid the \$25 license fee to the State and the \$25 tax to the United States, but also to secure a license from the county commissioners.

The significance of this decision will be much more apparent when it is understood that it will compel every steamboat plying



on any of the waters within the State and every dining and buffet car within the State to have a city, town or county license for each and every city and county within which sales are attempted to be made. The defendant argued that such a conclusion practically meant the prohibition of the sale of liquor on dining cars and steamboats, but the Supreme Court said the legislature had the right and power to do this, and refused to free the defendant.

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### WEST VIRGINIA.

The legislature of 1911 by a majority vote in both houses, submitted to the people an amendment to the state constitution providing for state-wide prohibition. This amendment will be voted upon in November, 1912. The vote by which the bill providing for constitutional prohibition was passed, showed a majority of three in favor of the measure in the senate and but nine adverse votes in the house.

Thirty-nine of the fifty-five counties in West Virginia are without saloons. The total "dry" area of the State is 21,983 square miles, the "wet" area being only 3,270 square miles. The population of the "dry" territory of the State is 889,196, while the population of the "wet" territory of the State is 321,878.

The present anti-liquor laws of West Virginia leave the liquor question in the hands of the municipal councils and the county courts. The exclusive power of granting saloon licenses, however, is in the county courts, according to a recent decision by the State Supreme Court, as a result of which Point Pleasant, West Virginia, which for many years has been a liquor stronghold, is now under no-license.

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### WISCONSIN.

The last legislature in Wisconsin defeated the county option measure but passed a number of good restrictive measures, among which may be named the one forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks at public auctions, another forbidding anyone in a state of intoxication to appear in a public place, another excluding intoxicated passengers from steam railroads or inter-urban trains and another prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors in any smoking car, parlor car or day coach of any train.

Under the municipal local option law considerable territory has been made "dry." Some 860 communities, towns, villages and cities, are without saloons, and more than 600,000 people live in no-license territory. Milwaukee has 2,138 saloons. There are about 8,415 saloons operating in the entire State.

In 1904 fewer than 300 places were "dry," so that the "dry" territory of the State as well as the population living in "dry" territory has more than doubled in eight years. Fifty-five per cent of the area of the state is under no-license. The main

fight in Wisconsin at the present time is for a county local option law.

Sentiment is growing in favor of this law. It is a question now of electing a favorable legislature. Thirty-five counties will go "dry" at the first election after a county option law takes effect. The Anti-Saloon League will go into the campaign at the coming fall election and wherever it is possible to bring out men for the legislature who stand right upon temperance measures.

The fact that seventy-seven different languages and dialects are spoken in Wisconsin and that one out of every four people, counting the men, women and children, is a foreign born person, makes the problem a very difficult one, and yet the Swedes, Norwegians, Welsh and many of the Germans are coming to the League's assistance, and there is reason to hope that the liquor traffic will eventually be outlawed in the State.

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### WYOMING.

During the past two years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming conditions so far as moral reform is concerned. The newcomers in Wyoming are of a sturdy character, who stand for the higher ideals of citizenship, and as a result the open town, with the desperado, the gambler, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing.

Every unincorporated town in the State of Wyoming is now "dry." No saloon is permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils. The Yellowstone National Park, which is under the control of the United States Government, is also "dry," intoxicating liquor not being permitted to pass its portals. The large Shoshone Indian Reservation is entirely "dry."

The saloons are closed on Sunday in most parts of the State, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right.

The fight is on for a local option law which will give to every incorporated town and city in the State the right to abolish saloons by a majority vote.

# The Liquor Problem in Other Lands

In compiling the following reports on the situation as regards the liquor problem in other countries of the world, the editor of the Year Book has made use of numerous excise reports and official documents, together with the annual publications and other documents of numerous temperance organizations in other countries, chief among which should be mentioned: The report of Mr. Guy Hayler, Illustrious Counselor of the International Order of Good Templars, the Scottish Temperance Annual by Mr. Tom Honeyman and the English Temperance Alliance Year Book by Mr. George B. Wilson, B. A.

## North and South America

### THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The following table shows something of the increase in arrests for drunkenness and other offenses in the Dominion of Canada from 1900 to 1909:

YEAR	All Offenses	Drunk- eness	YEAR	All Offenses	Drunk- eness
1900 .....	41,653	12,215	1905 .....	62,559	21,621
1901 .....	42,048	12,725	1906 .....	70,903	25,110
1902 .....	43,457	13,324	1907 .....	79,170	29,802
1903 .....	50,403	16,532	1908 .....	88,633	31,089
1904 .....	54,946	18,895	1909 .....	93,853	31,105

The statistics, however, show that the increase in crime is confined to those parts of the provinces where the liquor traffic holds sway. In British Columbia, which is entirely under license, there was one conviction in 1907 to every sixty-one of the population, while in Prince Edward's Island there was one conviction to every 228.

Alberta is under local option, but only a few places have been able to register the necessary three-fifths vote to abolish the barrooms.

British Columbia is under license. A popular vote on the question in 1909 resulted in 22,779 votes in favor of a local option law and 19,084 votes against its enactments, but the government failed to introduce the measure.

Manitoba has made decided advance under local option. There are at present sixty-five "dry" municipalities in the province and sixty-five under license.

New Brunswick has local option for counties, towns, parishes and wards. Nine of the fourteen counties are "dry," as are also two of the three cities.

Nova Scotia is under prohibition with the single exception of the city of Halifax.

The province of Ontario has 442 "dry" towns and 380 license towns in spite of the three-fifths requirement in the local option law. There are, moreover, 120 towns in which a majority vote has been cast for prohibition, but the barrooms remain by virtue of the three-fifths provision in the law. The aggregate vote in Ontario in 1898 stood 154,498 for prohibition, and 115,264 against prohibition. In 1904 the poll stood 199,749 for and 110,720 against. In 1910 the poll stood 192,749 for and 103,548 against. The number of barrooms has been reduced from 6,185 in 1875 to 1,875 in 1911, in spite of the fact that the population increased from 1,620,851 to about 3,000,000. Toronto, with a population of 350,000, has only 110 barrooms.

Prince Edward's Island is under prohibition.

Quebec has twelve counties and 648 towns and villages out of 1,008 without barrooms.

Saskatchewan has a poor local option provision, requiring a three-fifths vote to suppress a liquor license after such a license has been granted.

Newfoundland is almost entirely under prohibition. St. John is practically the only liquor stronghold. All the outposts are under no-license. Labrador, however, which is under the government of Newfoundland, is entirely given over to license.

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## MEXICO.

The civil war which has been going on in Mexico for some time past, has brought all efforts toward temperance reform in that country to a standstill. About the only progress thus far recorded is in the way of agitation for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and in the requirements of railroads and certain other corporations for total abstinence among employees.

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## CENTRAL AMERICA.

The liquor traffic has a strong hold on practically the entire territory covered by Central America. About the only restrictions placed on the traffic outside of the government monopoly which is very general, are the United States provision for prohibition in all parts of the canal zone outside of the two ports, and the law of San Salvador, which prohibits boys under twenty-one years of age from entering saloons or receiving liquors.

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## SOUTH AMERICA.

Temperance reform in South America belongs almost entirely to the future. The liquor traffic at the present time holds sway in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Paraguay, all efforts directed towards its

suppression having made very little progress in these, or, for that matter, in the other subdivisions of the continent.

In British Guiana the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians is prohibited. In Chili the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons under sixteen years of age is prohibited, but with these and a few other exceptions, the governments of South America make very little effort toward controlling the liquor traffic, to say nothing of attempting to suppress it.

In certain sections the custom of selling licenses at public auction under the same system that maintains in India, is continued in a way that only serves to help in the general debauchery of the people under the liquor rule which is almost undisputed.

## Europe

### THE BRITISH ISLES.

The number of breweries in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 4,398. These breweries produced during the same year 56,480,000 hectoliters (47,320,240 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in Great Britain and Ireland in 1910 was 119 liters, or ten liters less than in 1908.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of beer for ten years:

YEAR	Gallons	YEAR	Gallons
1901 .....	31.48	1907 .....	27.81
1903 .....	30.34	1909 .....	26.47
1905 .....	28.44	1910 .....	25.87

The reports for the year 1908 show the consumption of wine for that year in the United Kingdom to have been 26,349,873 gallons, while that of distilled spirits was 38,133,721 gallons and that of beer was 1,021,123,632 gallons.

According to the official reports there was a decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 of about 10,000,000 gallons. This seeming decrease, however, was very evidently not due to the decline in liquor drinking, but was due to the fact that on account of additional taxes on liquor licenses imposed by the finance act of the government in 1910 liquor dealers used up surplus stock instead of keeping on hand the usual supply and withdrawing from bond the actual amount consumed. The figures for this year and next year will throw some light on that phase of the case.

In 1901 the quantity of distilled spirits consumed in the United Kingdom was in round numbers 57,000,000 proof barrels, while in 1909 it was only 43,831,007 proof barrels. During this same period the number of distilleries decreased from 199 to 176.



The population of the British Isles has increased 21.3 per cent since 1890, but the total consumption of beer since that time has increased only 5 per cent, and the per capita consumption has decreased 13.4 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of spirits has decreased 23.6 per cent and the per capita consumption has decreased 37.3 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of wine has decreased 14.6 per cent and the per capita consumption has decreased 32.5 per cent.

The House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, is favorable to advanced temperance legislation. The licensing bill for England and Wales passed that body by a majority of 237, the vote standing 350 for and 113 against. The House of Lords, however, controlled by the liquor and money interests of England, expressed through the leadership of Lord Rothschild and others, stands overwhelmingly favorable to the liquor traffic. The licensing bill, consequently, went down to defeat in the House of Lords by a vote of 272 to 96.

Mr. Asquith and his government are outspoken in favor of advanced temperance legislation.

The annual drink bill of the United Kingdom is estimated at about \$775,000,000, which indicates a decrease of over \$150,000,000 in ten years.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

The per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in England and Wales, according to the most authoritative reports published, is on the decline.

The amount of spirits consumed per capita for ten years is shown as follows:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901 .....	8.00	1907 .....	6.48
1903 .....	7.35	1909 .....	6.08
1905 .....	6.72	1910 .....	4.08

Since 1901, moreover, the per capita consumption of beer in England and Wales has declined 18 per cent and the per capita consumption of wine has declined 33 per cent.

There are 12,995 parishes with a population of 7,469,488 in the rural districts of England and Wales. Of these, 3,903, with a population of 575,219, have no liquor saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises.

During the years from 1905 to 1909 about 7,000 liquor shops were closed in England and Wales and the convictions for drunkenness dropped from 207,171 to 169,518.

The almost universal custom of having barmaids in the

public houses of London and other cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom, and the fact that a very large per cent of the customers in front of the bars are women, present what is probably the most serious aspect of the liquor problem in England.

The effect of the increased tax on licenses and liquor has been to reduce the ratable value of license premises in London 16.47 per cent. In fifty-five provincial towns the aggregate decrease has been 12.05 per cent.

#### SCOTLAND.

The per capita consumption of distilled spirits in Scotland, the whisky producing center of Great Britain, has decreased more than 40 per cent during the ten years following 1900. The following table shows the decline from year to year:

YEAR	Pints	YEAR	Pints
1901 .....	14.88	1907 .....	12.80
1903 .....	14.48	1909 .....	12.16
1905 .....	12.88	1910 .....	8.24

Strenuous efforts are being made by the temperance forces of Scotland to secure from parliament advanced temperance legislation. Prime Minister Asquith and his government are pledged to this program.

#### IRELAND.

The statistics for Ireland show a decided decrease in the per capita consumption of spirits in that country as follows:

YEAR	Pints	YEAR	Pints
1901 .....	8.72	1907 .....	7.76
1903 .....	8.40	1909 .....	7.52
1905 .....	7.84	1910 .....	5.04

In 1882 the quantity of spirits consumed in Ireland was 5,300,000 gallons, while in 1910 the amount consumed was only 2,300,000 gallons. The reports for 1910 also show a decreased consumption under the amount for 1909 of 1,212,387 gallons.

As the consumption of liquor has declined in Ireland so also has crime decreased. The number of arrests for drunkenness in Ireland in 1876 was 112,253, while in 1909 the number of arrests was 68,748. The arrests for drunkenness have decreased by 14,014 since 1903, in which year the new law enacted by parliament went into effect preventing the issuing of new licenses in Ireland for a period of from five to seven years. During the first four years under this law the number of licenses decreased 1,417.

### GERMANY.

According to official reports Germany produced in 1910 a total of 64,491,824 hectoliters (54,044,148 United States barrels) of beer, which represented a decrease of 6,198,268 hectoliters (5,194,148 United States barrels) from the amount produced in 1909. The number of breweries reported for 1910 was 13,186, which number was less than the number reported for 1909 by 1,684.

Reports of the Imperial German tax office show that receipts from beer tax for the year 1910-11 amounted to 112,445,617 marks (\$26,762,006.85), or 945,617 marks more than provided for by the estimates for the imperial budget.

The government receipts from taxes on distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 were 154,932,291 marks (\$36,873,885.25), or 25,067,709 marks less than the budget estimates.

In 1905 Germany consumed 79,600,000 gallons of wine, and in 1903 the consumption of spirits amounted to 124,313,300 gallons, while that of beer reached in that year 1,782,778,000 gallons.

In 1909 the decrease in consumption of beer was about 65,000,000 gallons. In 1910 the decrease was about 75,000,000 gallons. During the past five years the decrease has amounted to 175,000,00 gallons. The per capita consumption of beer in 1900 was 33.02 gallons. In 1909 it had dropped to 29.37 gallons. At the present time the average daily consumption of beer by an adult man in Germany including his family is 0.9 liter, or about two glasses.

Bavaria holds the world's record for beer consumption, the per capita amount for 1910 being 283 liters (74.75 gallons). The present per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors per year amounts to 113.9 liters, distributed as follows: Beer, 91 liters; wine, 5 liters, and distilled spirits (figured at 35 per cent) 7.9 liters.

In the German navy the decrease in the consumption of alcohol was 8 per cent in 1906, 12 per cent in 1907, 19 per cent in 1908 and 30 per cent in 1909.

The laws of the twenty-six German states are very old and are mostly directed against the misuse of spirits. Very little restriction of any kind has been placed on beer or wine. The efforts of the temperance forces, however, at the present time, are directed toward the securing of a local veto law. A petition with 500,000 signatures calling for this provision was recently sent to the Reichstag.

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### FRANCE.

France has more than half a million liquor selling establishments and consumes more liquor per capita than any other nation of Europe. In 1880 there was one liquor shop for every 109 of the population. In 1910 there was one for every eighty of the population. An effort was made in 1910 to limit the number by law to one for every 200 of the population. The bill passed the

Senate by a majority of five out of a total of 269, but failed to pass the Chamber of Deputies.

The production of beer in France for the first five months of the fiscal year 1911 was 6,737,000 hectoliters as compared with 6,072,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1910 and 5,742,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1909.

There are 3,263 breweries in France. The beer produced in 1910 amounted to 15,400,000 hectoliters (12,905,000 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 was thirty-six liters.

The consumption of absinthe in 1878 was 15,521 hectoliters; in 1909 it was 206,000 hectoliters, an increase of 1300 per cent in thirty years.

The consumption of wine in France, including Algeria and Tunis, was 1,710,900,000 gallons in 1905. The consumption of distilled spirits for 1903 was 97,177,968 gallons.

During the fiscal year 1910-11 France exported 38,584,408 quart bottles of champagne. Of this amount 1,951,944 bottles came from France to the United States of America.

The liquor interests of France are at the same time the financial interests of the republic. These interests in recent years by reason of the hold which French capital has on Europe have not only been able to block the progress of advanced temperance legislation in many European countries, but in several cases have by a system of international boycott compelled the repeal of anti-liquor measures.

The president of France is one of the largest wine growers in the republic.

At present the government seems to be concerned about the consumption of absinthe and it is not unlikely that some legislation on this phase of the liquor problem will soon materialize. The prospects for legislation directed against wine and beer are not so promising.

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## RUSSIA.

Russia has 320 breweries which in 1910 produced 8,800,000 hectoliters (7,374,400 United States barrels) of beer. The per-capita consumption of beer in Russia is very small, being only about six liters per year. The annual production of wine amounts to about 80,000,000 gallons.

The real curse of Russia, however, is Vodka, which is sapping the very life blood of the nation. In the single village of Obdorsk, for instance, containing about 150 houses, the records show a consumption of Vodka in a single year amounting to 32,448 gallons.

The number of persons dying each year from alcoholism in certain sections of Russia surpasses anything in the way of similar statistics in any other country of the world.

The government of Russia has a monopoly of the manu-

facture and sale of Vodka, and from indications gives strong encouragement to its use.

Temperance reform in Russia under present conditions is almost a forlorn hope.

### ITALY.

The fight against alcohol in Italy is very largely a fight against the uses of wines, distilled spirits and beer being only secondary in evil effects upon the people of that country. The annual production of wine in Italy is about 850,000,000 gallons.

There are ninety-three breweries in Italy with an annual production, according to the reports of 1910, of 567,186 hectoliters (455,101 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer, which is only about two liters, is smaller than in any other country of Europe with the exception of that of Turkey and Spain.

The production of distilled spirits in 1909 was 800,537 hectoliters. In 1889 the amount produced was only 85,284 hectoliters.

The following table shows something of the tremendous problem which the government of Italy faces in the struggle against the alarming use of alcohol in all parts of the nation:

YEAR	Population	Deaths	Deaths from alcohol
1887 .....	29,614,430	828,992	434
1897 .....	31,716,318	695,602	504
1907 .....	33,776,087	700,333	663
1908 .....	34,129,290	692,769	897

During the past few years there has been a decided movement upon the part of many influential men, looking toward some plan which will help to mitigate the evils resulting from the excessive consumption of wine and distilled spirits. One of the most encouraging signs of the present anti-liquor crusade is the fact that among the leaders of the temperance forces are the chiefs of the Socialistic party who are themselves total abstainers.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The temperance reform in Austria down to the present time has not assumed large proportions. The most that has been done thus far has been in the form of strong condemnation of the liquor habit by some of Austria's noted scientists and leading men. The country is greatly in need of legislation on the question, but sentiment has as yet not been sufficiently strong to induce the government to act; at present there is some promise that at least the "Palinka" shops of Buda-Pest, which are largely patronized by the working men, are to be suppressed.

There are 2,090 breweries in Austria-Hungary and depend-



encies. These breweries produced in 1910 a total of 23,048,239 hectoliters (19,314,424 United States barrels). Salzburg has the second largest record for per capita beer consumption in Europe, the amount in 1910 being 230 liters, Bavaria alone recording a larger per capita amount.

The amount of wine produced in Austria-Hungary per annum is about 200,000,000 gallons, while that of spirits is about 115,000,000 gallons.

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### SPAIN.

Spain is one of the greatest wine producing countries of the world. The total area under vines in 1909 was 3,203,206 acres. The annual production of grapes is over 528,400,000 gallons, with an estimated value of \$63,000,000. In 1909 the grapes used for the manufacture of wines amounted to 2,419,112 tons. More than one-seventh of the world's production of wine is made in Spain, and in addition the grapes exported by Spain to France and Italy are used annually to produce about 2,000,000 additional gallons of wine.

During 1910 Spain exported 51,636,813 gallons of wine at \$8,819,055.

The production of beer in Spain during 1910 amounted to only 340,000 hectoliters (284,920 United States barrels), there being only forty-one breweries in the nation, and the annual per capita consumption of beer being only three liters.

Temperance sentiment in Spain is very low; the main effort at the present time on the part of the temperance forces is for the closing of liquor shops on Sunday.

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### SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is practically the only country in the world where fermented liquors are not taxed either directly or indirectly by the national government. There are 160 breweries in the several cantons which produced in 1910 2,600,000 hectoliters (about 2,178,800 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in 1910 was seventy-six liters.

While beer is the popular beverage in German Switzerland, wine is the popular beverage in French and Italian Switzerland. The consumption of wine in 1905 was 22,190,000 gallons.

The use of distilled liquors has decreased in recent years, while that of absinthe has been absolutely prohibited by law. This law was adopted by vote of the people of the several cantons on July 10, 1908, the majority in favor of the provision being 98,530 out of a total vote of 373,934.

Under the direct legislation system of Switzerland each canton has the power to vote on the liquor question or any other question. A number of new license laws have recently been adopted by the several cantons further restricting the liquor traffic.

Doctor Hercod, the great scientist, says that 10 per cent of the deaths of men of more than twenty years of age, 20 per cent of cases of mental disease of men, and 40 per cent of the crime in Switzerland is due directly or indirectly to drink.

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### BELGIUM.

There are 3,349 breweries in Belgium. These breweries produced in 1910, 16,000,000 hectoliters (13,404,000 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer for the same year was 220 liters, which was larger by fifty liters than the per capita consumption in 1908.

The production of spirits in Belgium amounts to about 10,000,000 gallons annually.

The latest official statistics show the annual consumption of wine in Belgium to be 8,948,200 gallons, and that of distilled spirits 9,895,000 gallons.

A careful estimate places the number of liquor selling establishments throughout the nation at 220,000 exclusive of the other places where beer only is sold. In other words there is one liquor selling place for every eight men. The annual drink bill is estimated to be over \$200,000,000. The sale and manufacture of absinthe are now prohibited.

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### HOLLAND.

According to the latest official reports (1910) there are 462 breweries in Holland producing 1,800,000 hectoliters (1,508,400 United Sattes barrels) of beer per year. The per capita consumption of beer is twenty-nine liters. The consumption of wine in Holland is about 2,000,000 gallons per year, while that of distilled spirits amounts to about 9,000,000 gallons per year.

A law went into effect May 1, 1910 prohibiting the sale of whisky, gin, brandy and all other forms of spirits at railway stations, the sale of wine and beer only being permitted.

Three recent test votes taken on the liquor question resulted in a total of 100 votes for unrestricted sale, 694 votes for the continuation of the present system, 739 votes for the dimmution of dramshops and 2,287 votes for prohibition.

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### NORWAY.

Beer is the great drink among users of intoxicants in Norway. That country has exactly the same number of breweries as Spain, but produces 100,000 more hectoliters of beer each year than does Spain. The production of beer in Norway for 1910 amounted to 440,000 hectoliters (368,720 United States barrels).

The per capita consumption of beer in Norway is nineteen liters, as against two liters in Spain.

There are twenty-six distilleries in Norway with an output in 1909 of 400,000 liters (105,668 gallons) and in 1910 of 910,000 liters (240,395 gallons).

The per capita consumption of wine is 12.68 quarts, while that of spirits is 1.55 quarts.

Norway has one of the best local veto liquor laws to be found upon the statute books of the countries of Europe.

### SWEDEN.

No European country has made such rapid progress in the development of a strong anti-liquor public sentiment as has Sweden.

The company and local veto systems which prevail in Sweden, while far from solving the liquor problem, contain certain prohibitive features which have operated to the decided advancement of the temperance cause during recent years.

Sweden has a rural population for the most part. Of the 5,429,600 population, 4,107,449 live in the country. There are 2,395 country parishes, of which 2,323 have abolished the brandy traffic. According to the 1909 reports there are ninety-two town and seventy-two country parishes where the sale of liquor is permitted.

A recent test vote taken on the question of prohibition resulted as follows:

For prohibition .....	1,884,298
Against prohibition .....	16,715
Majority for prohibition .....	1,867,583

There are 220 breweries in Sweden which produced 2,800,000 hectoliters (2,346,400 United States barrels) of beer in 1910.

The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 in Sweden was fifty-one liters.

The consumption of wine in 1903 was 898,200 gallons, while that of spirits for the same year was 10,730,500 gallons.

### DENMARK.

Denmark is second only to Belgium of all the countries of Northern Europe in the large per capita consumption of beer. In 1910 the per capita consumption of beer in Denmark was 105 liters. There are 344 breweries in this little country, and the production of beer in 1910 amounted to 2,578,397 hectoliters (1,956,686 United States barrels). The consumption of spirits is about 4,000,000 gallons annually.

The granting of liquor licenses in Denmark is entirely in the hands of the minister of the interior, with whom the advisability of granting or refusing to grant licenses is optional.

A recent test vote in 127 parishes showed a large majority of the voters in 112 of these parishes to be in favor of prohibition.

The total vote showed a majority for prohibition of 26,282 out of 40,632.

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### ICELAND.

Iceland, which is a Danish colony, is destined to be under absolute prohibition on January 1, 1915, if the present law remains unchanged.

The law which was adopted by a vote of 4,645 to 3,181 on September 10, 1908, provides for the prohibition of the importation of liquors into Iceland after January 1, 1912, and for the prohibition of the sale after January 1, 1915.

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### BULGARIA.

The per capita consumption of beer in Bulgaria is four liters. There are only eighteen breweries in the country and their production in 1910 was 165,000 hectoliters (137,270 United States barrels). The consumption of spirits is still lighter than that of beer, the annual consumption being about 800,000 gallons.

Bulgaria, however, consumes annually about 30,000,000 gallons of wine, which, though much larger in amount than all other intoxicants used in that country, is much smaller in proportion than the alcoholic consumption of most other European countries.

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### GREECE.

Greece produces less beer per annum than any other European country, although the per capita consumption of that country is just double that of Turkey.

The ten breweries of Greece produced 88,000 hectoliters of beer in 1910, providing a per capita consumption of three liters.

The nation is practically under prohibition so far as the natives are concerned.

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### PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a wine drinking country, the consumption of beer and spirits being proportionately very small. The annual production of wines amounts to about 110,000,000 gallons.

Temperance organizations are practically unknown in Portugal and very little temperance sentiment exists.

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### SERVIA.

The nine breweries of Servia produce 96,000 hectoliters (80,448 United States barrels) of beer per annum (1910 statistics) and supply the necessary amount for Servian consumption, which is three liters per capita.

More wine than any other intoxicating liquor is used by the inhabitants of Servia. The annual consumption of wine is about 7,000,000 gallons.

### ROUMANIA.

The beer consumption in Roumania is not of much consequence. There are only eighteen breweries in the country, and the production of these breweries in 1910 was 190,400 hectoliters (159,555 United States barrels).

The per capita consumption of beer in Roumania is only three liters.

The use of spirits in Roumania greatly exceeds that of beer, the spirits production being about 7,000,000 gallons per annum. Both beer and spirits consumption are small when contrasted with the consumption of wine in that country, which amounts to about 52,840,000 gallons per annum.

The Good Templars have made some headway in recent years in organizing total abstinence lodges in Roumania, but aside from that the temperance reform is in its early stages.

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### TURKEY.

Turkey, in harmony with the teachings of her religion, is a prohibition nation. Intoxicating liquors used in that country are largely chargeable to others than the natives. Less beer per capita is consumed in Turkey than any other country of Europe. The amount for 1910 was one and one-half liters.

There are only three breweries in the whole of Turkey, and the production of these three amounted in 1910 to only 92,000 hectoliters (77,096 United States barrels).

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## Asia

The great religions of Asia are prohibition religions, and followers of Buddha and Mohammed, together with the adherents to the Brahma and Parsee religions, are pledged to total abstinence as a part of their religious creeds, and but for the influence of the Western world, the great part of Asia would today be sober.

The liquor traffic, however, under present conditions is growing by leaps and bounds. European distillers and wine merchants, together with American and English brewers, are attempting to introduce intoxicating liquors into every city and village on the continent of Asia. The struggle, therefore, on the part of the moral forces of the countries of Asia, is not to abolish a native institution, but to prevent the introduction of a foreign institution which seeks to rob the Orientals of their money for the privilege of debauching them.

Until comparatively a few years ago, from the standpoint of the native races, the map of Asia, aside from Siberia, was almost white. Today, however, not only do Siberia and the Philippine Islands stand out as great black spots upon the map, but the borders of almost every Asiatic country are being shaded



with the new liquor industries that have sprung into existence at the demand of European and American commercialism. The temperance work being done at the present time is largely in the hands of Christian missionaries who are fighting a decidedly unequal battle with the powers of iniquity, not only in India, China, Japan and other countries of the Eastern world, but more especially with the tremendous liquor interests of the very countries from which these missionaries go to teach the natives of Asia the value of Christian civilization.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, during the past few years, has made some progress in the way of organizing lodges and pledging natives to total abstinence. In 1907 there were 114 I. O. G. T. lodges with a membership of 3,371. In 1911 there were 130 lodges with a membership of 3,391.

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### JAPAN.

Among the many Western institutions which Japan has adopted or permitted to be introduced in the Empire during recent years is the European and American liquor traffic.

The Japanese race is naturally sober, but in recent years the rapidity with which European liquor drinking has been taken up by large numbers of the Japanese in the cities and seaports of the islands indicates that if the present liquor development continues, Japan will very shortly have a new and most serious problem on hands.

The abstaining army of Japan in the recent Japanese-Russian war presented a living example of the virtue of temperance along side of the Vodka consuming soldiers of Russia; but Western liquor interest in the past few years has made great headway in their commercial campaign of greed and ruin, toward robbing Japan of one of the most important characteristics which have been responsible for her rapid development during the past century.

The campaign of commercialism has not been confined to the exportation of liquor from Europe and America to Japan, but today in several of her great cities, American breweries and English distilleries have been builded to help hasten the work of debauching a race.

The native Japanese drink, "sake," has long been a great curse to the people of Japan, but this blighting curse is rapidly taking a second place to the foreign drinks, now purchaseable in the cities and towns throughout the Empire.

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### CHINA.

Prohibition of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors is a part of the Oriental religions. So far as the natives of China are concerned the liquor problem is not of such large importance as is the opium problem. In the large cities, however, and

especially in the seaports, the Western liquor traffic has been introduced and is striving to the limit of its ability to get a hold on the Chinese race.

The great danger in China so far as the liquor traffic is concerned is not from within but from without—from Europe and America, from which countries almost every vessel bears quantities of intoxicating liquors the effect of which tends to nullify the work being done by western missionaries and educators.

The Chinese Empire has been under prohibition for almost 1,500 years. The imperial edict prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors was made in 459 A. D.

### INDIA.

The policy of the government of India as announced in 1905 and many times before, is to subordinate all consideration of revenue to the efforts to "Minimize temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do."

As to how well this policy has been carried out can be judged by the following table showing the revenue received by the government from tax on intoxicating liquors during the past thirty-five years:

1874-5 .....	\$ 7,805,000	1906-7 .....	\$29,175,000
1883-4 .....	11,690,000	1907-8 .....	30,815,000
1894-5 .....	18,000,000	1908-9 .....	31,710,000
1904-5 .....	26,475,000	1909-10 .....	33,585,000
1905-6 .....	28,105,000		

Further evidence of how well the government has held to its so-called "policy" is to be found in the statistics of certain districts of India, where the consumption of liquors has increased from 5,000,000 gallons to 8,500,000 gallons in five years. In the same length of time the production of liquor in Bengal increased 50 per cent, while the population increased only two per cent.

Under the excise laws in many of the provinces in India licenses are sold at auction in order to make the most out of the liquor traffic for the government revenue.

The revenue from the province of Madras last year was more than the entire revenue on the traffic in the entire empire in 1874-5.

Baroda has a peculiar form of local option which permits the people by a 60 per cent vote to prevent the issuing of a new license, or the suspending of an old one.

In Limdi boys under eighteen years of age are not permitted to buy or use intoxicating liquors.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed recently by the government, has reported, recommending a number of restrictions, most of which seem to have been made for revenue purposes only.

One of the chief recommendations was for the raising of the duty on imported liquors. This would undoubtedly be a good revenue measure if the imports of liquors continue to increase in the future as in the past. The liquor imported into India at the present time amounts to more than 7,000,000 gallons annually. Twenty years ago the amount was 2,500,000 gallons.

The creation of local advisory committees to confer with the excise officials had resulted in a decided reduction of liquor licenses in certain sections, among which may be named the Bombay presidency, where the reduction amounted to seventy-seven the first year; Bengal, where the number was reduced by one hundred, and Calcutta, where the reduction was twenty-six.

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### OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

In Ceylon a temperance pledge-signing movement which swept over that island in 1904, resulted in a total abstinence pledge being signed by 190,000 persons.

In Korea there are practically no governmental restrictions on the liquor traffic, the only ban on liquor drinking or liquor selling being the refusal of membership in the free churches.

Persia has, perhaps, suffered as much or more in proportion to its size, from the liquor traffic than any other country of middle or Southern Asia. In spite of the efforts of Mohammedan leaders, the people have become debauched—first through the importation of liquors from Europe and more lately through the production of spirits in the local distilleries which have been established.

Siam is closely following in the footsteps of Persia. The sale and manufacture of alcohol as well as opium, is in the hands of the government.

No country of Asia, however, is cursed by liquor more than Siberia. Russian vodka holds full sway there, and the entire country is practically in the hands of the promoters of the liquor traffic.

In the Philippine Islands the liquor traffic has grown to an alarming extent since those islands have been under the United States government. With practically every ship taking missionaries, school teachers and physicians from America to the Philippines, there goes a sufficient amount of intoxicating liquors to do more harm in a few months than can be offset by the work of the missionaries, schools and health boards in several years.

Asia, in fact, presents a continent once under absolute prohibition with the exception of Siberia. Today, however, the Asiatic nations are gradually yielding to Western intoxicants and their sure results.

## Africa

By joint agreement of the seventeen powers represented at the Brussels Slave Conference in 1889-90, the following action in regard to the continent of Africa was taken:

### CHAPTER VI.—Restrictive Measures Concerning the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

#### Article XC.

Justly anxious about the moral and material consequences which the abuse of spirituous liquors entails on the native populations, the Signatory Powers have agreed to apply the provisions of Articles XCI., XCII. and XCIII. within a zone extending from the twentieth degree north latitude to the twenty-second degree south latitude, and bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west and by the Indian Ocean on the east, with its dependencies, comprising the islands adjacent to the mainland, up to 100 sea miles from the shore.

#### Article XCI.

In the districts of this zone where it shall be ascertained that, either on account of religious belief, or from other motives, the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed, the powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture of distilled liquors there shall be equally prohibited.

Each power shall determine the limits of the zone of prohibition of alcoholic liquors in its possessions or protectorates, and shall be bound to notify the limits thereof to the other powers within the space of six months. The above prohibition can only be suspended in the case of limited quantities destined for the consumption of the non-native population, and imported under the regime and conditions determined by each government.

#### Article XCII.

The powers having possessions or exercising protectorates in the region of the zone which are not placed under the action of the prohibition, and into which alcoholic liquors are at present either freely imported or pay an import duty of less than 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade, undertake to levy on these alcoholic liquors an import duty of 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade for three years after the present general act comes into force. At the expiration of this period the duty may be increased to 25fr. during a fresh period of three years. At the end of the sixth year it shall be submitted to revision, taking as a basis the average results produced by these tariffs, for the purpose of then fixing, if possible, a minimum duty throughout the whole extent of the zone where the prohibition referred to in Article XCI. is not in force.

The powers have the right of maintaining and increasing the duties beyond the minimum fixed by the present article in those regions where they already possess that right.

#### Article XCIII.

The distilled liquors manufactured in the regions referred to in Article XCII., and intended for inland consumption, shall be subject to an excise duty.

This excise duty, the collection of which the powers undertake to ensure as far as possible, shall not be lower than the minimum import duty fixed by Article XCII.

#### Article XCIV.

Signatory powers having in Africa possessions contiguous to the zone specified in Article XC. undertake to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors within the territories of the said zone by their inland frontiers.

#### Article XCV.

The powers shall communicate to each other, through the office at Brussels, and according to the terms of Chapter V., information relating to the traffic in alcoholic liquors within their respective territories.

While this agreement has not been fully successful in doing for Africa what the signers of the agreement hoped it would do, it has unquestionably greatly helped to mitigate the evils re-

sulting from the liquor traffic. The curse of liquor has made itself felt more in Morocco, Algeria, Northern Egypt and the extreme Southern part of the continent than anywhere else in the interior or along the Eastern and Western borders. With almost every expedition, however, into the heart of the great African continent, a trail of liquor is left, which little by little is helping to break down the sober customs of the natives, the religious laws and the international agreements which have been made for the protection of the people of the dark continent.

In Southern Africa the liquor traffic has made rapid growth since the Boer war, and conditions are worse, so far as temperance sentiment is concerned, than they were before the war broke out. In many of the colonies under the sovereignty of Great Britain, the laws prohibit the use of liquors by the natives, but the activity and heartless commercial spirit of English and European liquor interests are rapidly nullifying these laws.

Madagascar for long years was under absolute prohibition, the rulers insisting upon the strict enforcement of the law. In recent years, however, be it said to the shame of France, which nation claims sovereignty over the island, the liquor traffic has been established in order to find a larger market for French wines.

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## Australia

The people of Australia have more of a direct voice on the liquor question than do the people of Europe, Asia, Africa or any other general subdivision of the world, aside from the American continent. The so-called local option laws of Australia, however, are far from being local option as the term is applied to the liquor traffic in America, for the best local option laws of Australia require a three-fifths vote to prohibit the sale of liquors.

The first contest under the local option law of New South Wales in 1907, showed 210,371 votes for continuance, 74,721 for reduction and 178,600 for no-license. The second contest in 1910 resulted in 327,825 votes for continuance, 38,185 votes for reduction and 218,813 votes for no-license.

In Queensland the temperance forces are fighting for a law which will give the right of local option to each district. The fight in South Australia is directed toward Sunday closing and a more complete local option provision. In Victoria no new licenses can be granted without a three-fifths majority on a local option poll. This prevents the establishing of saloons in most new districts.

In Western Australia the full local option provision passed by the legislature does not go into effect for several years. This is true also as regards Victoria and Tasmania.

The yearly average of the Australian drink bill, taking the



figures from 1905 to 1909, was \$66,640,500, divided as follows: Victoria, \$19,981,500; New South Wales, \$24,146,500; Queensland, \$8,472,000; South Australia, \$4,847,000; Western Australia, \$7,091,000; Tasmania, \$2,102,500.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Under the local option law of New Zealand the people are permitted to vote once in three years on three propositions, viz., the continuance of the liquor traffic, the reduction in the number of liquor establishments, or prohibition. The law provides that a majority vote is sufficient to reduce the number of liquor saloons, but that a three-fifths majority is necessary for prohibition. Six contests have been held under this law; the last one having taken place in December, 1911. At the time of going to press the results of this last election had not been secured. The vote in the five preceding contests stood as follows:

YEAR	Continuance	Reduction	No-License
1896 .....	139,580	94,555	98,312
1899 .....	143,962	109,449	120,542
1902 .....	148,449	132,249	151,524
1905 .....	182,884	151,057	198,765
1908 .....	188,140	162,562	221,471

Under the new licensing bill enacted for New Zealand, barmaids are to be eliminated and the sale of liquor to persons under twenty-one years of age is to be prohibited. One-seventh of New Zealand is now under prohibition.

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## Map Section

The maps on the following pages have been drawn to represent the territory under license and no-license in the several countries of the world, and in the States and territories of the United States of America.

In all cases where it is not shown otherwise on the face of the maps, black represents the territory under license, white represents the territory under no-license, and the shaded portions represent the territory parts of which are under no-license and parts of which are under license. Whenever any other condition is intended to be shown by these maps, there is an accompanying key.

Most of the State maps represent conditions on January 1, 1912. There are a few cases, however, in which it was impossible to bring the drawings down to that date on account of inability to secure the necessary data. In such cases the fact is indicated by the dates.

The United States maps in this section show the progress which has been made in temperance legislation in the United States since 1893, the year in which the Anti-Saloon League was born. In making this comparison there is no attempt on the part of the Year Book editor to claim that all progress made along this line has been due to the Anti-Saloon League. Much of it has been due to the work of numerous other temperance organizations, and most of it has come about as a result of the work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance movements, which were operating for long years before the birth of the League.

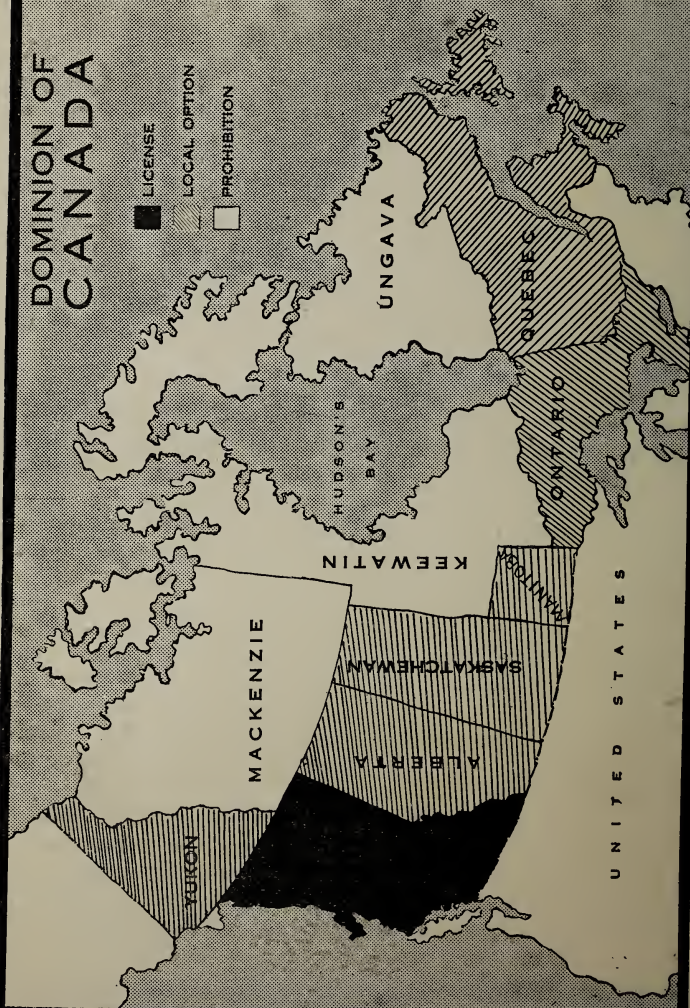
The third United States map is especially interesting, since it shows that during the last five years advanced temperance legislation has been enacted by the legislatures of all but seven States.

Some States and territories are not represented on these maps. The proportionate "wet" and "dry" area of such, however, is shown on the United States map which appears in the fore-part of the book.



# DOMINION OF CANADA

- LICENSE
- LOCAL OPTION
- PROHIBITION



UNITED STATES





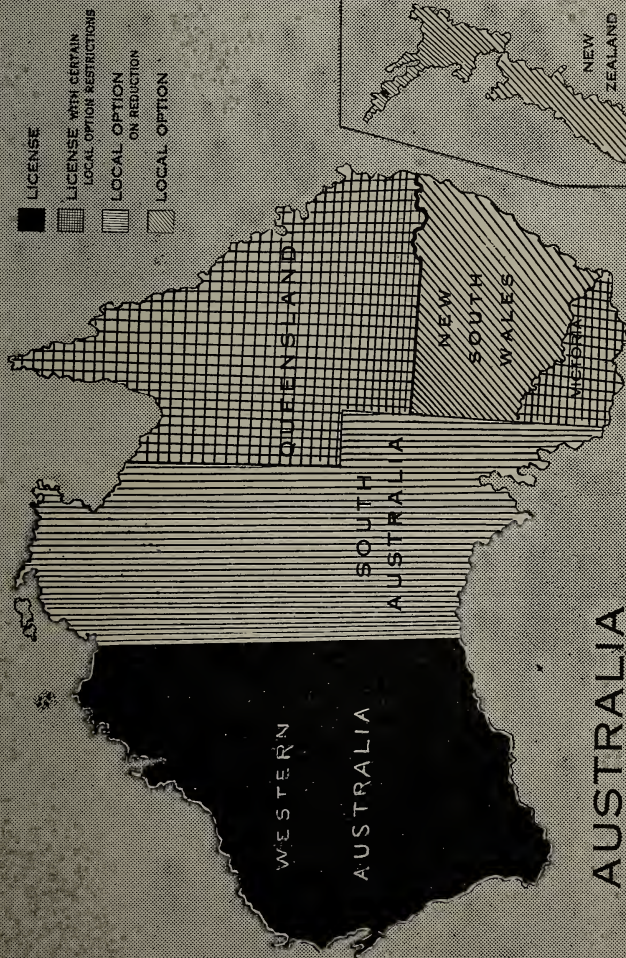
 LICENSE

 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

 PROHIBITION



# AUSTRALIA



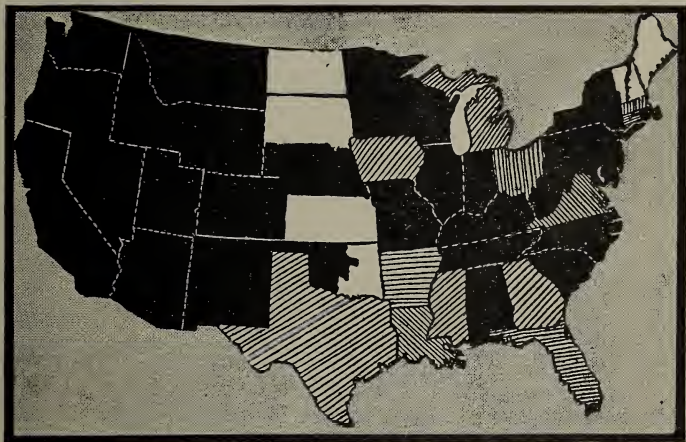




The shaded borders along the East and West coasts in reality simply indicate the portion of territory in which the spirit of the agreement of the powers is being violated.

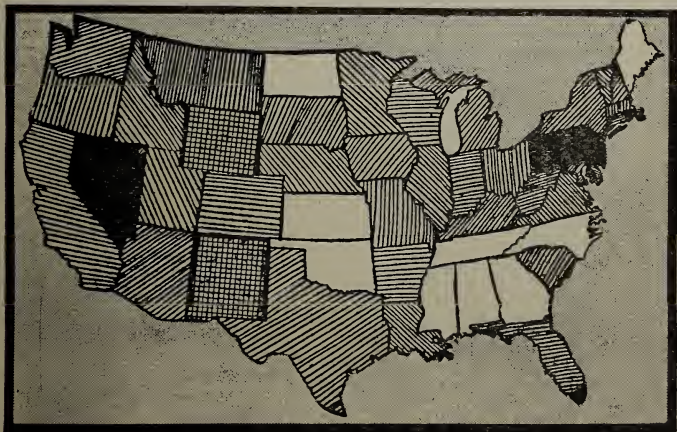


## LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES—1893.



White, shaded and black portions show respectively territory under prohibition legislation; under local option legislation and under license legislation, in 1893.

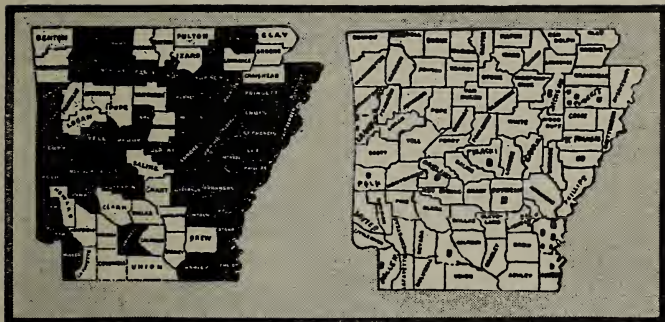
## LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES—1912.



White, diagonal and black portions show respectively territory under prohibition, local option and license legislation in 1912. New Mexico and Wyoming prohibit the sale of liquor outside of incorporated municipalities.



# ARKANSAS, 1900, 1910 AND 1912.



January 1, 1900.

January 1, 1910.



January 1, 1912.



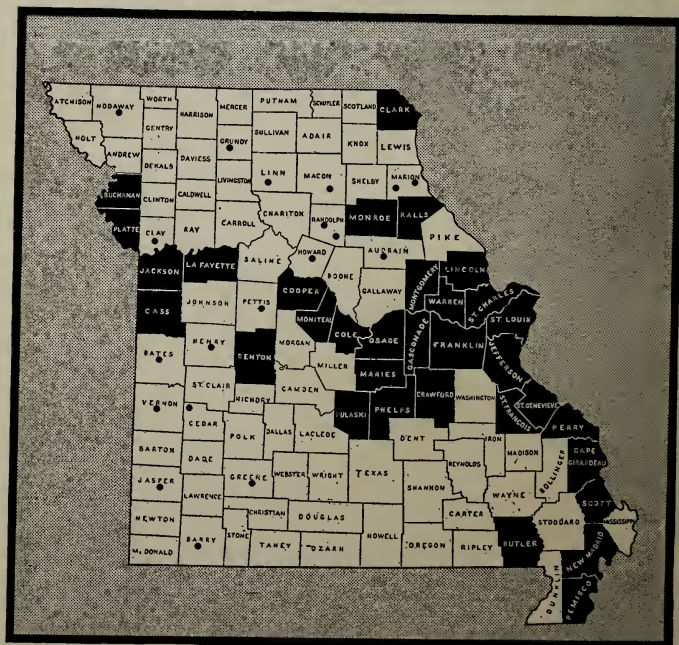
## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK

MISSOURI, 1906, 1910 AND 1912.



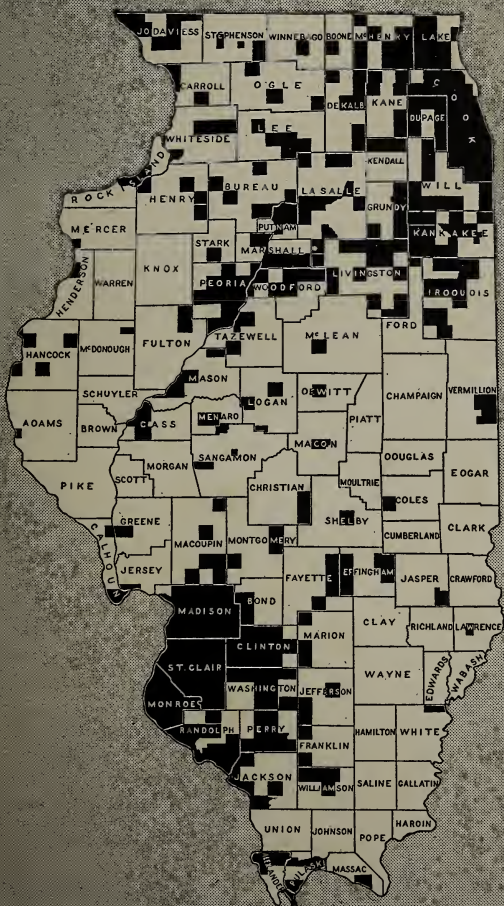
January 1, 1906.

January 1, 1910.



January 1, 1912.

ILLINOIS, JANUARY 1, 1912.





## CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



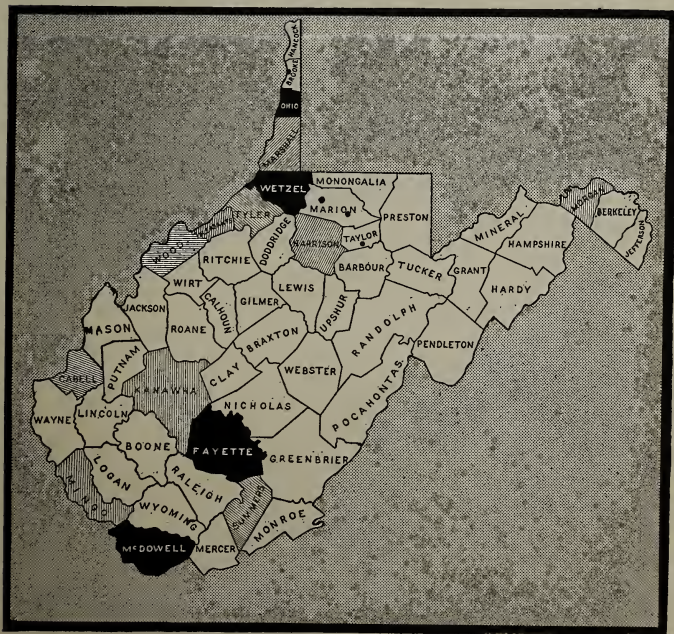
The new local option law of California passed by the legislature of that State in 1911 had been in operation only a few months when the above map was drawn. (January 1, 1912.) The elections to be held early in 1912 will probably make a decided change in the map in a very short time.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1909, 1910, 1912.



January 1, 1909.

January 1, 1910.

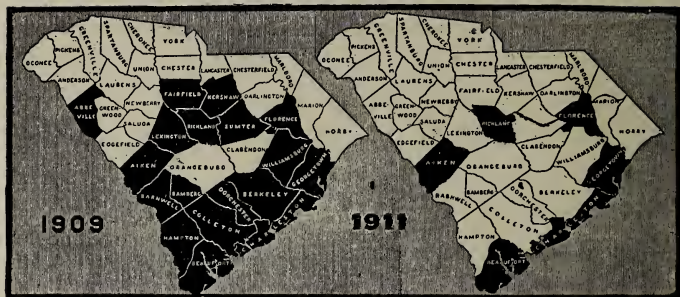


January 1, 1912.



## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK

**SOUTH CAROLINA, 1909 AND 1911.**



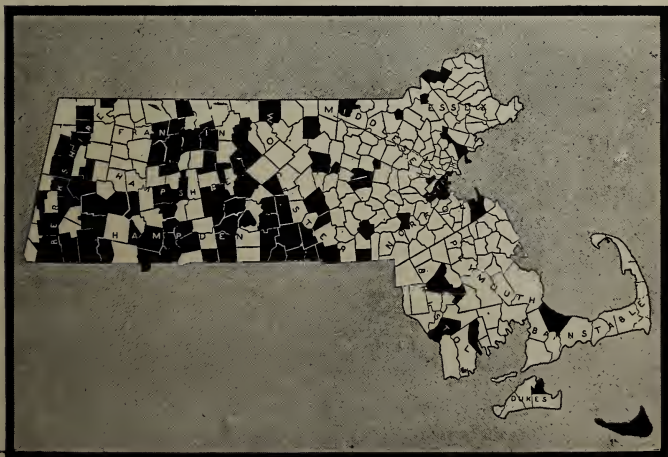
LOUISIANA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



MARYLAND, JANUARY 1, 1912.



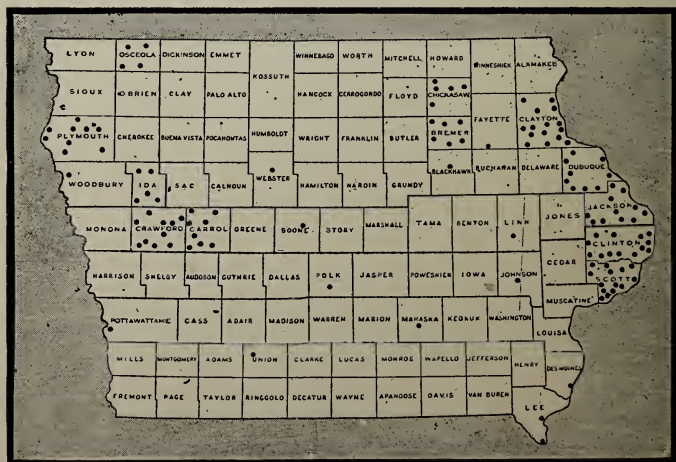
MASSACHUSETTS, JANUARY 1, 1912.



## CONNECTICUT, JANUARY 1, 1912.

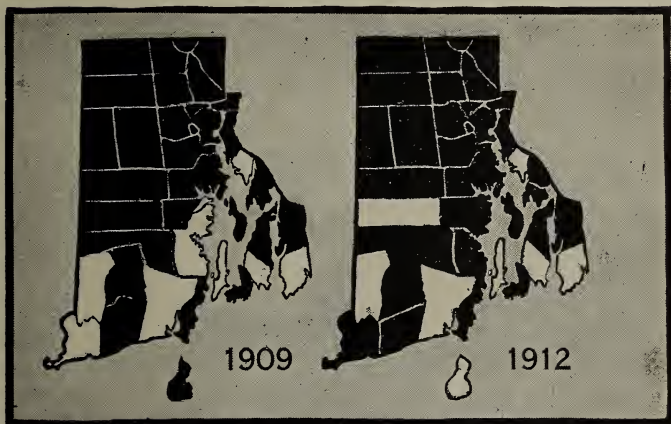


## IOWA, JANUARY 1, 1912.





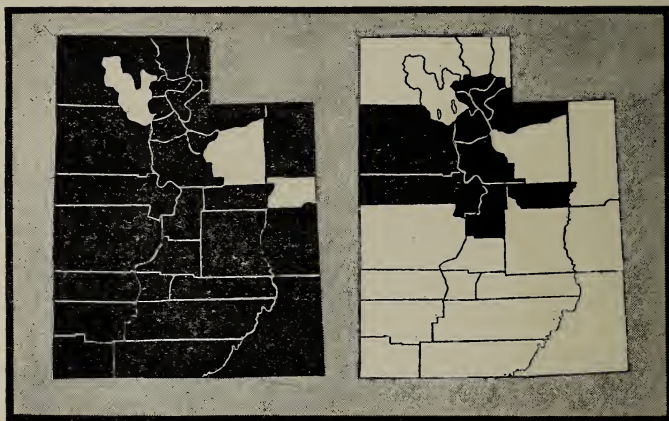
RHODE ISLAND, 1909 AND 1912.



NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1911.



## UTAH, 1909 AND 1912.



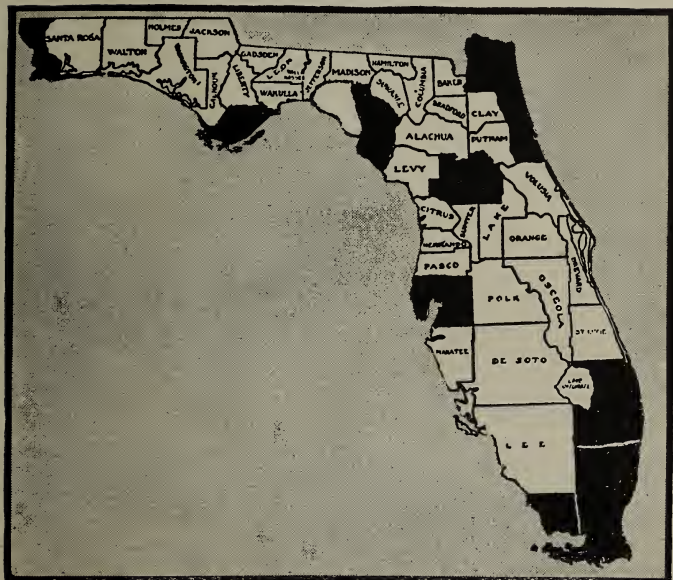
January 1, 1909.

January 1, 1912.

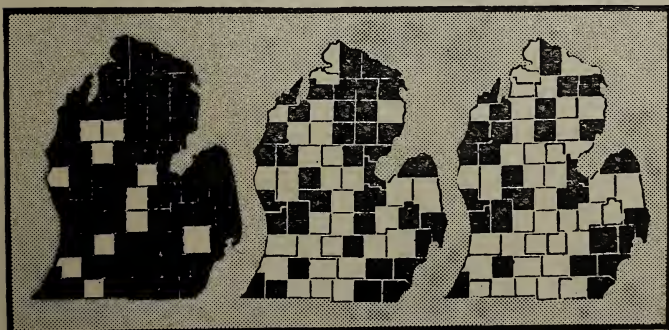
## WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1912.



FLORIDA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



MICHIGAN, 1908, 1909, 1910.



1908

1909

1910



MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1911.

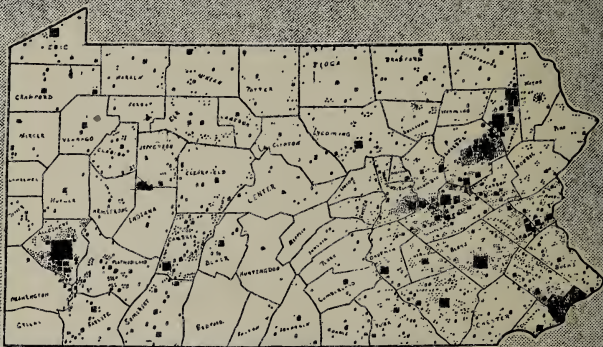


## MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1912.

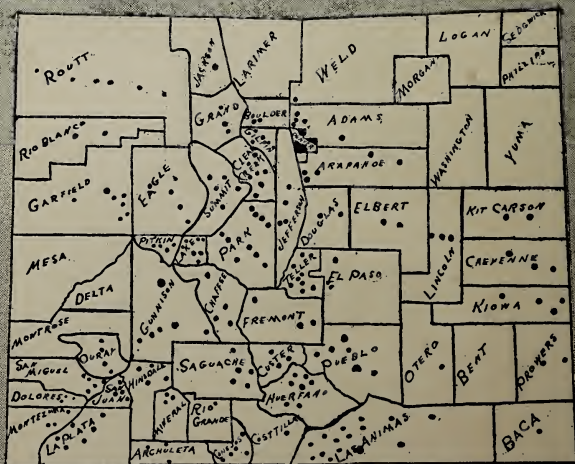




## PENNSYLVANIA, 1911.



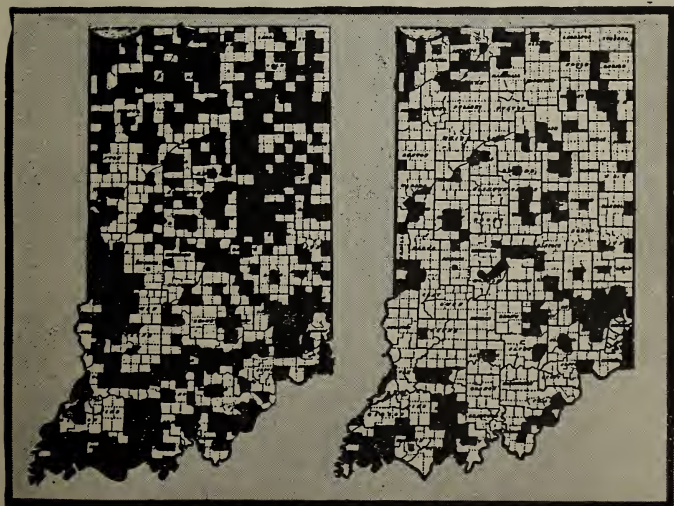
## COLORADO, 1911.



VIRGINIA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



INDIANA, 1906 AND 1909.



1906

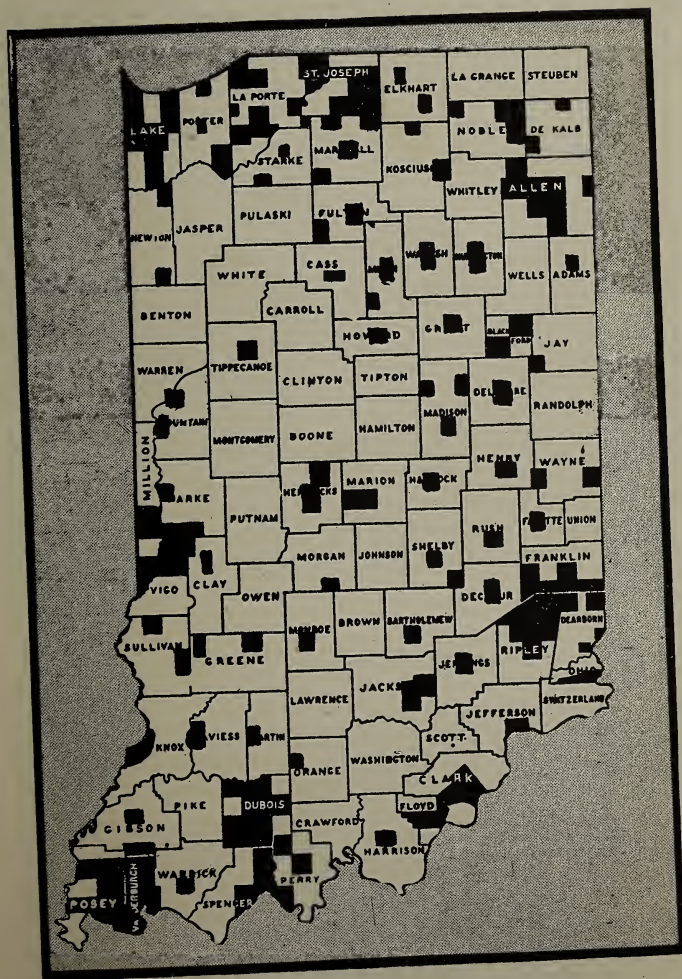
1909

INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1911.

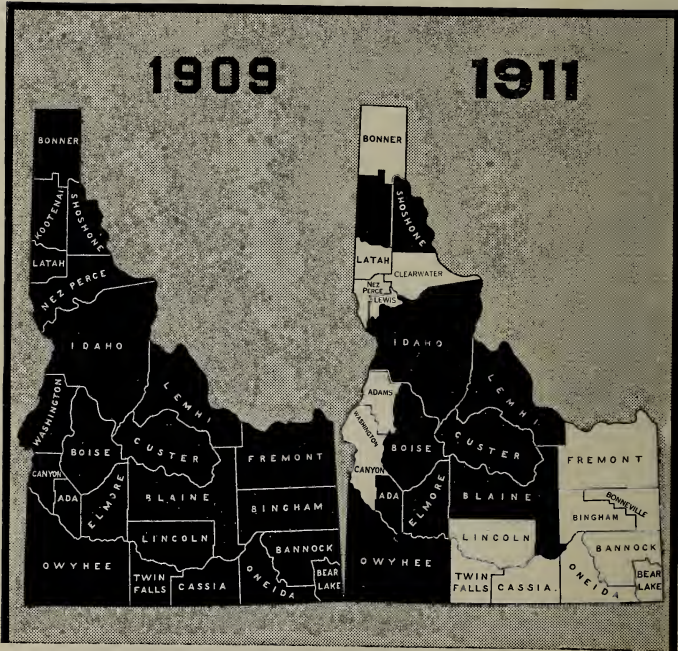




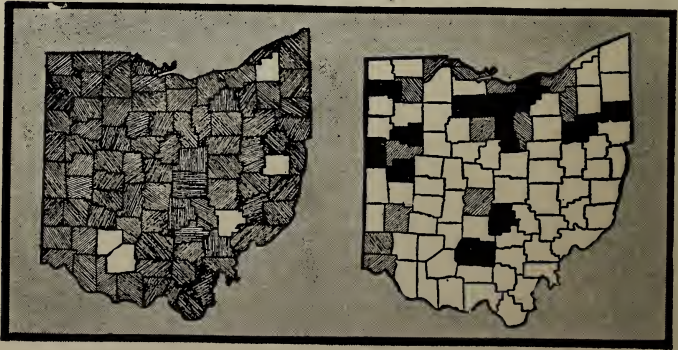
INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK  
IDAHO, 1909 AND 1911.

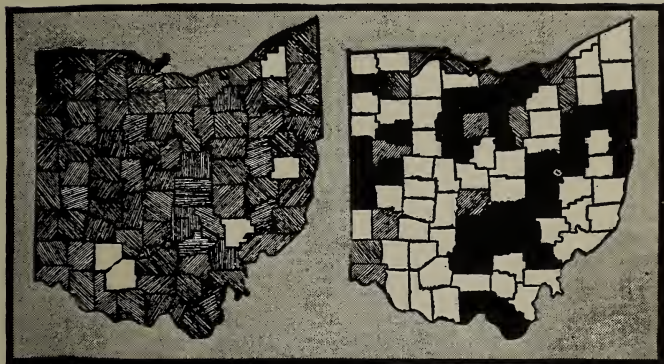


COUNTY UNIT MAP OF OHIO, 1908 AND 1910.





## COUNTY UNIT MAP OF OHIO, 1908 AND 1912.

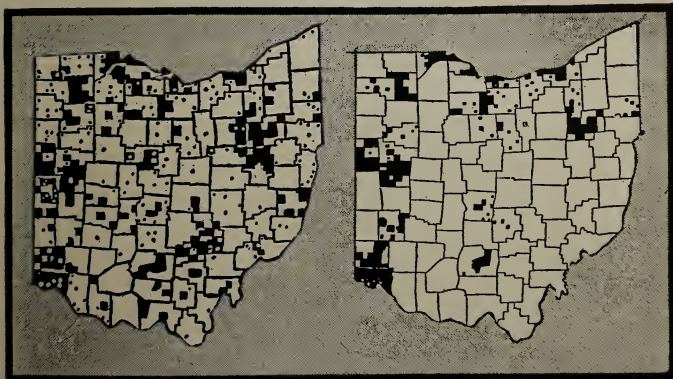


September 1, 1908.

January 1, 1912.

These two maps show the contrast between the county unit map of Ohio before the county local option law became operative and after twenty-one "dry" counties had voted for a second time under the county law. Before the law went into effect there were five "dry" counties. January 1, 1912, there were forty-eight "dry" counties, fourteen of the twenty-one counties voting on the second round having voted "wet."

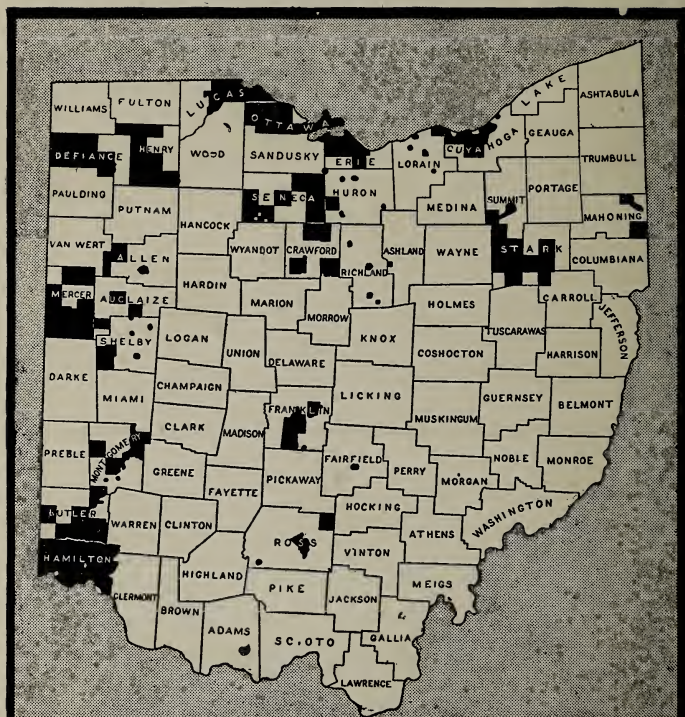
## OHIO, 1905 AND 1910.



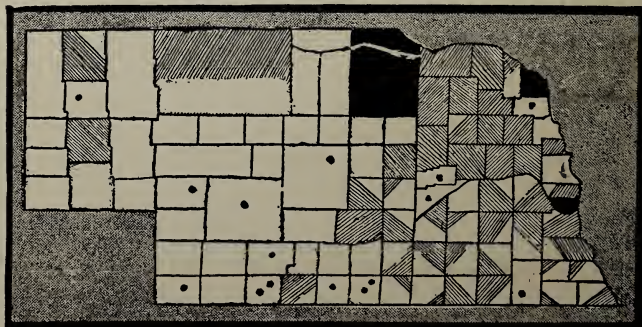
1905

1910

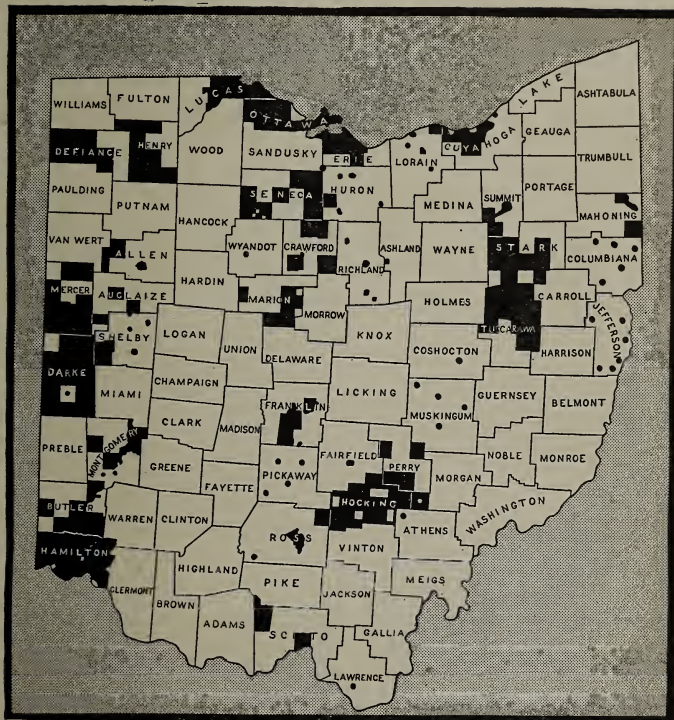
# OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1911.



# NEBRASKA, 1911.



# OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1912.



# KENTUCKY, 1911.

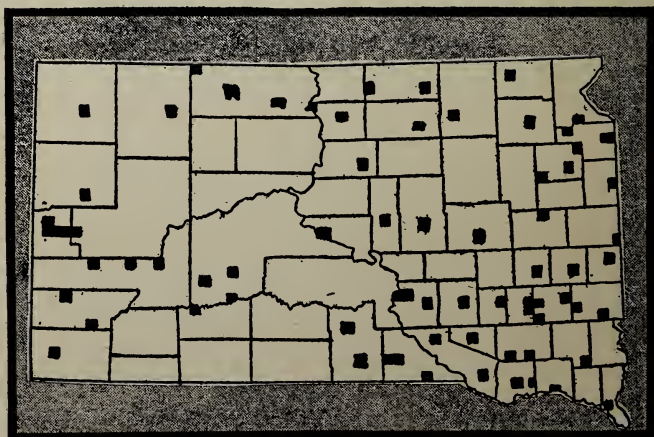




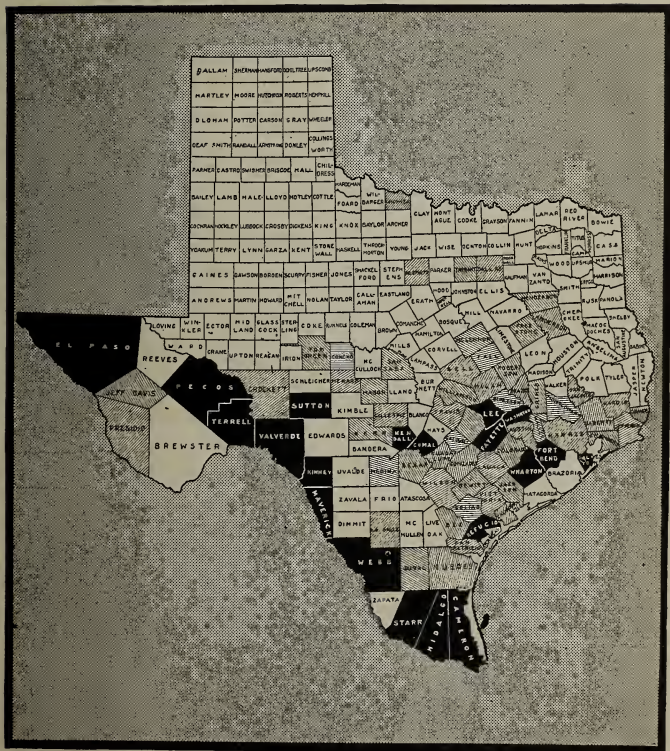
DELAWARE, 1908, 1909, 1912.



SOUTH DAKOTA, JANUARY 1, 1912.



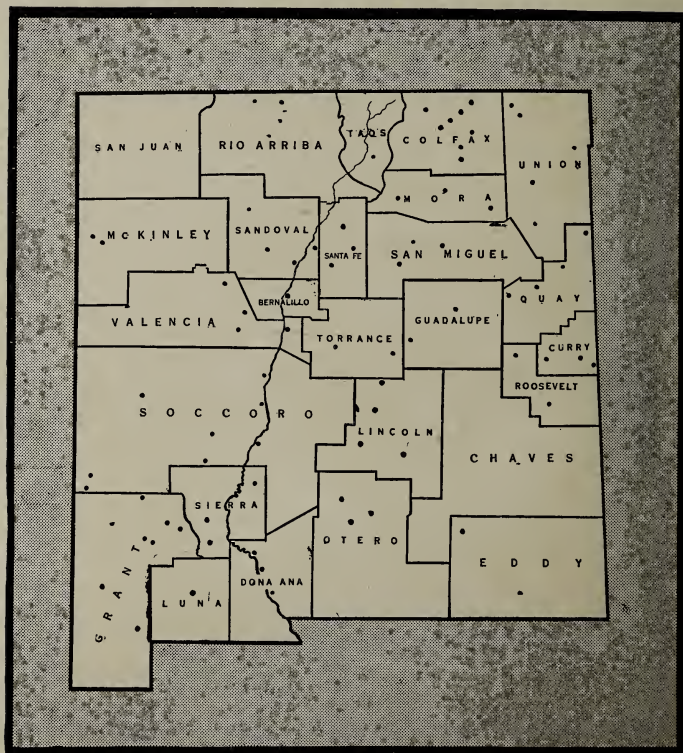
## TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1912.



The shaded portion of the above map, although "wet" from the standpoint of the county unit law, is for the most part without saloons. Most of these shaded counties have saloons in only a few localities; the rest of the territory being "dry." The 168 white counties are wholly "dry" and the only counties that are wholly "wet" are represented by those in black. Many of these black counties are peopled largely by Mexicans and negroes, a large majority of whom are favorable to the saloon.

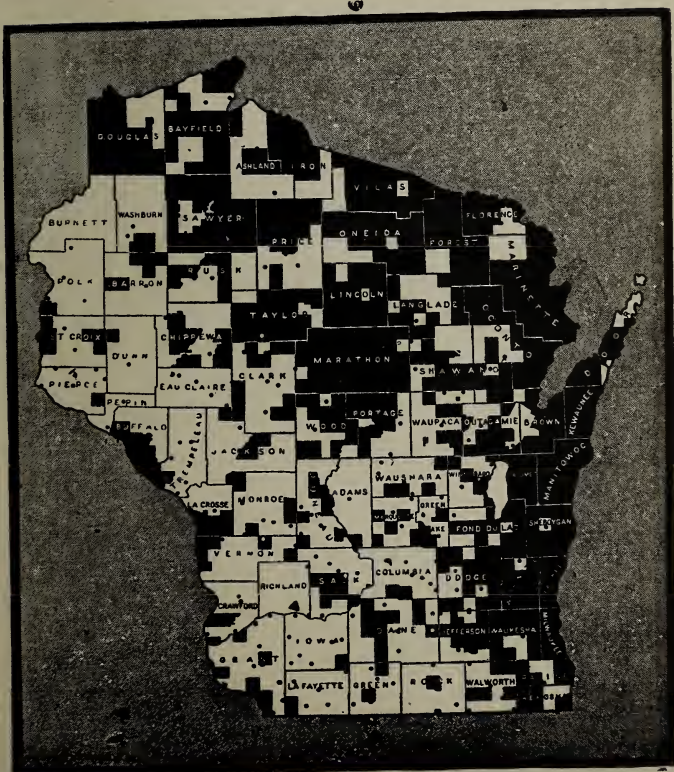


## NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 1, 1912.



The law of New Mexico prohibits saloons outside of incorporated towns and cities having a population of 100 or more. Quite a number of these have also abolished the saloon. The black spots on the above map show the location of the towns and cities of New Mexico where saloons are still permitted. Practically all of these cities and villages are on the railway lines. Many of these spots represent villages in which there are no more than one saloon each.

MAP OF WISCONSIN, 1911.



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